

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2013

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## Acronym List

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

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



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

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**THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON**

February , 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Our request**

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

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

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

## **Supporting Allies, Preventing Conflict, and Promoting Democracy**

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

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

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

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

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

## Frontline States

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Human and Economic Security**

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

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

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

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

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



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

## **Our People and Global Presence**

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

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

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

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



Hillary Rodham Clinton

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## OVERVIEW

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

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

- Provides \$6.9 billion to support increased programmatic responsibilities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, including Overseas Contingency Operations.
- Creates a new \$770 million Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund to support citizens in this region who have demanded reform and governments that take steps to deliver it.
- Increases targeted programming with El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines and Tanzania as part of the Partnerships for Growth (PfG), a strategic effort flowing from PPD-6 that enhances U.S. engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to democratic governance and sustainable development. Funding in the program areas targeted by PfG increases by \$147 million from FY 2012 estimated levels, or 32 percent.
- Focuses on broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. The combined level of Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance and Economic Growth funding increases by \$420 million, or 6 percent from the FY 2012 estimate.
- Enables the United States to achieve the President's goal of putting 6 million people on treatment by the end of 2013 as we move towards creating an AIDS-free Generation.
- Continues our efforts to lift people out of hunger and poverty by helping countries develop their own agricultural economies through the \$1 billion Feed the Future initiative while prioritizing investments to focus and concentrate resources.
- Addresses the destabilizing effects of climate change through the \$469.5 million Global Climate Change Initiative.
- Eliminates the stand-alone Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account and reduces funding for those programs by 18 percent, reflecting shifting global priorities and progress over time by some countries in the region toward market-based democracies.

- Provides \$4.0 billion for humanitarian assistance accounts—close to 2011 levels and \$308 million below FY 2012 levels.
- Initiates planning for transitions from humanitarian funding to developmental programming supported by USG, other donor or affected governments.
- Establishes \$27.5 million for Internet freedom activities, an important Administration priority. The details of this request can be found in the narratives for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and the Near East Regional Democracy program.
- Continues USAID reform priorities, including USAID Forward, to re-establish USAID as the world's premier global development agency while straightlining USAID Administrative costs at FY 2012 levels.

**STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

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

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

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

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



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

**Footnotes**

- 1/ Global Health Programs was previously the Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) account.
- 2/ The FY 2011 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.0 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP).
- 3/ The FY 2012 Estimate for Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO reflects a \$40 million transfer from the FY 2012 Estimate International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO account.
- 4/ The FY 2012 Estimate for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement(INCLE) -OCO reflects a \$40 million transfer to Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO.
- 5/ The FY 2011 Actual reflects a \$297.22 million transfer to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).

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# Global Climate Change

## A Whole-of-Government Approach

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

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

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

- **Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages (Adaptation):** By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, natural resources management, and human health, U.S. programs help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks.
- **Promoting Clean Energy:** U.S. investments will support energy efficiency and conservation while accelerating the development and deployment of renewable and advanced energy technologies.

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

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

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

**USAID and State Department International Investments under the GCCI**

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

**Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year**

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

## Request by Pillar and Account

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

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

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

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

### **USAID and State Department Requests**

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

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

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

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

## **Requests by Program Pillars**

### **Adaptation (\$190 million)**

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

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

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

- **Improve access to science and analysis for decision making:** USAID is investing in partner country scientific capacity and improving access to and use of climate information and evidence-based analysis to help societies identify vulnerabilities and evaluate the costs and benefits of potential adaptation strategies. For example, the Agency will work to expand its flagship program, SERVIR, a global network of regional centers in partnership with NASA that integrate geospatial, satellite and ground data for host country governments' and citizens' use. The newest hub based in Nepal is tracking glacial melt across the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya region which provides water for over a billion people. USAID is expanding collaboration with the National Science Foundation to enable developing country scientists to partner with U.S.-based researchers and connect them to development practitioners.
- **Establish effective governance systems.** USAID will work with partner countries to create the conditions in which good scientific and socio-economic data can lead to more effective actions that reduce vulnerability to climate change. This requires sound policies and regulations, as well as effective institutions and processes to draft, implement, monitor and enforce them. USAID will help countries to factor climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans; to implement effective adaptation strategies; and to exchange lessons learned among officials and private citizens grappling with similar climate change challenges. An example of USAID adaptation governance work is strengthening the Caribbean Institute for

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Clean Energy** (\$149 million)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

### **Sustainable Landscapes (\$130.5 million)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FY 2013 Global Climate Change Request

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

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

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## GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Vision

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

### Saving Mothers and Children

- **Malaria:** Through PMI, halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. Malaria efforts will expand into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **Maternal Health:** Reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries.
- **Child Health:** Reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent on average across assisted countries and reducing to 20 percent the proportion of women aged 18-24 who give birth for the first time before age 18.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Feed the Future Initiative.

### Creating an AIDS-free Generation

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

### Fighting Other Infectious Diseases

- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Contribute to the treatment of a minimum of 2.6 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases of TB.
- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs):** Reduce the prevalence of seven NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population, contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in Latin America, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) globally, blinding trachoma and leprosy.

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

## **Approach and Implementation**

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

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

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

### **Accelerating Impact: GHI Country Strategies**

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

## **FY 2013 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request**

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

### **Saving Mothers and Children**

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

#### **Highlights:**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

### **Creating an AIDS-Free Generation**

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

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

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

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

### **Highlights:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- \$1,695 million GHP-State for a \$1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. The contribution to the Global Fund will fulfill the Administration's pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011 – FY 2013. The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and impact and aggressively address any evidence of corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.
- \$94 million GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund and major research with worldwide impact. Funding for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials at several sites in Africa. Funding for microbicides research activities will focus on advancing 1 percent tenofovir gel for HIV prevention through product approval and introduction.

Oversight and Management (\$182 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

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

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

### **Fighting Other Infectious Diseases**

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

#### **Highlights:**

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

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

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

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

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

### **GHP Country-Specific Allocations**

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

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

**Global Health Initiative - FY 2013**

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

**Global Health Initiative – FY 2013**

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

**Global Health Initiative – FY 2013**

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



**Global Health Initiative – FY 2013**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Directly increasing over five years the incomes of people in FTF focus countries who are in extreme poverty living on less than \$1.25 per day, with indirect benefits extending to many more people outside of this targeted group;
- Significantly increasing productivity and farm income by investing in research and development in production systems, new crop varieties, and post-harvest value chains; and
- Reducing child mortality through improved nutritional outcomes in the critical 1,000-day window (pregnancy to two years) for cognitive and physical development.

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

**Strategic Approach:** FTF is grounded in five key principles:

1. **Invest in country-owned plans** that support results-based programs and partnerships, so that assistance is tailored to the needs of individual countries through consultative processes and plans that are developed and led by country governments;
2. **Strengthen strategic coordination** to mobilize and align the resources of diverse partners and stakeholders, both in the United States and partner countries and including both the private sector and civil society, that are needed to achieve our common objectives;
3. **Ensure a comprehensive approach** that accelerates inclusive agricultural-led growth and improves nutrition, while also bridging humanitarian relief and sustainable development efforts;
4. **Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions** so that priorities and approaches are aligned, investments are coordinated, and financial and technical assistance gaps are filled; and
5. **Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments**, phasing-in investments responsibly to ensure returns, using benchmarks and targets to measure progress toward shared goals, and holding ourselves and other stakeholders publicly accountable for achieving results.

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

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

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

1. **Technically-sound Country Investment Plan (CIP):** A review of the technical rigor of the CIP is conducted by a multi-stakeholder team comprised of technical experts, development partners, and other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to identify gaps or weaknesses in the CIP and create a clearly defined action plan for addressing them.
2. **Coordination and consultation with key stakeholders:** The focus country government must demonstrate consultation and coordination that has occurred with key stakeholders around the development of the CIP, while donor working groups are assessed for their capacity to align resources.
3. **Focus Country commitment and capacity:** Focus country government commitment to the CIP, including the creation of a policy environment conducive for investment, is essential for sustainability and success. Therefore, FTF evaluates: adherence to basic principles of good governance and an overall policy environment conducive to achieving substantial results for the investments made; progress made in a policy reform agenda and in implementing a capacity building plan linked to the CIP; and level of government budget allocation to national food security.

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

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

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

- **Cambodia:** With approximately 80 percent of the population living in rural areas and an estimated 70 percent of those relying on agriculture, fisheries and forestry for their livelihoods, Cambodians face poor production, storage and inadequate supplies of rice and other foods at affordable prices. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance to improve agricultural productivity helped 195 demonstration-site farmers increase rice yields from an average yield of 2.7 tons per hectare to above 4 tons per hectare. FY 2013 funding will build on previous investments in rice, fish, fruits and vegetables in the Tonle Sap region and work with community-based organizations and micro, small, and medium enterprises to improve the quality of agricultural processing.
- **Ethiopia:** Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of \$170. Ethiopia completed the peer review of its CIP in September 2011 with significant participation by civil society. Promoting food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing the crippling impacts of famine—especially on women and young children—are critical components of Ethiopia’s development agenda. FY 2013 resources will promote agriculture-led economic growth in productive areas, while linking them to livelihood-building efforts in food-insecure areas of the country. The strategy utilizes a Push/Pull model that seeks to build the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in economic activity (the “push”), while mobilizing market-led agricultural growth to generate relevant economic opportunity and demand for smallholder production, labor, and services (the “pull”). FTF investments have become increasingly important in light of the ongoing food crisis in the Horn of Africa. In FY 2011, the U.S. provided over \$300 million in Food for Peace Title II humanitarian and development assistance to refugees and drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. The U.S. will continue to assess the need for humanitarian assistance while also focusing on longer-term food security programs to help prevent humanitarian crises from recurring.
- **Ghana:** As a Phase II country, Ghana scores well on country performance indicators, has a strong food security CIP, and has devoted 10 percent of its domestic spending to agriculture. While Ghana is believed to have already substantially reduced the proportion of its hungry people and met MDG 1<sup>1</sup>, its rural northern provinces still harbor high levels of people living in chronic poverty and undernutrition. Building on existing interventions, FY 2013 funding will provide technical support to the implementation of Ghana’s Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan. Programs will work with farmers in northern Ghana to produce and market high quality rice, maize, and soya and address gender-based constraints to input and post-harvest service access. In addition, technical assistance will continue to be provided to the Government of Ghana to support policy reform efforts regarding marine fisheries and governance and institutional management. As a result of its democratic governance and sound economic policies, Ghana has been selected as one of four countries, worldwide, to participate in Partnerships for Growth (PfG).
- **Guatemala:** Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition—49.8 percent—in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Seventy-one percent of the poor and 65.9 percent of those suffering from chronic malnutrition live in the

<sup>1</sup> According to the United Nation’s Food and Agriculture Organization.

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

- **Haiti:** Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the poorest countries in the world, with 55 percent of the population living below \$1.25 per day. In addition to causing a massive loss of life, the devastating January 2010 earthquake further compounded the food insecurity crisis in the country. Despite the setbacks resulting from the earthquake, the approach taken in Haiti's national agriculture strategy remains viable. In March 2011, Haiti held a technical review of its CIP and a business meeting that attracted over 60 percent of the financing needed to launch CIP implementation. Focused on the Cap Haitian/Limbe and Trou du Nord/ Marion/Jassa corridors of the Northeast and in the Saint-Marc/Caberet, and Cul-de-sac corridors of the western side of the island, FY 2013 funding will improve extension services and introduce innovative technology for onsite soil and fertilizer analysis. FTF programs will also focus on access to markets by constructing feeder roads, disseminating short messaging service technology that sends real time market information to smallholder farmers, and by increasing credit access to farmers and small and medium agricultural enterprises.
- **Honduras:** Honduras suffers from a poverty rate of 66 percent with approximately 2.5 million of the extreme poor living in rural areas. Honduras drafted a food security CIP that was technically reviewed in September 2011. FTF programs will work with smallholder farmers to combat extreme poverty and decrease chronic malnutrition in western Honduras, the main food insecure region. FY 2013 funding will introduce crops and technologies with proven potential for sustained income generation among subsistence farmers. Funding will also increase farmers' business skills to enable them to enter into profitable business relationships with producer associations, brokers, and other market and financial intermediaries.
- **Kenya:** Kenya's relatively high per capita income obscures the fact that 50 percent of the population is living in poverty. FTF investments are aligned with Kenya's CIP and 60 percent of its financial plan is financed to date. FY 2013 funding will be largely focused in high rainfall and semi-arid areas with high concentrations of poverty and hunger. This request also includes funding to target pastoralist populations in the north to enhance productivity, market competitiveness, and efficiency in the livestock sector, while promoting innovative natural resource management to transform pastoral livelihoods from one of constant vulnerability to greater resilience. The FY 2013 request will build on FTF results in FY 2011 in which more than 90,000 smallholder dairy farmers increased their income by \$14 million. In FY 2011, the U.S. provided over \$120 million in Food for Peace Title II humanitarian and development assistance to refugees and drought-affected populations in Kenya in response to the crisis in the Horn of Africa. The U.S. will continue to assess the need for humanitarian assistance while also focusing on longer-term food security programs to help prevent humanitarian crises from recurring.

- Liberia:** Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia’s GDP in the post-war period and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. Liberia participated in a technical peer review of its CIP in June 2011. Focused in six counties located along Liberia’s main economic development corridors, FTF programs work on the rice and cassava value chains, ensuring improved seed availability in collaboration with private, national, and regional partners. FY 2013 funding will focus on expanding income-generating opportunities and increasing dietary diversity through pilot programs in vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry. Women who work in markets and farmers will be trained to become for-profit extension agents to farmers with whom they work. They will be trained in business skills, and provided with capital for improved post-harvest handling and storage.
- Malawi:** FTF investments in dairy production improved the average yield by 9 percent in FY 2011. Malawi held a technical peer review of their CIP in September 2011. FY 2013 funding will develop bean, legume, and dairy production in seven districts of the Southern central region. These districts provide an opportunity to strategically link farmers to existing market demand through the proposed investments. FTF programs will increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. In addition, funds will be used to engage with civil society, the private sector, and the government to improve Malawi’s agricultural policy environment.
- Mali:** Mali increased domestic spending on agriculture from 11 percent to 15 percent over the past five years and experienced an average annual growth rate of almost 5 percent in agricultural GDP over the same time period. Recent FTF efforts to strengthen linkages with the private sector to drive quality improvements and other farm investments are paying off. In FY 2011, over 80 contracts were signed for cereal sales directly with farmers as a result of FTF programs. For example, in the Southern region of Mopti, 37 producer organizations contracted for the sale of 1,800 tons of millet, representing more than 40 percent of total millet production. Mali organized a final technical review of their CIP in September 2011. FTF production programs will continue training on best planting practices for the targeted regions and gaining access to credit to purchase seeds, fertilizers, and harvesting equipment. In addition, FY 2013 funding will focus on the livestock value chain, specifically on cattle, sheep and goats, through new programs targeting pasture land management and water point development to improve productivity.
- Mozambique:** The agricultural sector employs 80 percent of Mozambique’s population and constitutes 24 percent of national GDP. FY 2013 assistance will be provided to small- and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting value-added agricultural products for key subsectors, including cashews, oilseeds, fruits, and beans and legumes. Mozambique has strong potential in these crops to improve productivity, profitability, and market competitiveness. FY 2013 resources will focus on the Zambezia and Nampula provinces, which are home to 44 percent of the country’s poor and touch three of the country’s main trade corridors: Nacala, Beira, and the N1 highway. FTF programs will stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the agriculture value chains.
- Nepal:** An estimated 55 percent of Nepalese live below the international poverty line. In FY 2011, food security and agriculture programs worked with approximately 28,000 beneficiaries in over 8,000 hectares. Program beneficiaries included 1,500 people without land whose incomes and food security are being increased through livestock programs. FY



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

- **Rwanda:** As the first country to sign a CAADP compact in 2007 and to complete a food security CIP, Rwanda scores well on country performance indicators. Greater investment is still needed to support rural economic growth and stability in this post-genocide country. Over 60 percent of Rwanda's CIP is now financed and the Government of Rwanda has increased its domestic budget expenditure on agriculture to 7.1 percent, up from 3.3 percent in 2006. Linking producers to markets, FY 2013 resources will strengthen staple crop value chains, particularly beans and maize. Funding will continue public-private partnership investments and train entrepreneurs and leaders of farmer-based organizations. Assistance will also increase dairy farmer adoption of milk quality management practices and facilitate the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- **Senegal:** Senegal was one of the first FTF countries to finalize their CIP and conduct a technical review in June 2011. FTF activities are focused in the most undernourished regions where 460 vulnerable communities are located. In FY 2011, investments supported productivity-related training and outreach for over 53,000 individuals from 3,000 producer organizations, benefiting over 40,000 households. FTF programs develop rice and maize production and accessibility in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern forest zone, with millet and fish as secondary priorities. With FY 2013 funding, small-scale and industrial mills will receive support to improve quality management capacities, such as training in quality control practices, storage systems, and working capital access. Investments in maize production will help the commercial sector create maize-based products such as cereals for children older than six months, thereby enhancing their nutritional intake during their critical growth phase, and promote private sector profitability.
- **Tajikistan:** FY 2013 funding will continue to improve food security in the poorest areas of rural Tajikistan by fostering better inputs, technology and practices for small-plot farmers, as well as improved access to and availability of food. Programs will strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, increasing the government's capacity to introduce progressive land legislation and effectively implement land reforms. FY 2013 funding will also provide technical assistance, training, equipment and commodities to farmers and agricultural small and medium enterprises and facilitate linkages among value chain actors, with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of traditional agriculture.
- **Tanzania:** As a Phase II country, Tanzania performs well on agriculture indicators related to governance, economic policy, and business environment. Financing of Tanzania's CIP is anticipated to be significantly augmented by the private sector as a result of strong consultation and outreach to both local and foreign companies. FTF investments are also fully aligned with national plans to develop the southern trade corridor. In FY 2011, USAID assisted smallholder farmers establish low-cost greenhouses, which yielded substantial increased income from the production of tomatoes and other crops. . FY 2013 funding will continue to increase incomes through equitable agricultural growth, particularly along the southern agriculture growth corridor of Tanzania. While staples including maize and rice will be the primary focus of FY 2013 resources, funding will

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

- **Uganda:** Uganda's CIP was technically reviewed and presented to donors, civil society and business community for alignment and coordination in September 2010. FY 2013 FTF assistance for agriculture will be aligned directly with the goals of Uganda's CIP and will complement more than \$200 million of other donor resources, with a strategic focus on the maize, beans and coffee value chains. FY 2013 funding will support the development of the agriculture inputs market in Uganda with the goal of increasing the quality, availability and use of inputs. FTF programs will continue to work with smaller farmers and organizations that benefit from the wholesale purchase of inputs, access to finance and bulking, and cleaning and processing farm products—emphasizing linkages to international buyers through the Uganda Commodity Exchange.
- **Zambia:** FY 2013 funding will promote income and production diversification for small-holder farmers in maize, oilseeds (groundnut, soya, and sunflower), and vegetable production in the Eastern province of Zambia, where 23 percent of households are single female headed and 17 percent of the population are poor farmers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

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

/1 The FY 2013 Request reflects \$70 million for MEPI and OMEP which were funded by ESF in Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012.

/2 FY 2011 and FY 2012 entries reflect funding allocated to the Middle East Response Fund (MERF).

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

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

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

### **The MENA IF will address three types of needs:**

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

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

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

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

### **Significant Resources Required**

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

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

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



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

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

### **Supporting Reform**

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

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

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

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

## Objectives

The MENA IF will promote two primary outcomes:

1. **Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** Governments at national and local levels that:
  - Acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes;
  - Establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all;
  - Actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information through independent media and internet freedom; and
  - Respect fundamental human rights for all.
  
2. **Inclusive, market-based economic growth.** Sustained, broad-based economic growth is a powerful force for expanding opportunity. The MENA IF will promote, incentivize, and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by:
  - Equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets;
  - Regional trade integration;
  - Facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises;
  - Investments in science, technology, and innovation;
  - Support for domestic and international private sector investment; and
  - Innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments that yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

## Principles

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

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

## **Proposal Development, Prioritization, and Selection**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Metrics and Milestones**

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

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

## **Role of Civil Society**

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

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

## **Governance**

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

The State Department will engage the interagency in:

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

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

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## USAID Operating Expenses

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

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

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

### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

#### Trade-offs and Cost Savings

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### USAID Workforce:

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

### USAID Forward Agenda

#### Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative

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

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

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

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

#### Implementation and Procurement Reform

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

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

### IPRI Accomplishments

- **Strengthened partner-country capacity** by developing a Rapid Appraisal and Assessment Tool to assess public financial management and procurement systems and completing 16 Rapid Appraisals and 9 Stage 2 Risk Assessments.
- **Strengthened local civil-society and private-sector capacity** by establishing Local Capacity Development Teams in 11 Missions and training USDHs and Foreign Service Nationals from over 50 missions on how to do better outreach to local partners in order to increase direct awards to local organizations and build to local capacity. Also revised internal policies and issued a new grant mechanism called the Fixed Obligation Grant which is based on achieving milestones and is easier to use with local partners.
- **Increased competition and broadened USAID's partner base** by instituting a Board for Acquisition and Assistance Reform that has split 29 of the largest planned awards in non-Frontline States, estimated at \$15.9 billion, into 38 separate awards. Have also strengthened our outreach with US small businesses and done more set asides in many of our large contracts.
- **Used U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively** by issuing waivers, revising internal procedures, and publishing a simplified regulation on source and nationality of goods and services purchased with foreign assistance funds.
- **Rebuilt USAID's internal technical capacity and rebalanced the workforce** by recruiting 45 new Civil Service positions to provide expertise to support IPRI.

### Science and Technology

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

### Innovation

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

### **Overseas Operations**

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

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

\*The FY 2013 request includes \$84 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

\*\*The Salaries and Benefits line includes funding for Foreign Service Pay Modernization.

## **Field Missions**

This budget line item funds the following activities:

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

## **USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas**

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

## **Washington Operations**

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

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

### **Washington Bureaus/Offices**

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

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

### **Office of Security**

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

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

#### Physical Security

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

#### Personnel Security

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

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

Counterintelligence and Information Security

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

Counterterrorism

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

**USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington**

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

**Central Support**

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

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

## Information Technology (IT)

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

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

### IT Systems

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

### IT Infrastructure

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

### IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

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

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

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

## **Staff Training**

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

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

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

## **Personnel Support**

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

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

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

## **Other Agency Costs**

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



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

## Resources

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

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

## USAID Capital Investment Fund

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

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

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

### Information Technology (IT)

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

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

## **IT Systems**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **IT Infrastructure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Overseas Facilities Construction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)**

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

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

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

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

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

\*FSN- Foreign Service National positions.



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

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

## Global Health Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Saving Mothers and Children**

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

### **Highlights:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Creating an AIDS-Free Generation**

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

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

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

### **Highlights:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- \$1,695 million GHP-State for a \$1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. The contribution to the Global Fund will fulfill the Administration's pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011 – FY 2013. The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and impact and aggressively address any evidence of corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.
- \$94 million GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund and major research with worldwide impact. Funding for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials at several sites in Africa. Funding for microbicides research activities will focus on advancing 1 percent tenofovir gel for HIV prevention through product approval and introduction.

Oversight and Management (\$182 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

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

### **Fighting Other Infectious Diseases**

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

### **Highlights:**

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

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

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

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



## Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Education:** Access to quality education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. USAID's education strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, which includes basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on reading acquisition in primary grades to achieve the goal of improving reading skills for 100 million children by 2015. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals by 2015 are also critical. Finally, the strategy prioritizes increased equitable access to educational services for 15 million learners by 2015 in conflict or crisis contexts. Programs will be based on strategic choices that are cost-effective but provide impact on a national scale and are institutionally sustainable. Interventions will therefore stress quality that can be measured in student learning outcomes; access and equity; relevance to national development; systemic reform; and accountability for results.
- **Economic Growth:** Economic growth is essential to reducing the many dimensions of poverty, unlocking the full potential of individuals and communities, and enabling governments to provide basic public services effectively. The quality of economic growth matters as much as how it is generated. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to reduce climate change impacts and to manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. USAID economic growth programs will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. Funding will support programs that work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.
- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** Democracy, human rights, and governance are inseparable from other development goals. Without capable, transparent, accessible, and accountable public institutions, economic growth, broad-based opportunity, and key public services cannot be sustained. At the same time, citizens who enjoy access to services but do not live in a democratic society cannot realize the freedom and opportunity that true development implies. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make governments more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries which respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. The focus of DA interventions in this area will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America to help ensure that they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programs will include efforts to increase political competition; strengthen civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; support the free flow of information; promote government that is effective and legitimate; strengthen the rule of law; and advance anti-corruption measures. Programming will pursue specific goals, including (1) increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, non-governmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; (2) strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens'

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

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

## International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).<sup>1</sup> Recurring costs are approximately \$1 million annually, funded from IDA.<sup>2</sup> 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).

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

## Transition Initiatives

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

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

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

**Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)**  
 Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2011-2013  
 (\$ in Thousands)

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

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

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

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

## Complex Crises Fund

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

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



## Development Credit Authority

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

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

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

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

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

## Economic Support Fund

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

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

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

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

### Highlights:

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

- **South Sudan (\$288.5 million):** Despite the successful referendum, South Sudan faces significant development, infrastructure, and security challenges as Africa's newest State. In the coming decade, significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure will help to meet the high expectations that the South Sudanese have for their country, and assist them to advance towards a lasting democratic future. U.S. assistance to South Sudan in FY 2013 will accelerate progress in the critical areas of governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, economic development, delivery of basic services, and security sector reform.
- **Liberia (\$105.2 million):** The FY 2013 request will support police and justice sector reform, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia draws down and the newly elected government takes on greater security responsibilities. Funding will also be used to sustain health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs focused on developing the energy sector.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$50.1 million):** The FY 2013 request will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, capacity building for the justice and media sectors in addition to legislature capacity building, and rule of law and civil protection programs so that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo can provide for the basic needs of its citizens.

- **Sudan (\$37.6 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan are critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as seeking an end to the conflict and improving conditions in Darfur. In the Three Areas, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peace building and conflict mitigation. Resources will help to establish and strengthen the capacity of state and local authorities to govern responsibly and deliver basic services to citizens. This will enable the state and local governments to serve the needs of the people, while creating stability and diminishing chances for a return to war and unrest.
- **Zimbabwe (\$23.6 million):** The FY 2013 request will support respect for human rights, improving governance, increasing political competition and consensus building, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a transitional or new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections that represent the will of the Zimbabwean people.
- **Cote d'Ivoire (\$13.5 million):** The FY 2013 request will support post-conflict programs focused on security sector reform; strengthening government, media, and civil society capacity to support national reconciliation and reintegration programs; promoting fair and credible elections to be held in 2013; and expanding health programs.

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

- **Burma (\$27.2 million):** In a time of remarkable change and opportunity, the FY 2013 request supports a focused U.S. policy that advocates reconciliation, democratization, and political opening in Burma. Guided by an extensive U.S. field review planned as a result of evolving conditions in Burma, ESF programs in Burma will focus on strengthening civil society, fostering ethnic reconciliation and democratic culture and practices, providing crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons along the border, and continuing post-disaster recovery efforts in the Delta and other neglected areas of the country. As conditions evolve, funding may support economic transition initiatives. The FY 2013 request will continue to support humanitarian assistance in the impoverished Dry Zone of Central Burma, providing livelihoods, microfinance, and maternal and child health care to needy people.
- **East Asia and Pacific Regional (\$12 million):** The FY 2013 request will support partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum. Funds will also support the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). State leverages cooperation with these multilateral fora to strengthen U.S. engagement at the East Asia Summit, the region's preeminent forum to discuss political and strategic issues. EAP Regional programs will leverage these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities. These programs will also fulfill the President's commitments to the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership, including supporting ASEAN's economic integration goals that will increase trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses in Southeast Asia.

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

- **Ukraine (\$54 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and worsening backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and accountable governance; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment and economic growth; help bring the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition; and improve energy security.
- **Georgia (\$42.7 million):** The funding requested in FY 2013 will focus on encouraging Georgia's democratization and developing its free-market economy. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; strengthen political pluralism; bolster independent media and public access to information; increase energy security; promote the reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and further social sector development.
- **Kosovo (\$42.5 million):** Funding will help still nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private-sector led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among all Kosovo's diverse communities.
- **Russia (\$36.2 million):** Assistance will support efforts by Russians to further democratic reforms through programs that provide support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, human rights, and good governance; and will support Russia's evolution towards becoming a global development partner. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region will help foster development and curtail the spread of instability.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$28.6 million):** Funding will help Bosnia regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia develop its state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance and delivery of justice at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.

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

- **West Bank and Gaza (\$370 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue to strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Palestinians as credible partners in Middle East peace while responding to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to help build and maintain institutions and help support the economic development necessary for a future Palestinian state that can exist side-by-side with Israel in peace and security, while increasing the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people. Funding will be used to further the U.S. foreign policy goal of a two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.
- **Jordan (\$360 million):** The FY 2013 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agenda. Programs will encourage political and fiscal reforms, support private sector growth through job creation, build technical capacity of the national and local governments, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance

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

- **Iraq (\$262.9 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue to support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq as the U.S. Government completes the transition from a military to civilian partnership. This request will support capacity building efforts in the central and provincial governments, fund anti-corruption programs, support internally displaced populations, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, especially by developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.
- **Egypt (\$250 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue our longstanding partnership with Egypt by providing critical assistance during the momentous period surrounding the country's democratic transition. Our programs will seek to support a successful transition to democracy while also assisting the government to address obstacles to sustainable economic growth and recovery. In partnership with the newly elected Egyptian government, U.S. assistance will support the development of democratic institutions; encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on entrepreneurship, trade, and microenterprise development; build the capacity of civil society; promote democratic reform; and support improvements in education. The request also includes funds and required authorization language for the debt swap initiative's support to visible, high-impact development projects that benefit Egyptians from all segments of society.
- **Lebanon (\$70 million):** The FY 2013 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, and project support that will improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States continues to closely monitor developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.
- **Yemen (\$38 million):** The FY 2013 request will support political transition and constitutional reform, as well as women and youth. The request will support community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations, and will fund key agriculture programs in an industry that historically accounts for two-thirds of Yemen's employment.
- **Near East Regional Democracy (\$30 million):** The FY 2013 request will be used to expand and enhance existing Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities aimed at increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society in the region to hold their governments accountable. Programs also support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote internet freedom and enhance the safe and effective use of communication technologies. As specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. Government policy in the region.
- **Tunisia (\$10 million):** The FY 2013 request continues critical assistance mobilized to assist the Tunisians in laying the foundation for a stable and prosperous democratic Tunisia. Contributing to Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2013 request expands and regularizes funding for continued support for governance, civil society, youth political and socio-economic engagement; academic linkages; and financial regulation reform activities that the U.S. Government initiated shortly after the revolution.

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

- **Pakistan (\$928.3 million):** The FY 2013 request will support the implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas, as well as medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to help Pakistan address its energy challenges, increase economic growth including agriculture, help stabilize border areas, and improve delivery of social services, particularly education and health. Improving governance, accountability, and gender equality are a cross-cutting focus in all sectors.
- **Afghanistan (\$811.4 million):** The FY 2013 request will support the long-term partnership between the United States and Afghan governments and people. In addition to ESF-OCO funding in Afghanistan, this request will help strengthen Afghanistan to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the longer term economic, security, and governance challenges associated with the transition to Afghan security lead and the drawdown of international forces. Key areas of support include economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and improving governance, all areas critical to Afghanistan's medium- and long-term development.
- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$32.8 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on supporting newly-formed democratic institutions, and addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to bolster civil society and democratic institutions, support the rule of law, empower the private sector, strengthen food security, and address social issues such as education.
- **Tajikistan (\$19.1 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on ensuring the stability of Tajikistan, particularly in light of the military drawdown in Afghanistan. Programs will seek to strengthen local governance and improve education. Funding will also be used to increase food security by seeking to solve systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices.

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

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

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

- **Haiti (\$141 million):** Funding in the FY 2013 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help rebuild infrastructure and capacity in Haiti. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$85.2 million):** The FY 2013 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$47.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$26.2 million), as well as other WHA economic growth and Summit of the Americas- related initiatives (\$11.5 million). CARSI and CBSI are designed to build regional capacity to counter rising threats from drug trafficking and organized crime, strengthen law enforcement and rule of law institutions, and address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

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

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

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

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

- **Cuba (\$15 million):** The FY 2013 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for basic human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression.
- **Venezuela (\$3 million):** The FY 2013 request will help strengthen and support a Venezuelan civil society that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will assist civil society and human rights organizations.

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

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (\$101 million):** As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), OES programming complements U.S. diplomatic efforts on climate change in the formal multilateral climate negotiations process as well as other for the Clean Energy Ministerial and Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate. FY 2013 funds will support multilateral adaptation efforts through the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund; clean energy through programs such as the Methane-to-Markets Partnership, other efforts on short-lived climate forcers, and the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDD); and sustainable landscapes and forests through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and related initiatives. Outside of the GCCCI, funds will support assistance to the Pacific Islands associated with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty. This treaty promotes American jobs and economic development in the important Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund (\$64 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2013 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities; support independent media and Internet Freedom; advance respect for workers' rights; and promote human rights practices in the global business environment.
- **Energy Resources (\$14.3 million):** The new Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) was established in November 2011 in response to the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review's call for a bureau that unites diplomatic and programmatic activities in the energy sector, including the reduction of energy poverty. The FY 2013 request will support improved energy sector governance, technical and regulatory engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, electric power market reform and development, energy market investment, and analytical support. These programs will support the GCC initiative's clean energy goals and the continuation of the Energy Reform and Development Program.
- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) (\$13.5 million):** The requested funds will promote domestic finance for development by working with countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform in the areas of fiscal transparency and revenue generation. EGAT will also support U.S. export promotion by focusing on where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national



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

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

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

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

### Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance:** In both emergencies and protracted situations, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims and other vulnerable migrants meet their basic needs and enables them to rebuild their lives. Such support includes the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries. These programs also assist refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities.
- **Refugee Admissions:** Third-country resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through domestic nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners, these funds help refugees resettle in communities across the United States.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel:** This funding continues longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

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

## **OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Assistance Programs in Africa**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Assistance Programs in Europe**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Assistance Programs in South Asia**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Protection Priorities**

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

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

## **Migration**

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

## **REFUGEE ADMISSIONS**

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

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

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



## **HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL**

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

## **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

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

### FY 2013 Request

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

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

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

#### Presidential Determination 2011-7: \$12.6 million

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

#### Presidential Determination 2011-8: \$15 million

On March 7, 2011, \$15 million was authorized to support needs resulting from the unrest in Libya.

#### Presidential Determination 2011-11: \$15 million

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

#### Presidential Determination 2011-12: \$10 million

On August 8, 2011, \$10 million was authorized to support needs resulting from the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

## Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

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

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

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

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

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

- Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies – The Fund will provide support and incentives for countries in transition to help ensure governments acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes; to establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all; to actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information on- and off-line; and to respect fundamental human rights for all.
- Inclusive, market-based economic growth – The MENA Incentive Fund will promote, incentivize, and support legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets; regional trade integration; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises; investments in science, technology, and innovation; support for domestic and international private sector investment; and innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments that yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens. For example, the MENA Incentive Fund could be used to finance later tranches of the Egypt debt initiative announced by the President in May 2011 and authorized by Congress in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

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

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

## Peace Corps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Inter-American Foundation

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

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

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

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

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



## African Development Foundation

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

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

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

## Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring

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

### Treasury Technical Assistance

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

### Debt Restructuring

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

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

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of \$1,457 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. INCLE funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt. Significant INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact.

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

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

### Highlights:

#### Africa

- **South Sudan (\$27.4 million):** Funding will be used to develop the capacity of the South Sudanese to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for South Sudan’s criminal justice sector officials, and contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in South Sudan.
- **Liberia (\$15.7 million):** In order to continue Liberia’s transition to peace and security, assistance will continue to fund a U.S. civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase critical bilateral support to the Liberia National Police and justice reform projects. Advisors will provide training and mentorship on a range of issues such as investigation skills, leadership, and sexual and gender-based violence.
- **Africa Regional (\$17.5 million):** Funding includes three programs covering different regions in Africa that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI).

## Europe

- **Kosovo (\$10.7 million):** U.S. assistance will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union's rule of law mission (EULEX), continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards, and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate and prosecute war crimes and organized crime and corruption cases.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$6.7 million):** Funding will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions, bolstering prosecutorial and police capacity. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the investigative and trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, including those charged with pursuing organized and financial crimes. Resources will also be used to support training for court police, and capacity building for law enforcement and tax institutions critical to combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and other complex crimes.

## Near East

- **West Bank/Gaza (\$70 million):** The focus of the security sector portion of the program will continue to shift from predominantly "train and equip" to "sustain and maintain." Funds will support efforts to reform and sustain the security sector by providing technical assistance and infrastructure support to the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces, with continued training and equipment donations included to ensure a successful transition. Additional training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.
- **Lebanon (\$15.5 million):** Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. FY 2013 funding will be used to provide technical assistance and advice to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to increase their professionalism and continue their orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while continuing to improve country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. The program will also continue to improve the capacity of the ISF to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, including in Palestinian refugee camps, which are critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701.
- **Tunisia (\$8 million):** Under former President Ben Ali, the police, courts, and prisons were used by the government as a tool to silence and intimidate regime opposition rather than to promote public security or bring criminals to justice. Supporting Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions, particularly a police that serves citizens and an independent judiciary, is critical for its successful transition to democracy. The U.S. program assistance will do so by: supporting a police reform process aimed at building the capacity of Tunisia to combat corruption; supporting Tunisia's efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhancing the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhancing the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.

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

### **South and Central Asia**

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

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

- **Pakistan (\$124 million):** To support the Administration's top national security priorities, FY 2013 funding will focus on strengthening Pakistan's criminal justice sector. The provision of training, equipment, and infrastructure, along with aviation assistance, will strengthen and professionalize civilian law enforcement entities, particularly those operating in the border region with Afghanistan. Funds will continue to support Government of Pakistan efforts to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse through crop control, interdiction, and demand reduction programs. Funding will support legal training to Pakistan's prosecutors and judges and will sustain assistance to the ongoing corrections program.
- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) (\$9 million):** This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded USG counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

## Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico (\$199 million):** The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. INCLE-funded programs will focus heavily on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.
- **Colombia (\$142 million):** Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and illicit drug growth and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict areas. U.S. assistance will improve Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will help the Colombian National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat emerging criminal drug organizations.
- **Peru (\$23.3 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, which includes efforts to extend state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2013 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.
- **Haiti (\$17.5 million):** INCLE funding will support the contribution of police and corrections personnel to the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH). Funding will also support related activities through counternarcotics, rule of law, and corrections programs. Additionally, efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training will be supported with the FY 2013 request.
- **Bolivia (\$5 million):** Funds will advance nationalization efforts by shifting costs for such activities as targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs to the Government of Bolivia. INCLE funding will continue training programs for counternarcotics and other police; support interdiction efforts; build the capacity of law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary; support trafficking-in-persons programs and other rule of law initiatives; and promote public awareness on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.
- **Guatemala (\$2 million):** INCLE funding will support the extended mandate of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala to investigate high profile criminal cases in Guatemala.
- **Western Hemisphere Regional (\$81 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) (\$60 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) (\$21 million). CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; and law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. In support of CBSI, INCLE funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice. Funding will support programs to enhance the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security

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

### **Global Programs**

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

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$46.3 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$32.6 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$24 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as terrorism, corruption and other transnational crimes.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$18.7 million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2011 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, the development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$12.4 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance, and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide and address other aircraft/aircrew safety of flight requirements.

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

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

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

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

### Highlights:

#### Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) (\$30 million) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program (\$63.6 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for dangerous biological materials and potentially dangerous chemicals, engagement with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR's priorities include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (\$90 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request continues the U.S. commitment to the organization, particularly its nuclear safeguards program.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$55 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (\$33 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System. In addition, \$3.5 million will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.



- The WMD Terrorism program (\$5 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.
- The U.S. voluntary contribution to the United Nations (\$1.4 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD.

### **Anti -Terrorism Programs**

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program (\$166.4 million) has long been the U.S. Government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. The program provides training and equipment to help build the anti-terrorism capacities of friendly nations, to strengthen bilateral ties, and to increase respect for human rights. ATA programs help partner countries to build a wide range of counterterrorism capabilities, including border security, critical infrastructure protection, national leadership protection, response to and management of terrorist and mass casualty incidents, investigative skills, response to weapons of mass destruction attacks, and response to kidnapping for ransom crimes. ATA programs also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges.
- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program (\$4.5 million) supports targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries by promoting positive alternatives to violence, with a special focus on at-risk youth. Programming includes the creation of positive narratives to contest militant propaganda, and leadership development to help build civil society as a bulwark against violent extremism.
- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$34.3 million) provides computerized watch-listing systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds, subject to host nation approval, to complete the deployment of critical biometrics enhancements begun in FY 2010 to assist 17 partner nations, supports continued system expansion into critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, and Thailand), allows research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving U.S. and host nation requirements, and ensures that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$16.1 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, disrupting, and dismantling terrorist financial networks. CTF funds are used for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance capacity building aimed at assisting our foreign partners in developing comprehensive and effective legal frameworks and regulatory regimes, active and capable financial investigative units, as well as strengthening the investigative skills of law enforcement entities, bolstering prosecutorial and judicial development and countering bulk cash smuggling. CTF also works with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of NADR funding implement action plans to comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
- Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) (\$7 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental

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

#### **Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance**

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

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

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL NADR</b>	<b>738,520</b>	<b>710,770</b>	<b>635,668</b>
<b>Total Enduring - NADR</b>	<b>738,520</b>	<b>590,113</b>	<b>635,668</b>
<b>Nonproliferation Programs</b>	309,758	293,829	281,360
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	53,263	30,000	30,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	59,984	60,909	55,000
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	[4,400]	-	-
Global Threat Reduction	70,088	68,978	63,560
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	79,500	85,900	90,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	33,000	33,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	6,042	5,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	3,000	1,500	1,350
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	8,923	7,500	3,450
<b>Anti-terrorism Programs</b>	286,691	146,284	228,308
Antiterrorism Assistance	199,691	79,284	166,380
<i>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative</i>	[2,000]	[2,000]	[1,800]
Countering Violent Extremism	15,000	-	4,500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	42,050	42,000	34,341
CT Engagement with Allies	9,500	8,000	7,000
Counterterrorism Financing	20,450	17,000	16,087
<b>Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	142,071	150,000	126,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	135,247	150,000	126,000
International Trust Fund <sup>1</sup>	6,824	-	-
<b>Total Overseas Contingency Operations - NADR</b>	-	<b>120,657</b>	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	120,657	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs  
IAEA Voluntary Contribution**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

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

### Highlights:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$75 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds were used to trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the fourth year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2013 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner-country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to support the deployment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2013 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- **Somalia (\$51 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. PKO funds will also be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the African

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

- **South Sudan (\$40 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of training centers and divisional headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.
- **Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million):** The FY 2013 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- **Africa Regional (\$22 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to support the following programs.
- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (\$10 million):* The FY 2013 request continues support for PRACT, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (\$8 million):* The FY 2013 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support activities in areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa (including neighboring Guinea-Bissau), the Horn of Africa. Examples include countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East Africa, and addressing spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.
- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) (\$2 million):* The FY 2013 request funds a continuation of a program begun in FY 2010 to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.
- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) (\$2 million):* Funds from the FY2013 request will be used to initiate a new program to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program which focuses on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States, although some training occurs in country. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.
- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (\$16.1 million):** The FY 2013 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist

threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$15 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include development of the military justice system and sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.
- **Cote d'Ivoire (\$2 million):** After democratic elections in FY2011, the Department of State determined that assistance to Cote d'Ivoire was no longer subject to restrictions which had been in place since the country's elected President was overthrown by a military coup in 1999. The FY2013 request supports the military component of broader security sector reform efforts. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure and non-lethal equipment.
- **Liberia (\$2 million):** The FY 2013 request funds the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military and some advisory or training support. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

## International Military Education and Training

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

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

### Highlights:

- **Africa (\$13.3 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to support efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$8.1 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in counter terrorism. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$28.6 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations who fight alongside the United States in places like Afghanistan have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- **Near East (\$18.9 million):** IMET programs focus on critical countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics that are critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.
- **South and Central Asia (\$14.3 million):** Major IMET programs in this region include India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$14.4 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

## Foreign Military Financing

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

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

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

### Highlights:

- **Near East (\$4,836.2 million):** The majority of FY 2013 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. The United States continues to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2013 in order to be able to continue programs that encourage a disciplined, well-trained Egyptian military respectful of civilian human rights, and provide an incentive for the next government of Lebanon to adhere to its international obligations. Since the political situation in the Middle East remains fluid, longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.
- **South and Central Asia (\$360.3 million):** The FY 2013 request includes \$350 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Europe and Eurasia (\$102 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is supporting Coalition partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, to enable the recipients to undertake overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **Western Hemisphere (\$62.4 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control their national territory, modernize their defense forces for participation in peacekeeping and coalition operations, and help secure the southern approaches to the United States. Key FMF programs will support Colombia's efforts to ensure its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of our relationship with Colombia to that of a strategic partner, further enhance cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, and support the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the multiyear, multifaceted effort by the U.S. Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy that addresses the full range of security threats to the Caribbean Basin. FMF support to Central America is increasing in order to support partner country efforts to better control their national territory and waters, which is necessary to meet the severe national security threat posed by transnational smuggling organizations operating in those areas and waters.
- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$51.5 million):** In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

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

## Global Security Contingency Fund

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

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

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



## Special Defense Acquisition Fund

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

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

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

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

## International Organizations and Programs

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

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

The FY 2013 request for the Bureau of International Programs and Affairs (IO) for voluntarily funded programs from the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

### Peace and Security

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

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

### Governing Justly and Democratically

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Investing in People**

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

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

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

## **Economic Growth**

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

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

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

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

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

**Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

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

## International Organizations and Programs

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



## International Financial Institutions

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

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants, and investments to developing and transitioning economies to promote growth and poverty reduction through their support of public and private projects, programs, and policy reforms. They also coordinate development programs with country governments as well as other donors, and provide professional advice and technical support to address impediments to economic growth. The Department of the Treasury's FY 2013 request of \$2,625.3 million is a continuation of multi-year commitments, as well as food security and environment initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Export-Import Bank of the United States

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

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

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

## Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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

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

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

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

## U.S. Trade and Development Agency

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Food for Peace Title II

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

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

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

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

## Food for Peace Title II

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



## Food for Peace Title II

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

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

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

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

## McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

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

The FY 2013 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$184 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

**FY 2013 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY  
OPERATIONS  
(OCO)**

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

(\$000)

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

Footnotes

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

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

## **Overseas Contingency Operations Overview**

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

## USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

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

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

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

## Economic Support Fund - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

Stabilization programs will help mitigate potential security back-sliding by jump-starting GIRoA engagement with communities during clear-hold and hold-build phases.

Governance programs will provide targeted technical assistance to build the capacity of the GIRoA to increasingly manage operations.

The strategic communications program will focus on countering extremist voices and building Afghan communication capacity. The requested ESF-OCO resources will help establish and sustain effective communications among the Afghan people, the Afghan central and local governments, and Afghanistan's present and potential international partners.

Economic growth programs will focus on supporting the broader energy security needs of the nation; developing indigenous power production; expanding power transmission capability, efficiency and reliability; and building the capacity of the GIRoA to do necessary operations and maintenance as well as generate the revenue needed for cost recovery and sustainability. Funds will also support water and irrigation projects, with an emphasis on increasing national capabilities to manage and maintain the country's infrastructure, similar to the assistance objectives in previous years with power and roads. The infrastructure programs represent a concerted civil-military effort that unites the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State in the Afghanistan Infrastructure Program (AIP) to achieve shared objectives. Under the AIP, DoD resources from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) are oriented to infrastructure in key terrain districts that require greater COIN impacts, by providing fuel and expanding power, transport, and water services in southern and eastern provinces. The ESF OCO resources will serve as the bridge from short-term temporary solutions provided through AIF funding to long-term sustainable solutions that are required to both keep the insurgency defeated but also guarantee sustained economic growth.

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



## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	-	943,605	1,050,000	106,395

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

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq and Afghanistan. The request of \$1,050 million includes \$850 million for a full year of operations of the Police Development Program (PDP) in Iraq, and \$200 million for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan.

### **Iraq (\$850 million)**

The Iraq PDP, designed as a strong successor to the United States military police training program, will increase the ability of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services to manage and sustain policing operations and enable civilian police to assume responsibility for providing Iraq's internal security. This effort will support and protect U.S. strategic interests in the region by promoting democracy and the rule of law, discouraging corruption and sectarian behavior, and assisting in the development of a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq.

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

The PDP is complemented by robust rule of law programs for integrated criminal justice sector development. DOJ will participate with a number of other implementers in efforts to build communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, resolving roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system, and helping to develop the Higher Judicial Council's administrative capacity.

Funds will also support capacity building work in the justice sector by addressing judicial outreach and development, administrative processes, and anti-corruption efforts. The corrections program will maintain advanced skills in senior Iraq Corrections Service leaders at post-trial corrections facilities and begin an initiative to raise Iraq's capacity to operate safe, secure, humane pre-trial detentions facilities in accordance with international standards. A demand reduction program will support education and technical development to provide prevention and treatment services and implement a nationwide drug

demand reduction strategy. Funds will also support a substantial anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorist financing program, working with the Commission on Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Central Bank of Iraq.

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

### **Afghanistan (\$200 million)**

FY 2013 funds will straddle the period of transition for the U.S. mission in Afghanistan to one of host nation security lead. U.S. military forces will be drawing down in significant numbers, dramatically increasing the responsibility of the Department of State, including those programs where State is closely partnered with the Department of Defense (DoD). Indeed, the success of the Department's programs in the areas of justice, corrections, and counternarcotics will help set the conditions for a successful drawdown of U.S. military assets in Afghanistan, as these programs continue their focus on "Afghanization" and sustainability.

The Department of State works hand in hand with the U.S. military on security, rule of law, and local justice systems to enhance governance and Afghan ownership of the criminal justice process. The Department's criminal justice programs straddle the line between security and governance; the FY 2013 OCO request for Administration of Justice funding focuses on: transition of donor supported activities to the Afghan government; promotion of civil society to create a demand for legal rights, as well as ensure a balance between the need for the government to provide security while also guaranteeing the protection of individual rights; and transition of current military projects to civilian oversight with the future military drawdown. The Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) will give special attention to areas designated as crucial to the transition in order to sustain governance and security at efficacious levels. Funds will also support programs provincially, including at Provincial Justice Centers and for judicial security, anti-corruption, and mentoring initiatives in the more insecure provinces.

As the U.S. military draws down its forces in Afghanistan and increasingly transitions responsibility to the Afghan Government to house former U.S. military detainees, the United States must partner with the Afghan government to increase their staff training and improve organizational management and security practices to ensure that insurgents captured on the battlefield – whether by Coalition Forces or by Afghan National Security Forces – are housed securely, segregated from the common criminal population, and receive vocational and educational training to aid in their peaceful reintegration into Afghan society. FY 2013 OCO funds will continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program (CSSP); support the Central Prison Directorate to focus on prison industries, security threat group management, inmate programs, records and classification, alternatives to incarceration, human resources, budget, and training programs; and enable necessary renovations and security enhancements in provincial prisons and district detention facilities with an emphasis on those facilities most at risk from the insurgency.

The Department of State continues to work with the Afghan Government, international partners, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to isolate the insurgency from the narcotics proceeds that fuel it. The success of the Afghan Government and international community in eliminating or degrading this important funding source for the insurgency will have a direct bearing on the U.S. military's ability to confidently turn over security responsibilities to the Afghan Government. FY 2013 Counternarcotics funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities and support sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support interdiction programs to

disrupt the narcotics-insurgency nexus and build a sustainable Afghan capacity to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funds may also provide direct support to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to support its counternarcotics law enforcement capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

Funds will also pay for program management and oversight, security and life support, aviation support and other transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

## Foreign Military Financing - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,102,000	911,000	-191,000

The FY 2013 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations request includes funding for Iraq. This request reflects the second year of the transition of responsibility for military assistance programs from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. These programs were funded until FY 2011 through the Iraq Security Forces Fund. FMF funding for Iraq in FY 2013 will continue to ensure the sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The request of \$911 million will support the continued development of the Iraqi military until the Iraqis become self-sufficient, which is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. Of this amount, \$11 million will support the administrative costs associated with this program to support the security assistance personnel at the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

The requested funding for FY 2013 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will parallel the stand up of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and will help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will be focused on closing gaps in the Iraq Security Force's minimum essential capabilities, supporting the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

## Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000	-

\* FY 2011 includes a transfer of \$297.22 million from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund. FY 2012 includes a transfer of \$50 million to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) is designed to build the counterinsurgency (COIN) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces engaged in operations against militant extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. The FY 2013 PCCF request of \$800 million will further support the development and sustainment of the Pakistan security forces' capacity to secure its borders with Afghanistan, reduce extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on U.S. and international forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population. In particular, PCCF will target operational deficiencies that have prevented Pakistani security forces from adequately protecting deployed forces.

PCCF funding will continue to enhance the capabilities of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Air Force, and the Frontier Corps in the following key areas: air mobility; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support; joint fires; intelligence driven operations; and combat logistics and sustainment, with a priority on communications, survivability, precision targeting, and night operations support. Funding will be used for a combination of infrastructure enhancements, counter-insurgency related training, and equipment. In addition, PCCF will provide modest support to assist the development of local law enforcement and the FATA Levy Forces, in coordination with other State efforts.

## Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) leads the Department of State's efforts to advance national and international security through the negotiation and implementation of verifiable and diligently enforced arms control and disarmament agreements involving weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery as well as certain conventional weapons. The Bureau works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), to acquire data and information for compliance assessments and to encourage Parties' compliance with their commitments.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs: The activities of CTBTO's Preparatory Commission ("PrepCom"), supported by the U.S. Government, include the establishment and provisional operation and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods

of monitoring for nuclear explosions. The total number of IMS stations certified as meeting requirements is now 264, or 82 percent of the planned network, which when finalized will consist of 321 IMS stations. FY 2013 funding will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operation and maintenance of already installed stations. Funding will also support the continued development of the on-site inspection element of the Treaty's verification regime, which would enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

With this funding AVC will enhance the verification regime associated with the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and increase the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the PrepCom for the CTBTO will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT verification regime with this U.S. support. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force, consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, has consulted with the PTS and identified projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Current and potential projects would fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; provide U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the International Data Center; and provide U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on a variety of metrics related to the status of the IMS. Such metrics include the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance, data volume received from each IMS station, the number of events detected by the IMS stations, the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at radionuclide laboratories, the results of laboratory proficiency tests, volume of data and products transmitted to each member state, and many other indicators of system performance. These reports are also briefed to the PrepCom members by PTS officials at PrepCom meetings. While the U.S. does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities, we do closely track reporting on these issues to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts for the IMS are producing a robust and effective monitoring network.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of the performance reporting by the PTS to establish the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. Selection of projects by the United States for contributions in kind is based on identifying areas where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on the priorities set by the member States which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

## Counterterrorism

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

For FY 2013, the key objectives of the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) are building partner capacity to counter terrorism, countering violent extremism, and promoting multilateral engagement to combat terrorism. Programs will focus on regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counterterrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Missions. The Antiterrorism Assistance program will continue to build partner counterterrorism law enforcement capacity, as the U.S. Government's flagship civilian counterterrorism assistance program. The Terrorist Interdiction Program will continue deployment of upgraded biometric capabilities, subject to host nation approval. The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program will improve engagement with multilateral organizations to build political will for shared counterterrorism priorities. The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program will assist U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial movements and networks to deprive terrorists of funding for their operations. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program will aim to prevent recruitment of at-risk individuals to extremist violence, combat the extremist narrative, and persuade disengaged terrorists to renounce violence. The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) program will continue supporting counterterrorism programs, engagement, and diplomatic initiatives on a country and regional basis by U.S. Missions abroad.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	57,407	-	-57,407
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	57,407	-	-57,407
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	137,500	71,368	117,000	45,632
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	10,500	5,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	137,500	66,368	106,500	40,132

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)</b>	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	5,000	10,500	5,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	10,500	5,500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	137,500	123,775	106,500	-17,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	137,500	123,775	106,500	-17,275



## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)</b>	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,570	-	46,527	46,527
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,570	-	10,205	10,205
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	36,322	36,322

### Peace and Security

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** CVE is a pillar of the Administration’s strategic approach to counterterrorism. With split funding from ESF and NADR, the CVE program component under ESF funding seeks to undermine the al-Qa’ida (AQ) ideology that promotes violence, to provide positive alternatives to those most at-risk of recruitment into violent extremism, and to increase partner capacity (civil society and government) in order to stem terrorist recruiting. In this way the ESF component addressed the “downstream” aspect of countering the violent extremism at the community level. This compliments the component of CVE under NADR funding, which addresses the “upstream” component by working through law enforcement programs to counter AQ propaganda. The program will engage civil society and local communities to amplify local voices that undercut AQ’s legitimacy. These include victims of AQ terrorism, former militants, and women. To address drivers of extremism, CVE funds will provide positive alternatives to populations found to be most at-risk of embracing AQ’s violent worldview. To build partner capacity in priority countries as identified through interagency consensus, the program will engage with partner nations to develop, support, manage and evaluate counter-radicalization plans.

The U.S. Government interagency community has identified five CVE priority countries – Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, and Pakistan. The CVE program will provide resources to support programming that either fills specific gaps or tests new approaches, thereby leveraging interagency resources to maximize assistance to U.S. embassies in these countries to implement CVE programs.

The FY 2013 ESF (and NADR) CVE program activities include continuation of the following activities:

- Small grants to fund proposals from our embassies that enhance the capability and capacity of civil society to counter violent extremist ideology and its resonance in at-risk communities.
- Support of the work of women and women’s organizations that aim to preempt, counter, and marginalize terrorist organizations through community-based outreach, focusing on South Asia and North, West and East Africa.
- Counter and marginalize propaganda and messaging from al-Qa’ida, its affiliates and other violent extremists, focusing primarily on the five CT priority countries as identified by the interagency and several other countries also identified by the interagency community, notably Yemen and Nigeria.
- Provide through the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) structured CVE capacity-building training for civil society, focused on the Middle East and North Africa and taking advantage of opportunities created by the Arab Spring.
- Design new activities, as informed by needs assessments of localities in accordance with the ongoing Global Assessment Program (GAP), and sponsored by the U.S. Special Operations Command in cooperation with the CT Bureau. GAP identifies hotspots of radicalization and determines likely reasons for the phenomenon. Together with other sources of information, these assessments help the

U.S. Government interagency community to identify the resources needed to offer tailored alternatives to radicalization into violence to at-risk populations. Delivery where possible, will be channeled through local civil society actors.

New and enhanced FY 2013 ESF (and NADR) CVE initiatives include:

- Funding Positive Alternatives for At-Risk Youth (PAARY) projects as indicated by Department of Defense GAP polling data and other sources of information. Such projects will use resources identified by the interagency community to help embassies and local civil society actors deliver positive alternatives to youth at risk of radicalization into violent extremism. Programming will be focused on the five CT priority countries initially but will expand to include others as deemed necessary by the interagency.
- Leverage the popularity of new media and increased access to information technology to employ crowd-sourcing platforms designed to identify creative local solutions and expand citizen participation in countering violent extremism, focusing primarily on the Middle East, South Asia, and East Africa.
- Support an Emirati sponsored CVE Center of Excellence in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. that will serve as the premier international center for law enforcement capacity building and related dialogue, collaboration, and research to counter violent extremism.
- In line with G8 and United Nations (UN) decisions fully endorsed by the United States, support effective amplification and dissemination of the voices of victims and survivors of terrorism; means of dissemination might include but are not limited to over the internet, television, radio, print, and mobile phone text-messaging.
- Provide support for the community-centric Request for Proposal (RFP) process including reimbursement to award-granting offices, and monitor and evaluate overall program effectiveness.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR component of the CVE program compliments the ESF-funded “downstream” community engagement aspect of countering violent extremism by focusing on the “upstream aspect of building law enforcement capacity to counter violent extremism. CVE funds under NADR will also be used in support of country prison disengagement and de-radicalization efforts, to include providing technical assistance

The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program goals include the continuation of the following under the NADR account:

- Small grants to fund proposals from our embassies which enhance the capability and capacity of host country law enforcement entities to interact effectively with communities and civil society to counter violent extremist ideology and its resonance.
- Provide through the auspices of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) training to prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate radicalization in their facilities, as well as best-practices training in how to disengage incarcerated terrorists and sustain that disengagement post-release.

New and enhanced CVE initiatives in NADR for FY 2013 include:

- Through the GCTF, provide structured CVE capacity-building training for law enforcement, focused on the Middle East and North Africa and addressing new challenges created by the Arab Spring.
- Provide support for the law-enforcement-centric Request for Proposal (RFP) process including reimbursement to award-granting offices, and monitor and evaluate overall program effectiveness.

The **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program** activities include:

- Enhancing partner nation law enforcement capacity to detect, deter, apprehend, and respond to terrorist incidents with respect for human rights while exercising the appropriate use of force in CT activities.
- Improving partner country law enforcement capacity to: conduct terrorism investigations, secure borders from terrorist transit and materials, protect critical targets and individuals from terrorist attacks, employ effective CT leadership and management practices, cooperate with regional counterparts on CT, counter critical terrorism incidents, and establish effective CT cyber security capacities.
- Supporting in-country antiterrorism training initiatives in key partner nations and Presidential Initiative countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Jordan, Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya, Iraq, and the Philippines).
- Supporting critical ATA bilateral programs where potential terrorist activity in partner nations threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security.
- Support CT's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) programs, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PRACT) countries, and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI).
- Conducting antiterrorism training to address the threat of terrorist outflow from countries such as Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- Ensuring that training events focus on building self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity in each ATA partner country.

In FY 2013, ATA training will be delivered to approximately 60 partner nations in support of priority objectives. Highlights of ongoing ATA priority activities include support to: Mexico, Pakistan, Kenya, Afghanistan, Indonesia, The Philippines and Caribbean partner countries through the CBSI.

New and enhanced ATA priority initiatives in FY 2013 include support to:

- Jordan through the implementation of an aggressive ATA port and harbor security training initiative in Aqaba and the expansion and institutionalization of other ATA Partner Nation participation at the Jordanian International Police Training Center and Royal Police Academy to further enhance regional CT cooperation.
- Mexico by increasing border control training and equipment to prevent terrorists and other criminals from transiting through Mexico to the U.S.
- Pakistan by offering explosive incident countermeasures and post blast training to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police (formerly North West Frontier Police), in an effort to increase the number of suspect devices that are rendered safe while at the same time incurring no loss of life for responding explosive technicians.
- Afghanistan Ministry of Interior law enforcement entities, including the Kabul City Police, will receive training in crisis response, explosives countermeasures and other tactical skills, improving and coordinating their response capacity.

TSCTP and PRACT are multifaceted, multiyear regional programs with capacity-building strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel countries. The objectives of the training courses to be provided are:

- Enhance law enforcement capacity to protect national leadership, crisis response, explosive countermeasures, and cyber and counterterrorism investigative capabilities

- Advance law enforcement leaders' awareness of counterterrorism policies and procedures, and their skills in management of terrorist incidents
- Develop law enforcement capacity for border, maritime, and aviation security management
- Improve law enforcement capacity to retain and institutionalize training received from ATA

The **Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)** will continue deployments to provide significant biometric software and hardware enhancements that will assist partner nations to correctly identify and track individuals entering and departing land, sea, and air ports of entry. Current TIP host country stop-list capabilities are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to avoid identity confirmation. Biometric equipment enhancements will overcome this vulnerability. Critical partner countries vulnerable to terrorist travel include: Iraq, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya. TIP will also deploy systems to new participating countries, and will work to ensure compatibility with Interpol and host nation data systems, such as E-passport and E-visa.

The **Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program** assists U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks; depriving terrorists of operational funding; and in cross border financial investigative training. The CTF program focuses on 44 countries that serve as source, transit or destination points for terrorist financing. CTF funds interagency Financial System Assessment Teams (FSATs) to evaluate foreign countries' vulnerabilities to terrorist financing and to provide recommendations to host governments to counter these threats. CTF capacity-building assistance is based on the findings of the FSATs, information from posts, the interagency and international organizations, particularly, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). CTF expects to fund several FSATs in FY 2013.

The CTF will also focus on establishing effective anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes that are operationally effective and meet international standards. This includes the development of legal frameworks and financial regulatory systems, setting up viable financial investigative units, providing training to law enforcement, and developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity. Providing oversight of charitable activities and the informal financial sector is also important in eliminating intentional and unintentional financial support for terrorists and other violent extremists. The U.S. interagency community, with funding from CTF, has developed more than 25 courses in all of these areas to address CTF concerns. and develops new courses as needed. The Departments of Justice (DOJ), Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury and the Federal Bureau of Investigation provide personnel with technical expertise to conduct training and implement AML/CTF-related programs. The CTF program will complete more than 70 training sessions, workshops and conferences with FY 2013 resources, involving approximately 3,500 participants from 44 countries, and others on a case by case basis.

A significant and growing component of the overall CTF program is the posting of Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) overseas who are U.S. prosecutors specializing in countering terrorist financing. Assigned regional and country specific responsibilities, RLAs promote AML/CTF legislation that meets international standards. They also participate in training prosecutors and encourage the development of joint law enforcement/prosecutorial task forces. CTF supports RLA positions in Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Kenya, and expects to fund additional positions during FY 2013, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Pakistan and Senegal.

The **Counterterrorism Engagement program (CTE)** will build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies and help multilateral and nongovernmental organizations promote more effective counterterrorism policies and programs. CTE objectives include enhancing the capacity of criminal justice systems and rule-of-law institutions, strengthening aviation security standards, countering violent extremism, countering terrorist financing, improving critical energy infrastructure protection, travel document security, and cyber security. These efforts focus on priority countries/regions including Yemen,

the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia and fills gaps in other regions such as Central Asia and the Western Hemisphere. CTE resources will be used to enhance our engagement with regional counterterrorism organizations. CT is also exploring opportunities to develop new regional mechanisms aimed at promoting CT cooperation and capacity building in regions where the United States is not a member of an existing regional organization. Implementers include U.S. technical experts from DHS, DOJ, State and Treasury, as well as international technical experts.

As part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen the multilateral counterterrorism architecture, CT is creating the GCTF, launched in September 2011. This new counterterrorism platform with 30-35 key CT partners from different regions allows policymakers and practitioners to engage on a sustained basis on a variety of practical counterterrorism policies, strategies, standards, and best practices for the benefit of bilateral and multilateral law enforcement antiterrorism capacity of the participants. These include strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law institutions, border security, and countering violent extremism. It also provides a unique forum for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to exchange insights and best practices. The Forum includes a strategic-level Coordinating Committee, five expert-driven working groups, and a small administrative Secretariat unit that provides outreach, builds/sustains international support for the Forum, and provides analytical, administrative, and logistical support to the GCTF Coordinating Committee and working groups. This unit also manages the GCTF information-sharing portal that it will be developed to further bolster the capacity of law enforcement to counter terrorism.

The **Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) program** enables Ambassadors and Country Teams to assist host country law enforcement to work regionally to counter terrorism, including to coordinate counterterrorism strategies across borders, to help host countries understand threats and strengthen their political will counter them. At present, RSI covers eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its neighbors, the Horn of Africa/East Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, Central Asia, and Western Hemisphere (Central and South America). CT will continue to expand its RSI activities in FY 2013 to implement specific recommendations that support U.S. regional counterterrorism strategies. RSI will improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security, fraudulent document recognition, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, VIP training, and forensic investigations. RSI will also promote cooperation on terrorist financing, and promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

In FY 2013, RSI will deliver training to over 58 countries. These activities will maintain and build upon ongoing initiatives, including:

- Continue providing training and equipment to Algeria's national police force to enhance its capabilities and capacity to detect, deter, counter and investigate terrorist activities, by funding three technical advisors from the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) to focus on forensics, criminal investigations and border security.
- Fund the second year of the regional civil military law enforcement operations training to TSCTP countries' national police forces, customs, immigration, border patrol, and other similar law enforcement agencies via training on how to conduct anti-terrorist reconnaissance in civilian areas and identify civilian vulnerabilities to violent extremist organization influence.
- Counter violent extremism and radical influences in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan by building upon previous and ongoing efforts to strengthen stability in these two countries through cross-border community policing initiatives.
- Support the Resident Legal Advisor program in Malaysia, which was expanded from the previous Intermittent Legal Advisor program based on its success with assisting the Government of Malaysia in implementing and enforcing its new export control law.

- Extend the successful India-Bangladesh Security Dialogue for two more rounds in order to provide a forum to help institutionalize the law enforcement cooperation between the two countries, leading to greater cross-border exchanges and stability.

Highlights of new and enhanced initiatives in FY 2013 include:

- Work closely with the newly formed GCTF to ensure that programming addresses critical counterterrorism needs, mobilizes the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation.
- Support the Tunisian National Guard's civil law enforcement capacity
- Provide funding for new Resident Legal Advisor positions in Mali and Mauritania
- Provide expertise and funding to the African Union and certain member states
- Support the Uganda Police Force Community Outreach Program, to counter terrorist recruitment activities.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ATA conducted 18 assessments in FY 2011: Mexico, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, Burundi, Yemen, Iraq, Bulgaria, Maldives, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Brazil, Panama, Bahamas, and Niger.

The TIP program continually monitors the effectiveness of country programs through on-going review of reports received from partner countries and from U.S. Embassies in host countries. Evaluations are conducted via periodic technical and managerial visits by TIP staff. Highlights from monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2012 include the successful installation of a centralized software architecture for terrorist interdiction in Thailand which provided significant improvement of the host country's ability to check large numbers of travelers at various POEs against a watch-list on a near real time basis, as well as enhanced data storage.

The CTF program's preferred method of performance monitoring and evaluation is onsite assessment. The CTF program office works with a limited number of U.S. Missions to monitor progress and assess needs for technical assistance and training. In light of political and security obstacles, CTF has developed a complementary Washington based assessment tool that relies heavily on information received from embassy staff and interagency subject matter experts to identify needs. CTF then works with the U.S. Government agencies that have the specialized expertise to address those needs. Budget planning and tracking of the related training costs are laid out in the terms of inter-agency agreements. These agreements mandate financial and performance reporting used for out-year budget forecasting.

Evaluating CVE programming is inherently difficult because it is outcome-focused rather than output-focused. The goal of the CVE program is to deny terrorist groups new recruits. Drawing the linkages required to measuring and attribute this outcome is very complex even when those linkages aren't obscured. CVE programming is also a relatively new activity for the U.S. Government and most of our partners, so performance measurement methodologies are still in development. These challenges notwithstanding, the CVE Program is coordinating with other U.S. Government agencies and with partner nations to build valid CVE indicators and performance metrics. The CVE program monitors its nascent programs and, through coordination with U.S. missions in host countries, maintains data on participation, resources spent, and general attitudes toward extremist ideologies. The small grants program specifically requires that all Embassy proposals have a specific desired outcome, expressed as an end-state that can be credibly attributed to the project.

RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators. RSI also requires regular reporting from project implementers, and makes funding allocation requests based on prior results reported by the implementers and assessments of RSI Regional Coordinators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ATA programs are developed on the basis of recommendations from comprehensive technical assessments that ATA program personnel undertake prior to the launching of a program, as well as every other year thereafter. ATA's Capabilities Assessments include a rigorous technical review of up to 25 areas that help to determine the partner country's competence and capabilities as they relate to standards-based performance measures. These components are considered critical in determining not only a country's needs in detecting, deterring, denying, and defeating terrorism, but also in establishing whether the types and methods of assistance provided to meet those needs. This assessment tool provides rating data with which program managers can record a baseline level of capability within the partner country, and against which future progress can be measured. When evaluated against evolving strategic and programmatic objectives this tool also allows the CT Bureau to prioritize assistance efforts both within each partner country and among all partner countries.

Periodic TIP/ PISCES technical and managerial visits, supplemented by host country and Embassy reporting, are critical in informing budget and programmatic choices. In cases where host nation officials are not using the TIP/Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) effectively, TIP provides refresher training and on the job assistance, and discusses performance concerns with host nation and Embassy officials. In a few instances, when remedial training and discussions with host country policy makers did not produce the needed performance improvements, CT withdrew support for the program. In more positive instances when the country is effectively using the PISCES system, our commitments of resources are likely to increase as CT can offer further system upgrades and jointly agree with the host country on how to expand PISCES to additional POEs.

CTF technical assistance programs are prescribed on the basis of information obtained by both onsite and Washington based assessments. Each assessment focuses on five core areas. To ensure the appropriate training and technical assistance is directed at key AML/CTF deficiencies in priority countries, CTF works with embassies and the interagency to focus particularly on the following: key deficiencies noted in FATF or FATF-style Regional Bodies evaluations of host countries AML/CTF regimes; previously recommended training and technical assistance; previously identified impediments hindering the effectiveness of training; and ongoing or completed training from the USG or other entities addressing identified deficiencies. Once Embassies and the interagency community provide CTF with their final input, proposals are reviewed against available funding, as well as the needs of other countries. CTF then commits resources on a priority basis.

RSI routinely utilizes performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices. For example, in FY 2011 the Intermittent Legal Advisor position in Malaysia was scheduled to convert into a Resident Legal Advisor program, based on the successes of the ILA program. Similarly, positive results for law enforcement capacity building from the first two rounds of India-Bangladesh Security Dialogue resulted in five Memorandums of Understanding, three of which were on counterterrorism cooperation and contributed to the decision to commit additional resources for two more rounds of the Dialogue.

CVE programs are developed with detailed assessments of known hotspots of radicalization and the factors driving such radicalization gathered by the interagency community and U.S. Embassies. This information informs what CVE programming will be effective in a certain locality. Given the highly localized

phenomenon of radicalization and the need in most instances for engagement close to populations, budget and programming choices are prioritized by threat and a realistic assessment of the U.S. Government's ability to address that threat.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: ATA performs program reviews (PRs) and evaluations in each partner country to determine the impact and effectiveness of ATA assistance. Among other benefits, the PR provides an evaluation of the progress made by the host country in enhancing counterterrorism capabilities previously identified in the Capabilities Assessment. The PR also helps determine whether specific actions recommended by the Capabilities Assessment have been accomplished, and whether further actions need to be taken to complement the ATA country program (i.e., the creation of enabling legislation/regulation, or the institutionalization of the ATA training, etc.). Determinations published in the final report of the PR are often used to make mid-course adjustments to the program, to expand or terminate the program, or to describe actions the partner nation should take.

TIP's monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to inform the direction and pace of planned FY 2013 biometric hardware upgrades for current partner countries, as well as expansion to new partner countries. Past performance and present circumstances will also be critical factors in moving forward with efforts to improve compatibility with Interpol and host country data systems, such as E-passport and E-visa.

CTF revised its budget planning and evaluation process in the winter of 2012. Participating U.S. Embassies were asked to evaluate and describe deficiencies in host-country AML/CTF regimes. Subsequently, implementing agencies were requested to recommend specific training recommendations to allow us to address more specifically those deficiencies. Based on those inputs and continuing feedback from training participants, trainers and observers of our previous programs, CTF will directly address AML/CTF deficiencies in priority countries and develop training and related educational opportunities not previously included in the curriculum.

Aside from the small grants program, which dates back to FY2008, the CVE Program began with FY 2011 funding, made available in FY 2012. Therefore, past performance information is still preliminary as implementation planning for FY 2013 commences. CVE Program managers will draw from the experiences of other U.S. Government agencies, as well as best practices being developed in cooperation with foreign partners; the governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia are sponsoring a colloquium on performance evaluation in CT and CVE programming in February of 2012, for example, which several U.S. Government agencies will attend.

Building on the information gathered from monitoring activities, including regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators and reporting from project implementers, RSI will continue funding strong regional counterterrorism programs, engagement and diplomatic initiatives. RSI programming will continue to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, develop a common strategic approach to address counterterrorism issues, form a basis for closer cooperation between regional partner nations and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.



## Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	66,949	74,000	64,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	66,949	68,000	-	-68,000
Economic Support Fund	-	6,000	64,000	58,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)</b>	66,949	74,000	64,000	-10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	66,949	74,000	64,000	-10,000
<b>Democracy Fund</b>	66,949	68,000	-	-68,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,466	32,000	-	-32,000
2.2 Good Governance	750	750	-	-750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	1,250	-	-1,250
2.4 Civil Society	33,483	34,000	-	-34,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	6,000	64,000	58,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	26,270	25,270
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,750	1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,000	33,980	28,980

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)</b>	66,949	74,000	64,000	-10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	66,949	74,000	64,000	-10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,466	33,000	26,270	-6,730
2.2 Good Governance	750	750	2,000	1,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	1,250	1,750	500
2.4 Civil Society	33,483	39,000	33,980	-5,020
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,569	3,850	3,200	-650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,569	3,850	3,200	-650

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Funds: This request will enable the Department to fund creative and targeted democracy and human rights programs that support the Secretary's vision to address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect at-risk populations, including women, religious minorities, disabled, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations. Programs will assist in strengthening independent, vibrant civil societies; support independent media and promote access to information; advance respect for workers' rights and promote human rights practices in the global business environment; and foster transparent, accountable, and representative governance and political processes, including independent judiciaries and free and fair elections.

DRL's Global Internet Freedom programming aims to advance U.S. leadership in defending and promoting a free and open Internet through direct support for those on the front lines of the push to advance for Internet freedom. This request will allow DRL to exploit innovative technology advances in a number of areas essential to ensuring Internet freedom worldwide. The request will build on the programming successes of previous years while responding to the evolving threats of Internet repression, as reported from activists on the ground. DRL's Internet Freedom strategy is both to address urgent needs and to ensure long-term progress by funding projects with a significant multiplier potential; and by strengthening the developer community working at the intersection of human rights and technology.

The total amount of the FY 2013 Internet Freedom request is \$27.5 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within the State Department and United States Agency for International Development (USAID): \$17.5 million in DRL; \$8 million in the State Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Near Eastern Regional Democracy program; and \$2 million in the Bureau Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance at USAID.

DRL will focus programs in countries with egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are undemocratic or in transition. This request also will continue efforts to counter intolerance and violent extremism, and fund programs that aim to actively engage women so that they may be direct agents of change in their communities and countries. Resources requested will continue to support human rights defenders, activists, labor rights leaders, and organizations; and increase support for the civic and political participation of women, youth, and people from minority communities. This request would continue funding for DRL's newly created rapid response

program, which allows DRL to provide quick programmatic responses to current events as well as support frontline activists who are under threat around the world.

DRL will award grants to non-governmental organizations, international and indigenous, and openly compete awards to attract innovative and effective proposals. Additionally, program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration, including contract staff, to ensure program accountability, and to monitor and evaluate grants worldwide.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 20 countries and domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in Egypt and China, the bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Cairo and Beijing to supervise program activities and liaise with grantees.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. DRL also strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan. In FY 2011, grantees conducted 31 external evaluations (16 mid-term and 15 final).

In FY 2011, DRL contributed to an ongoing independent evaluation of eight active and closed DRL media projects in Europe. DRL also awarded a one-year, external evaluation aimed at examining the effects of current and past Internet Freedom programs and to develop standard metrics, which can be used to better capture the results and impact of current and future Internet Freedom grants. DRL will commission more independent evaluations in the coming years to assess the effectiveness of DRL's programs, particularly in niche areas.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, DRL's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed directly into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. For example, the review helps to showcase programs that are particularly successful and under consideration for additional funding to continue their activities, highlight good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region, and identify problematic or challenging programs that would not be suitable for replication in the future. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make necessary adjustments to the project activities to improve the results of the project. DRL also reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: While DRL's funding priorities are largely based on the Secretary's policy priorities, grantee performance, program monitoring findings, and external evaluation efforts are considerations when identifying future program areas to support and potential grantees. For example, DRL continues to fund primarily programs that focus on civil society and human rights because of our proven track record with these types of programs. To better capture the impact of those programs, DRL commissioned several new external evaluations in 2011. The evaluations are still ongoing and their results and recommendations will not be available until late 2012. In 2011, DRL focused a portion of foreign assistance on rapid response mechanisms to quickly respond to evolving challenges and opportunities around the world. While it was not possible to consider past performance for these programs, DRL is establishing baselines to help inform their direction in future years.

## Energy Resources

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The new Bureau of Energy Resources' (ENR) key overarching objectives include increasing access to energy in developing countries, expanding good governance, and deepening transparency. The new Bureau works across U.S. Government agencies to engage traditional exporters and emerging economies in a coordinated effort to boost international energy security, steer the world's energy mix toward a more sustainable path, and emphasize America's continuing commitment to transparency and good governance, so that each nation's natural wealth translates into increased prosperity for all its citizens.

ENR's foreign assistance programs are designed to support a wide range of technical energy engagements in priority countries with the goals of furthering efforts to alleviate energy poverty, bringing solvency to power sectors through targeted reforms, ensuring strong sector governance, promoting energy security and achieving climate change mitigation objectives.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	9,000	14,250	5,250
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	14,250	5,250

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)</b>	-	9,000	14,250	5,250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	5,000	8,250	3,250
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	5,000	8,250	3,250
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	8,250	3,250

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)</b>	-	9,000	14,250	5,250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	5,000	8,250	3,250
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	8,250	3,250

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

**Economic Support Funds:** The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) is an interagency effort to provide a wide range of technical and capacity building assistance to the host governments of select countries that are on the verge of becoming the world's next generation of oil and gas producers. The countries receiving EGCI assistance have world class hydrocarbon resource potential and expect to receive sizable, near-term financial windfalls from the development of their oil and gas resources. EGCI's core objective is to help these countries establish the capacity to manage their oil and gas sector revenues wisely and in a manner that maximizes the value of the resource development for the government. EGCI supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives, including ensuring the security of global oil and gas supplies, supporting clean energy goals by maximizing the efficiency of oil and gas resource development, furthering political and economic stability in developing countries, minimizing the environmental risks associated with oil and gas development, promoting democracy and human rights, and combating corruption.

The EGCI program taps into the U.S. Government's considerable in-house expertise and capabilities in order to provide assistance that is tailored to the specific needs of individual countries. A by-product of this government-to-government engagement is the potential for establishing long-term working relationships that will foster institutional stability and help with diplomacy on critical issues, such as promoting sound energy sector governance. In FY 2013, EGCI will aim to provide government support primarily through consultations, workshops and embedded advisors. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), EGCI will help governments develop expertise and data management capacity in technical areas such as seismic and well core data processing and interpretation. Through cooperation with the U.S. Treasury Department, the program will aim to increase the capacity and understanding of mineral wealth tax administration and compliance issues. As a number of the EGCI country resources are located in offshore areas, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will help address offshore operational safety and inspections, offshore leasing and the management of potential trans-boundary resources. EGCI also anticipates matching country concerns about environmental protections (both onshore and offshore), contracting and pipeline planning with appropriate U.S. Government expertise.

The State Department's Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP), formerly known as the Global Shale Gas Initiative, is a government-to-government multilateral program that aims to share the U.S. experience and best practices with other countries. UGTEP participant countries have already expressed interest in developing their unconventional gas resources, projected significant gas-bearing shale resources within their borders, and identified market potential, appropriate business climates, and geopolitical synergies. The core objective of UGTEP is to help countries understand their resource potential as well as the myriad of environmental, regulatory, legal, financial and social issues involved in the responsible and safe development of their unconventional natural gas.

The UGTEP aims to work with governments in a multi-faceted and comprehensive manner through technical visits by foreign experts to the U.S., regional conferences, technical visits by U.S. experts to a participant country, and resource assessments. To accomplish its goals, UGTEP also works closely with U.S. technical and regulatory experts at the federal and state level, academic experts from experienced universities (such as Colorado School of Mines), while also ensuring that local communities and other stakeholders are included in the process. UGTEP interagency partners include: the U.S. Agency for International Development, the USGS, Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy.

## **Economic Growth**

Economic Support Funds: According to the International Energy Agency, 1.3 billion people around the world still lack access to reliable energy sources. Nearly 3 billion continue to use wood, coal, or other simple biomass over open fires or unsafe rudimentary cooking equipment to meet their daily cooking and heating needs. Lack of access to modern energy services is a significant source of insecurity and impediment to economic growth in the developing world. Given the expected growth of the world population by an additional two billion people by 2050, continued energy poverty may contribute to stunted economic growth, social conflict, and threats to national security.

ENR's energy market reform activities will undertake a range of activities that help start the reform processes in developing power markets, or address critical gaps, with the goal of alleviating systemic energy poverty, bringing solvency to power sectors, and increasing the use of clean and alternative energy technologies. Areas of engagement include deploying advisor support to assist countries in revising regulatory and legal structures to further reforms and stimulate private sector investment, especially by U.S. companies; organizing technical workshops and providing expert guidance on generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure repair and upgrade options, particularly to incorporate clean and advanced technologies; and creating innovative financing mechanisms to incentivize the flow of private capital for clean and alternative energy development.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR will put into place several monitoring and evaluation processes beginning in FY 2012.

Annual formal program reviews will be completed for all activities and programs using data collected with standard performance indicators as well as ENR's own evaluation. These reviews will evaluate the activities undertaken to promote Good Governance, as well as activities to support Economic Growth. In preparation of these annual reports, each of the U.S. Government partners will be consulted formally regarding their participation in ENR activities. Based on data collected, ENR will provide constructive feedback to partners regarding the activities undertaken and make changes to programs accordingly. Annual activity goals will also be set with each of the partner agencies.

Annual evaluations of project accomplishments will be based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria to be established over the course of FY 2012. This will include the number of workshops hosted as well as recommendations delivered to meet program goals, such as improving regulatory policies, financial oversight, or increasing the focus on environmental protection measures.

Quarterly progress and accomplishment evaluations will be required of the implementing agency based upon agreed criteria as laid out in the inter-agency agreement. Activity reports will be prepared for each separate workshop or engagement that is undertaken. These reports will include feedback from participants and general observations about the utility of the program. These evaluations will also document the time spent in consultation and number of foreign government officials engaged. U.S. embassies and USAID missions in program countries will be encouraged to independently monitor program activities by implementing partners, and ENR staff will aim to make at least yearly visits to each program country to evaluate program impacts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ENR will use the monitoring and evaluation results to make targeted improvements to programmatic efforts.

Program reviews and systematic evaluations will inform the decision making process and assist in providing the most effective engagement possible with participant countries. Additionally, these reviews help determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of the U.S. Government partners engaged through ENR activities.

Evaluations and reviews will allow for the creation of best practices and most appropriate next steps toward responsible and environmentally sound development. They will also inform planned engagement for new partners under EGCI, with successful programs duplicated as appropriate across existing EGCI countries. The evaluation and review process will also inform decisions about the expansion of the Bureau's new power sector program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: ENR is a new bureau and therefore has no past monitoring and evaluation on which to draw. Monitoring and evaluation results will be taken into consideration in future programming decisions.

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States, its citizens, and its partner nations. The transnational criminal threat is broad and adaptive, requiring INL to constantly assess, develop, and refine its programs to identify vulnerabilities and address them as effectively and efficiently as possible. This is accomplished by fostering global cooperation to disrupt organized crime and other destabilizing groups. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law, and helps to stabilize post-conflict societies through criminal justice sector development and reform. INL's foreign assistance request supports the U.S. foreign policy objectives of achieving peace and security and governing justly and democratically in more than 70 countries.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	179,202	190,356	156,557	-33,799
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	179,202	190,356	156,557	-33,799

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)</b>	179,202	190,356	156,557	-33,799
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	166,073	172,405	145,167	-27,238
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	166,073	172,405	145,167	-27,238
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53,865	66,100	54,379	-11,721
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	94,015	86,675	77,435	-9,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,193	19,630	13,353	-6,277
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	13,129	17,951	11,390	-6,561
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	13,129	17,951	11,390	-6,561
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,849	17,261	10,739	-6,522
2.2 Good Governance	280	690	651	-39

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)</b>	179,202	190,356	156,557	-33,799
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	166,073	172,405	145,167	-27,238



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53,865	66,100	54,379	-11,721
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	94,015	86,675	77,435	-9,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,193	19,630	13,353	-6,277
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>13,129</b>	<b>17,951</b>	<b>11,390</b>	<b>-6,561</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,849	17,261	10,739	-6,522
2.2 Good Governance	280	690	651	-39
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>30,302</b>	<b>35,575</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>-1,566</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,342	2,625	3,209	584
6.2 Administration and Oversight	27,960	32,950	30,800	-2,150

## Peace and Security

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

- **Interregional Aviation Support:** Provides centralized core-level aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, and Pakistan including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP):** The Critical Flight Safety Program modernizes the INL air fleet by implementing fleet management techniques (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot-level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. The program ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the INL aircraft fleet.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa, as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Funding will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as terrorism, drug trafficking, corruption and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and USG law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funding will support efforts to combat transnational crimes including international organized crime, cyber crime, intellectual property crimes, money laundering and financial crimes, border security, and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, participation in multilateral efforts, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President's national security agenda.
- **Civilian Police:** Funding will be used to develop and maintain a cadre of police, justice sector, and corrections senior experts who conduct technical assessments, develop programs and ensure their monitoring and evaluation, respond rapidly to new requirements, and coordinate with law enforcement, interagency and intergovernmental partners, and international organizations. Funds will also support a program to professionalize the training of INL's subject matter experts before they are deployed to the field. Funds will also continue to support the already fruitful efforts to partner with federal, state, county, and local police, justice, and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INL programs.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support:** This program is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict affected areas quickly, and support the implementation of Security Council mandates. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the United Nations and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.
- **Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness:** Programs will specifically address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches to prevention and treatment; regional/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalitions designed to mobilize civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group; and the design of national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries.
- **International Organizations:** Funding will continue for projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Funds advance implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups.

- **Criminal Youth Gangs:** Funds will focus on investigative, legal and intelligence capacity, community policing, prevention, and prison management for Central America's anti-gang program, including training, technical assistance and other support. The program will continue building intelligence capacity by providing training and technical assistance including in computers, computerized databases, crime mapping, analyst exchanges, and advance community-based policing models through such activities as interchange of experts. Funds will also provide support for in-country and regional programs, such as non-governmental organization programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to de-glamorize the gang image, and the Gang Resistance Education and Training program. Lastly, funds will continue support for advisors, including a Regional Gangs Advisor based in El Salvador, plus related travel and administrative training.
- **Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services including procurement and financial management.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funds support anticorruption programs, including continuing work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Anticorruption and Integrity Network, and other organizations to fight corruption. Funds will support participation in the United Nations' continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption. Funds will also support strengthened and broadened efforts to address kleptocracy, and to support international partners in dismantling transnational illicit networks.
- **Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, ICASS and other support services including procurement and financial management.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: INL monitors and evaluates programs by incorporating evaluative performance metrics in its various implementing agreements, through initial and follow-up assessments of the criminal justice sector, formal Management Assistance and/or program officer monitoring visits, and regular field officer site visits. INL centrally-managed programs also support the development of evaluation capabilities among our multilateral, interagency, and host government partners. These essential mechanisms inform mid-course adjustments, operational program planning, and long-term strategic goal formulation. Program-specific examples include:

- **Aviation:** INL has an ongoing Aviation Resource Management program. Aviation program performance is judged by professional aviation support provided, backed up by internal technical metrics such as aircraft readiness rates. In addition, INL's Air Wing has undertaken cost-benefit analytical studies for projected replacement of aircraft operating in sensitive/threat environments.
- **International Organizations:** INL funds support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Independent Evaluation Unit in implementing its work plan for 2011-2012. INL also monitors discussions with the field and through international meetings such as the UNODC Major Donor group and Paris Pact meetings. INL invests in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

administered by the Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). The MEM monitors member country progress in implementing policies to combat trafficking.

- **International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs):** ILEAs track student output as the primary performance indicator, but a web-based ILEA global network is also in the process of implementation which will serve as a platform for monitoring the effectiveness of the ILEA as a platform for both training and information sharing. Although still in its early stages, the network is an innovative, forward-leaning effort to increase communication with and among ILEA alumni world-wide, including capturing insights into the professional application of their training as well as dissemination of information to others, regional cooperation, and enhancing links with U.S. law enforcement entities.
- **Demand Reduction:** Impact evaluation studies of the long-term effectiveness of demand reduction in El Salvador, Brazil, and Afghanistan are ongoing.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: INL increasingly considers long-term performance as well as U.S. foreign policy priorities in budget decisions.

- Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs have led to replication of the projects in other regions and countries.
- Careful monitoring of the aviation contract and its performance incentives allowed the aerial eradication program in Colombia to exceed its target despite a decrease in resources.
- The need for more data on the effectiveness and long-term impact of the ILEA program resulted in the decision to invest in the development of the ILEA global network.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:

INL expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are as requested.

## International Organizations

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2013 request for the Bureau of International Programs and Affairs (IO) for voluntarily funded programs from the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Organizations (IO)</b>	351,290	348,705	327,300	-21,405
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,350	1,350	1,198	-152
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	1,350	1,350	1,198	-152
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	1,350	1,198	-152
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	19,310	21,655	14,680	-6,975
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	19,310	21,655	14,680	-6,975
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,310	21,655	14,680	-6,975
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	171,100	166,755	164,880	-1,875
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	171,100	166,755	164,880	-1,875
3.1 Health	169,250	166,755	164,000	-2,755
3.2 Education	1,850	-	880	880
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	156,590	155,945	143,642	-12,303
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	156,590	155,945	143,642	-12,303
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,600	5,250	5,901	651
4.3 Financial Sector	625	955	625	-330
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	84,775	82,000	67,181	-14,819
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	7,500	7,900	400
4.8 Environment	58,590	60,240	62,035	1,795

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	3,000	2,900	-100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Organizations (IO)</b>	<b>351,290</b>	<b>348,705</b>	<b>327,300</b>	<b>-21,405</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>-152</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	1,350	1,198	-152
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>19,310</b>	<b>21,655</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>-6,975</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,310	21,655	14,680	-6,975
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>171,100</b>	<b>166,755</b>	<b>164,880</b>	<b>-1,875</b>
3.1 Health	169,250	166,755	164,000	-2,755
3.2 Education	1,850	-	880	880
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>156,590</b>	<b>155,945</b>	<b>143,642</b>	<b>-12,303</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,600	5,250	5,901	651
4.3 Financial Sector	625	955	625	-330
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	84,775	82,000	67,181	-14,819
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	7,500	7,900	400
4.8 Environment	58,590	60,240	62,035	1,795
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>-100</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	3,000	2,900	-100

### Peace and Security

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

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

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Investing in People**

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

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

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

### **Economic Growth**

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



The United States assumed the Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011 for a three-year term, with the possibility of a second three-year term.

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

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

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

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

**Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program:**

These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. They enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials in labor, energy, education, science and technology, and culture. Voluntary contributions from

IO&P are pivotal in “capitalizing” the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact. This is a grant fund that seeks to reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). Funding will provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

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

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

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

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

**UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (“UN Women”):** UN Women was established in July 2010. When women participate fully in a country's political, economic, and social life, they not only become more productive themselves, but also help pass these advantages and values onto the next generation, laying the foundation for a healthy and productive society. UN Women works to improve the status of and opportunities for women worldwide. UN Women has field offices in 17 countries worldwide and partners with other UN agencies and UN country teams in the field to meet the most urgent needs of women and girls. UN Women's broad objectives include, but are not limited to, advancing women's political, economic, and legal empowerment; meeting women's health needs; protecting women

from violence and helping victims seek redress; furthering the women, peace, and security agenda; and combating discrimination against women. This funding will provide for a voluntary contribution to UN Women's institutional budget to support programmatic activities.

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

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

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

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

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States. U.S. delegations monitor the openness and transparency of organizations and their programs; review internal and external audits of organizations with like-minded allies, provide feedback, including criticism when required.

The United States continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI-II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The Department of State evaluates progress annually. Assessments are performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

#### Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:

In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, the program officers consider the past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: It is difficult to determine the extent to which a recipient organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution because existing systems of financial accounting and performance measurement do not allow for such traceable granularity. The IO Bureau continues to work with programs to ensure they are taking steps to meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance.

## International Security and Nonproliferation

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	6,933	-	4,678	4,678
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,933	-	4,678	4,678

## Peace and Security

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program assists existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states with strengthening their strategic trade controls and border security. Through this assistance, EXBS bolsters partner countries' capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive materials, and other WMD-applicable items, as well as MANPADS and other conventional weapons. EXBS funds also will work to prevent irresponsible transfers of sensitive items by helping partner countries to recognize and reject proposed transactions that would contribute to proliferation. Programs focus on capacity-building through legislation development assistance, licensing and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. During FY 2011-2012, EXBS bilateral programs expanded to include Cambodia, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, and South Africa, for a total of fifty-three active partner countries. For FY 2013, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Ghana and Tanzania, while also graduating Taiwan from the program. FY 2013 central EXBS funding for ISN includes: in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff; assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries; the Tracker automated licensing tool; conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade and border control issues, including transshipment; maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries; program administration and implementation support; program-related travel; provision of limited assistance to prevent countries that have otherwise "graduated" from the program from backsliding; and assistance to countries/economies for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable. FY 2013 funding will ensure EXBS' continued ability to address growing and diversifying proliferation threats, and allow the sustainment of program advisor deployments, maintenance of a cadre of in-house technical experts to share subject matter expertise with partner countries, and continued updates to existing training materials, as well as development of new materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic threat environment.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs aim to prevent access by terrorists and proliferant states to WMD-applicable knowledge, expertise, and materials. GTR focuses its programming on the frontline states of Yemen, Iraq, and Pakistan, and on regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest. GTR funding will support initiatives to enhance security for dangerous biological materials, promote chemical security best practices, and decrease the likelihood that terrorists could gain the expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR programs also will continue to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise globally, including in the Middle East, North and East Africa, Southeast Asia, and the countries of the former Soviet Union. GTR funding supports U.S. involvement in multilateral Science Centers in Moscow and Kyiv that provide platforms for building partner nonproliferation capabilities. FY 2013 funding will allow GTR to maintain engagement on global biosecurity and chemical security programs in Yemen, Pakistan, Iraq, and the Middle East, and continue programs in states and regions where there are opportunities for engagement with skilled civil nuclear scientists and technicians, such as the Middle East and North Africa.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions from member states for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being used for military purposes. U.S. efforts to prevent or end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea rely on IAEA assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program. The U.S. Voluntary Contribution also includes funding for health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agriculture security, nuclear power infrastructure development, and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. FY 2013 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the resources to carry

out its critical international safeguards program -- in particular, the critically-needed replacement of the aging Safeguards Analytical Laboratory located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the IAEA's safeguard program's ability to detect undeclared activities, and its continued effectiveness depends on voluntary financial contributions from member states. FY 2013 funding will also support more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, and strengthened nuclear safety measures globally in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) provides a means for the USG to respond rapidly to high priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF projects aim to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. Currently, the NDF's highest priority project is its work with Libya to identify, secure, and eliminate weapon stockpiles, especially Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and otherwise enhance Libya's ability to control weapons and dangerous materials within its national territory. Other current and recent past NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza, dismantling Ukraine's arsenal of SCUD missiles, permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, and combating WMD smuggling in Afghanistan. FY 2013 funding will provide the resources necessary to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities for WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge in a dynamic global environment.

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 requires all United Nations member states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD. With the long-term extension of the UN Security Council Committee established to oversee implementation of UNSCR 1540, the U.S. contribution can help the Committee leverage resources to be a credible provider of assistance to states looking to enhance their capabilities to meet their obligations under the Resolution. FY 2013 funding will support establishment of regional coordinators within international, regional, or sub-regional organizations, which will encourage regional approaches to developing best practices and harmonizing legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. FY 2013 funding will also help assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and deploy 1540 experts to regional or sub-regional organizations to provide expertise and advice. Funding would be used with the Trust Fund that was established in FY 2011 to manage member state contributions, under the auspices of the 1540 Committee's secretariat staff from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Fund has already begun to help institutionalize 1540 coordinators in regional organizations and provide support for workshops and seminars that provide practical guidance to member states on UNSCR 1540 implementation.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program will continue to undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear or radiological materials. The program supports the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) in its effort to build partner-nation capacity to prevent, detect, respond to, and mitigate such attacks. The 82 GICNT partners are committed to a Statement of Principles that encompasses a broad range of deterrence, prevention, detection, and response objectives. Through voluntary participation in multilateral activities and exercises, partners share best practices and lessons learned. FY 2013 funding will be used to host or co-host workshops and other meetings that advance the GICNT's agreed action plan, support the participation of developing-capability countries in GICNT activities, and allow WMDT to continue carrying out executive secretary functions for the GICNT. Funds also support ISN's Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program to continue efforts to promote Counter Nuclear Smuggling Teams, enable international nuclear forensics cooperation, improve nations' abilities to respond effectively to nuclear

smuggling (e.g., by improving abilities to prosecute smugglers), engage countries vulnerable to nuclear smuggling to jointly identify and address gaps in their capabilities, and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in these countries. Requested FY 2013 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of WMDT projects.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The EXBS program began developing proprietary monitoring and evaluation criteria in FY 2011, based on internal assessments of strategic trade control systems in each EXBS partner country that had previously graduated from the program, and in prospective new partner countries using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology. The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities, and nonproliferation regime adherence practices, to derive country-specific scores. RAT methodology allows evaluation of year-over-year progress in each partner country, direct comparison of systems in different countries, and evaluation of overall program success.

The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. However, GTR currently utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the level of host government participation and supportive political will, and the number of activities linked to specific goals completed in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to build sustainable activities that reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes.

Upon completion, every NDF project is formally closed and evaluated in-house to ensure that project results are well-documented, and that the Congressionally notified goals of each project are met to the extent possible. Periodically, the NDF also requests external audits, which are performed under the auspices of the State Department's Office of the Inspector General.

As a voluntary initiative connected to WMDT, the GICNT cannot require partner nations to participate in GICNT activities, adopt GICNT best practices documents as national standards, or report capacity building and steps taken internal to a government; this makes it difficult to define and measure the program's success. First authorized in FY 2009, the GICNT program has measured performance in terms of how many GICNT activities were held each year, which indicates the degree of supportive political-will of GICNT partner governments, an important measure for a new program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ISN commissions third party experts to conduct RAT assessments of approximately one-quarter of all EXBS partner countries each year, with the remaining two-thirds assessed internally. These assessment and evaluation activities allowed ISN to determine weaknesses in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. The RAT does effectively assess legal, regulatory, and institutional components of strategic trade control systems and it does not assess enforcement capacity to the extent preferred. Accordingly, ISN has been working with third party experts to develop a complementary assessment methodology focused on strategic trade control enforcement.

GTR interacts on a daily basis with its implementing partners and other U.S. Government stakeholders to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified. GTR also requests that implementers submit quarterly



financial and program reports to monitor the cost and overall progress associated with planned GTR activities. In addition to the aforementioned metrics, GTR is also developing new effectiveness indicators for chemical and biological threat reduction programs through the Monterey Institute and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which will be factored into budget and programmatic choices.

WMDT measures the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program's (PNSP) success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. PNSP also conducts after action reports following workshops and employs standard evaluation forms after trainings. PNSP uses both quantitative and qualitative measures to evaluate whether workshop goals have been met and to make project management decisions that maximize the impact of available funding. PNSP's programmatic decision-making also combines threat assessments from the Intelligence Community on which countries are most vulnerable to nuclear/radiological smuggling, input from interagency partners engaged in similar efforts, experience from WMDT's efforts leading the U.S. Government's response to nuclear smuggling incidents, and feedback from WMDT's diplomatic outreach with foreign governments. This comprehensive approach ensures PNSP's programmatic choices address the highest priority vulnerabilities, fill gaps in existing efforts, and avoid duplication of effort.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Results from the EXBS RAT assessments were used in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. Government agencies to derive the specific bilateral, regional, and global EXBS request levels for FY 2013.

The GTR program conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, GTR has regional offices and has funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results. Often this entails hiring a local Foreign Service National, which can be a relatively low-cost way to receive immediate feedback on programming and to implement refinements quickly.

Starting in FY12, WMDT began collection of standardized evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity. This data, drawn from participant surveys, is intended to measure the degree to which GICNT partner nation representatives utilize the lessons, concepts, and products discussed and developed within the GICNT framework to enhance their own country's capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. The surveys will also query participants on the design and conduct of GICNT activities so that WMDT may continue to improve these aspects in future events. Using this information, the WMDT program will be better positioned in FY 2013 and beyond to evaluate the successes and areas for improvement in managing GICNT activities.

## Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change, global health, pandemic preparedness, and increased cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. The Bureau works to address these pressing issues through diplomatic engagement, including extensive bilateral and multilateral negotiations and targeted assistance programs to strengthen multilateral organizations' and key partners' efforts to advance scientific and environmental objectives essential to sustainable economic development.

Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES assistance supports U.S. objectives in the international climate change arena, using targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including implementation of outcomes from climate change negotiations.

OES seeks to improve health and promote economic growth through increased engagement on a range of global health issues, including better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improved water resources management and cooperation on shared waters, as well as strengthening countries' capacity to respond to public health threats such as pandemic disease. OES programs support collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, and encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,552</b>	<b>115,552</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>-14,552</b>
Economic Support Fund	105,552	115,552	101,000	-14,552

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	<b>105,552</b>	<b>115,552</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>-14,552</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>430</b>
3.1 Health	1,600	1,200	1,150	-50
3.2 Education	750	20	500	480
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>103,202</b>	<b>114,332</b>	<b>99,350</b>	<b>-14,982</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>103,202</b>	<b>114,332</b>	<b>99,350</b>	<b>-14,982</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	94,202	105,332	88,850	-16,482

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	<b>105,552</b>	<b>115,552</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>-14,552</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>430</b>
3.1 Health	1,600	1,200	1,150	-50
3.2 Education	750	20	500	480
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>103,202</b>	<b>114,332</b>	<b>99,350</b>	<b>-14,982</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	94,202	105,332	88,850	-16,482

### Investing in People

**Economic Support Funds:** Scientific progress and improved global health are key to overcoming 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. OES programs support education and global engagement in science, technology and innovation.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** OES support is focused on catalyzing action on water in global efforts on food, climate change, health and energy security. OES funds are used to promote the development and implementation of national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2013 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world where water is, or may become, a source of conflict.
- **Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats:** FY 2013 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events, as well as emerging health issues such as counterfeit and substandard medications, polio eradication, and cookstoves.
- **Higher Education:** To achieve broader scientific engagement, particularly in countries with significant Muslim communities, FY 2013 funding will continue to promote cooperative science, technology, and innovation activities that strengthen key bilateral partnerships, and promote regional stability by enhancing economic opportunities with an emphasis on youth and women.

### Economic Growth

**Economic Support Funds:** The FY 2013 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, environmental cooperation with U.S. free trade partners, fisheries-related assistance to South Pacific countries, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

**Climate Change:** OES climate change programming is part of the broader Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) and complements the GCCCI programming of USAID and the Department of Treasury. Requested funding is designed to support and catalyze progress toward U.S. objectives in international climate change negotiations, as well as multilateral and plurilateral initiatives that help further these U.S. objectives. As with all GCCCI programs, the ultimate objective is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress toward a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG

emissions. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation “pillars” is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

- Under the GCCCI’s **Clean Energy pillar**, requested funds will continue to support programs under the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes. The MEF/CEM process engages the world’s most important energy economies to accelerate the uptake of new clean energy technologies and practices, such as smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. Continued OES funding for the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI) supports the dissemination of these and other technologies. OES also will continue to partner with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in supporting the successful plurilateral Global Methane Initiative (GMI), which focuses on reducing emissions of this potent greenhouse gas and now has over 40 member countries. Requested funding will also support a new international initiative on reducing emissions of short-lived climate forcers (SLCFs), focusing on methane, black carbon (soot), and many hydrofluorocarbons. Numerous recent studies have suggested that a focus on SLCFs, which are particularly potent climate pollutants, can lead to substantial cost-effective reductions in near-term climate impacts, as well as yield many co-benefits for human health, energy, food security, and the environment. Depending on the needs of other programs mentioned here, OES may contribute to the Partnership for Market Readiness, which will encourage emerging economies to implement greenhouse gas reduction actions using market-based approaches that stress the role of the private sector.
- Under the **Sustainable Landscapes pillar**, OES will support developing countries’ efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) through, inter alia, an additional contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest conservation and restoration. The FCPF has emerged as a key cutting edge forum for international discussions on REDD+; safeguards; Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification; and pay-for-performance programs that reward protection of tropical forests. An additional OES contribution will allow the United States to shape how the facility operates and influence evolving REDD+ approaches. The contribution will leverage funds from other donors and the private sector, allowing FCPF to expand programs in its target countries, which are concentrated in the world’s critical forest ecosystems. Depending upon the speed of FCPF awards and other needs, a portion of this funding may support other REDD+ activities.
- Under the **Adaptation pillar**, assistance will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF supports the adaptation needs of the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Initial LDCF projects helped LDCs develop national adaptation plans of action; current activities help them implement those national plans. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures that increase the resilience of key national development sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change, but it can work in all developing countries, including non-LDC small island developing states and glacier-dependent countries. Both funds have concentrated on sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, such as agriculture and water. U.S. Government support for these funds helps increase the number of projects funded and enable countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs that address multiple sectors and are therefore anticipated to result in more substantial and long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks. Depending upon the performance and speed of disbursements by these two funds and other needs, some portion of this request may support other adaptation programs.

In addition to climate change, OES promotes economic growth in the following areas:

- **South Pacific Tuna Treaty:** OES requests funds to meet an annual binding commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement, an important regional agreement in the Pacific where the United States is working to strengthen relationships. This commitment is in the form of a contribution to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which is distributed to countries in the South Pacific. It is a prime example of targeted foreign assistance that supports developing countries while also providing a tangible benefit to both foreign and domestic U.S. interests, such as increased food security, sustainable use of fisheries resources, improved employment opportunities for Americans, as well as enhanced bilateral relations with Pacific Island states. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the primary U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.
- **Trade and Environment:** Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund environmental cooperation mechanisms with several FTA partners designed to give countries the tools to improve and enforce their environmental laws and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses and promote U.S. exports of environmental good and services.
- **Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP):** OESP programs are a vital component of U.S. diplomatic efforts to address global environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships such as the Lower Mekong Initiative and the Muslim world science partnerships programs.
- **Mercury:** FY 2013 funding will initiate immediate global action to reduce environmental and health risks from mercury exposure. These funds will help countries build capacity to develop mercury inventories and reduce mercury emissions from a variety of activities. Programs will work on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: FY 2010 funds are currently supporting independent evaluations of the Methane to Markets/GMI and the trade and environment capacity building program. Using FY 2011 funds, OES will contract for a formal close-out evaluation of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, and continue evaluation of the trade and environment capacity building program. FY 2012 funds will support several additional formal evaluations.

OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. In FY 2010, the Bureau instituted quarterly program reviews and held a workshop on monitoring and evaluation for all program and activity managers. In FY 2011 program managers were trained to better monitor programmatic and financial reporting by implementers. OES program staff held intensive monitoring consultations with the GMI implementer (EPA) and the Climate REDI implementer (Department of Energy) in the course of discussions on FY 2011 funding for these programs. In FY 2012 OES will focus on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring and evaluating all financial instruments, with special emphasis on interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The GMI consultation mentioned above resulted in agreement to move toward the graduation of higher-income countries from the program and more cost-sharing on the part of other countries; when complete, the formal evaluation may have additional recommendations. Consultations on the Climate REDI initiative have reinforced the need to bring more developing countries into the process. Careful monitoring of the FCPF pipelines revealed that disbursements were slower than originally expected because of lengthy deliberations needed to agree on pay-for-performance mechanisms. Accordingly we reduced our allocation to this program from FY 2011 funds.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Experience in the FY 2010-2012 period has confirmed the soundness of the GCCI interagency division of responsibilities, with USAID supporting country and regional-level programming, particularly low emissions development strategies; Treasury supporting the multilateral climate change funds; and State (led by OES) focused on support for programs and initiatives that advance progress toward global agreement on reducing emissions. As a result, the OES program in FY 2013 will be focused even more tightly on multilateral and plurilateral partnerships that build support for global action on climate change and reducing emissions, such as the SLCF initiative and GMI. We anticipate these programs will also achieve major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (an OES performance indicator), although most results will likely show up in the mid rather than short-term. Programs such as Climate REDI, the SLCF initiative, and LDCF and SCCF contributions should show results both in terms of improved quality of life for the most vulnerable countries and heightened developing country support for our positions in negotiations.

## Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority and a key issue for the Department of State. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law. United States foreign assistance funding requested by the Office to Monitor and Combat TIP (J/TIP) will support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,233	18,720	18,720	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,233	18,720	18,720	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	950	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	950	-	-	-

### Peace and Security

Trafficking in persons is categorized by the Department as a transnational crime. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery

within national borders. Human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but a dehumanizing practice of compelled servitude and often horrific long-term abuse. It is driven by traffickers' greed and by demand, whether for commercial sex or cheap labor.

The Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report) and J/TIP's policy and program priorities guide Department of State TIP funding. The 2011 TIP Report ranked 184 countries and listed three countries as special cases.

### **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):**

Funding will support programs to build capacity for prosecution and protection in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers of the TIP Report: Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but lack economic resources to do so. The United States will continue to focus foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and to train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, with the goal of increasing the numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives help ensure that victims are supported, including by providing protection from traffickers and with individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds for prevention activities support the development and implementation of strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking, as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs continues to be a high priority for J/TIP. These programs are coordinated with USAID.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and Program Officer monitoring of quarterly or semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports. J/TIP has begun planning for implementation of the Department's new Evaluation Policy. All programs include indicators designed to measure performance, identify the most effective programs, and disseminate information about best or promising practices. In addition, J/TIP uses funds to support research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends, and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted priority countries. J/TIP began using performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs in FY 2009 and is currently utilizing results in budget and programmatic decisions as performance data is reported as demonstrated by the following examples. In Haiti, three projects were identified as having substantial weaknesses and steps have been taken to end these grants and to re-program approximately \$1.6 million to projects that will more effectively address TIP in Haiti. In addition, less than effective performance prompted on-site reviews of projects in Pakistan and Jordan and corrective action plans for grantee improvement were developed in coordination with embassy personnel and the grantees.

In FY 2011, J/TIP funded three evaluability assessments (EAs) of eight anti-trafficking programs across five geographical regions (Africa, East Asia & the Pacific, Near East, South & Central Asia, Western



Hemisphere). These programs were the subject of on-site reviews with special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data is available to evaluate program impact. Through these evaluability assessments, J/TIP identified two programs for full scale impact and outcome evaluations: a rehabilitation and reintegration program for victims of bonded labor in India and a service provider for victims of sex trafficking in Cambodia.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The global demand for TIP programs far exceeds available funding such that J/TIP can only fund about ten percent of project proposals submitted annually. J/TIP dedicates a large percentage of foreign assistance funds to extend successful projects with exemplary performance by granting supplemental funding. Due to strong past performance, two victim service providers in Laos and Sierra Leone received additional funds in FY 2011.

J/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all anti-trafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds for projects in priority countries; specifically, those that target law enforcement or victim protection deficiencies which jeopardizes their Tier 2 ranking. For example, a project in Thailand funds efforts to identify victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations; increase efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; provide employment opportunities for victims; educate migrant workers on their rights; and, raise awareness of trafficking among employers and clients of the sex trade. In Lesotho a project supports the final drafting and implementation of the National Action Plan; raises awareness on TIP at national and community levels through established Community Care Coalitions; and provides training for law enforcement in victim identification including police and border control.

Other types of projects where performance data will be gathered include emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster) and research. Performance data will be collected through monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact, replicability, and accountability.

J/TIP has not only increased its support for rigorous program evaluations that identify effective strategies for combating TIP, but also evidence-based research to identify trends and inform policy and practice. Several recently-completed research projects have made inroads by closing knowledge gaps on TIP. For example, a global database on human trafficking, funded by J/TIP, has shown increased recognition of other forms of trafficking and profiles of victims. It has also shown that traffickers are changing their methods of control by using more female recruiters and more subtle forms of exploitation.

## Political-Military Affairs

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focus on achieving peace and security by building the capacity of our allies and partners to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. The request will accomplish this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, and counter-terrorist operations. The request also promotes peace and stability world-wide by responding to the security threat posed by: landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	20,000	11,000	-9,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	11,000	11,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	20,000	-	-20,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	222,999	192,904	185,528	-7,376
Foreign Military Financing	54,453	62,800	60,000	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	5,260	5,559	5,003	-556
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	44,546	32,695	29,425	-3,270
Peacekeeping Operations	118,740	91,850	91,100	-750

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	54,453	62,800	71,000	8,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54,453	62,800	71,000	8,200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	5,260	5,559	5,003	-556
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,260	5,559	5,003	-556
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	44,546	32,695	29,425	-3,270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44,546	32,695	29,425	-3,270
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	118,740	111,850	91,100	-20,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118,740	111,850	91,100	-20,750

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>60,913</b>	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	60,913	-	-	-

### Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs of world-wide FMF programs in stabilization operations and security sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations. Administrative funds allow the U.S. Government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations and to provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and respect for human rights.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools to promote regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations. Funds also support the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) request supports program development and support, cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. This request will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year. These programs complement bilateral CWD programs in 26 countries that provide stockpile security and destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and abandoned ammunition), as well as excess and obsolete small arms and light weapons including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs. PKO funds will continue to support the Global Peace

Operations Initiative (GPOI) program, which by facilitating training will enhance the ability of foreign nations to participate in peacekeeping operations world-wide. FY 2013 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping capacity. In FY 2013, GPOI will focus on assisting the development of capacity for both military troops and formed police units, including support for collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units that is operated by the Government of Italy. PKO funds also will continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between African nations. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains an evaluation/metrics mechanism that measures program effectiveness to help ensure GPOI is achieving its goals. Since FY 2005 GPOI program implementers have trained over 184,000 peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing indigenous peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2013 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities.

The U.S. has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 80 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the USG "end state," it has sufficient indigenous mine-action capacity to handle any remaining landmine issues that arise, or it has been rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and unexploded ordnances ("mine-impact free"). Since 2000, 20 countries have been made mine-impact free or self sufficient in mine action capability. The CWD program has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, over 32,900 MANPADs, 1,500,000 SA/LW, and 80,000 tons of munitions have been destroyed worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the GPOI evaluation/metrics mechanism, the Department is continuing to request funding for the overall GPOI program which has been successful. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled us to identify what types of assistance each GPOI partner require in order to become self-sufficient. This enables us to make informed decisions about funding only those activities that would fill the gaps which currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, we have reprogrammed funding from certain countries and focused on other countries that have been more successful.

Relating Past Performance to FY2013 Plans: Based on past performance in evaluating whether countries have utilized GPOI-funded equipment and/or training to deploy to peacekeeping operations, FY2013 GPOI PKO funding will focus on activities which GPOI partners need in order to become self-sufficient in peacekeeping training proficiencies. FY2013 GPOI PKO funding will also focus on reinforcing success and not provide funding to partners that have not demonstrated a will or ability to actually deploy to peacekeeping operations.

## Population, Refugees, and Migration

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations around the world: refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration. PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The Bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy, including with other U.S. Government actors advocating for international maternal health issues and managing the U.S. Government relationship with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to share responsibility for addressing global humanitarian needs with others in the international community, leverage greater assistance from other countries, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,744,504	1,902,300	1,675,400	-226,900
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	229,000	-	-229,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	229,000	-	-229,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	1,744,504	1,673,300	1,675,400	2,100
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,694,604	1,646,100	1,625,400	-20,700

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,744,504	1,902,300	1,675,400	-226,900
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,744,504	1,902,300	1,675,400	-226,900
<b>Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance</b>	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance</b>	1,694,604	1,875,100	1,625,400	-249,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,650,676	1,829,700	1,593,690	-236,010

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.3 Migration Management	43,928	45,400	31,710	-13,690

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)</b>	<b>1,744,504</b>	<b>1,902,300</b>	<b>1,675,400</b>	<b>-226,900</b>
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,744,504</b>	<b>1,902,300</b>	<b>1,675,400</b>	<b>-226,900</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,700,576	1,856,900	1,643,690	-213,210
5.3 Migration Management	43,928	45,400	31,710	-13,690

### Humanitarian Assistance

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

**Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA):** By addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees and others affected by conflict and abuse, MRA provides critical support for regional stability, contributes to stabilization and early recovery in strategic areas, and helps prevent or mitigate extremism in weak or fragile states. U.S. humanitarian assistance supports vulnerable populations with programs that provide physical and legal protection integrated with life-sustaining services such as water, sanitation, shelter, and health care in accordance with international standards. Programs also support durable solutions to displacement by assisting refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, to integrate into their host communities, or to resettle permanently in the United States.

The FY 2013 request continues humanitarian programs in the Middle East, including supporting needs of Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. This request also includes support for humanitarian programs for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The FY 2013 request includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to approximately five million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2013 request includes support not only for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as modest support for relief needs in Lebanon. The FY 2013 request also includes support for Yemeni Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict victims affected by the conflict in northern Yemen and ongoing unrest elsewhere in the country, including the conflict against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and other emergency assistance.

PRM's request includes continued funding for protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in South Asia as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced persons inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return. PRM's request includes funding for protection and assistance programs for Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal.

The FY 2013 request also continues funding for ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments and/or protracted situations such as in the Horn of Africa where there are now nearly one million Somali refugees, and refugees in Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Côte d'Ivoire, and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted refugee situations such as those in the Caucasus region, in Nepal, and along the Thailand/Burma border. Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for over 27 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia with approximately 277,000 registered Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and India. Although we have seen encouraging progress being made by the new Burmese government, access by international humanitarian organizations remains limited and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2013 request also strives to meet the needs of North Koreans fleeing a repressive regime and supports post-conflict returns and reintegration of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 150,000 Colombians who are expected to still be displaced within Colombia in FY 2013 and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region.

Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2013 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC. It will also support renewed efforts begun in 2011 by the U.S. Government, UNHCR, and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia in a regional effort to resolve the key outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans, while continuing to provide needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and Bosnia and 210,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia who remain displaced but are not part of the regional program. The FY 2013 request continues support for key urban refugee populations, such as Iraqis, Colombians and Afghans, until durable solutions are found.

Refugee resettlement to the United States provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrates the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2013 request will continue to support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program through funding costs associated with overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees; and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

The FY 2013 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build governments' ability to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with Congress and the UIA, the FY 2013 request reflects a decrease in the number of migrants in need of assistance but maintains support for relocation to and integration of Jewish migrants in Israel. It will continue to provide adequate

funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

The FY 2013 request for administrative expenses reflects sufficient PRM staffing over the next several years to continue to provide the necessary oversight and management of this life-sustaining humanitarian programming but still remains at a modest 2 percent of the overall request.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2011 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these framework agreements and each organization's performance, as well as interim or annual evaluations of each non-governmental organization program it funds. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources.

Additionally, in FY 2011, PRM funded an external evaluation of PRM-funded NGOs' reintegration programming for returnees to Afghanistan. This evaluation is ongoing with results expected in March 2012. PRM has also funded external monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded assistance programs in Iraq. As security restrictions limit Baghdad-based PRM staff mobility, the contract is assisting PRM in monitoring Iraq-based projects' performance and includes an evaluative component that will provide the Bureau with additional information on which of our programs are considered the most effective types of programs according to beneficiaries. PRM intends to make use of the Department of State evaluation indefinite quantity contract (IQC) that will be established in early 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation activities in every budget and program decision. For example, in FY 2011, PRM was closely engaged in monitoring the unfolding crisis in the Horn of Africa, with Refugee Coordinators and Washington-based staff engaging directly with key partners. Based on reporting from partners and PRM's own reporting on the dire situation and key gaps in assistance, PRM provided additional support to strengthen protection and assistance for the influx of Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. PRM is working closely with its partners, who continue to strive to meet international minimum standards for this population.

PRM had earmarked over \$800,000 in late FY 2010 funding to UNHCR for protection monitoring based on an assessment of the situation of the Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; UNHCR used these funds in 2011 to expand its presence by establishing four sub-offices, one in each of the camps. The added staff and proximity to beneficiaries allowed UNHCR to more closely monitor protection issues in the camps by establishing direct contact with refugees through more regular visits to homes, schools, and medical facilities; receiving refugees in the sub-office and welcoming refugee feedback through sub-office complaint boxes; and conducting protection and human rights awareness campaigns for refugees and Polisario authorities.



Additionally, monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded healthcare programs in Eastern Afghanistan led to an initiative to transition these programs to Afghan government control rather than continuing to fund separate U.S. Government-funded healthcare programs that were parallel to the Afghan healthcare system, but not incorporated into it.

A monitoring visit to Nairobi in August revealed staffing deficiencies at the Resettlement Support Center (RSC) that were impairing the Center's ability to process refugee applicants for U.S. resettlement in a timely manner, move expedited cases quickly, and efficiently disseminate accurate information to refugee applicants about their case. Staffing recommendations included the addition of more mid-level managers to address these deficiencies and to provide a level of pay commensurate with the responsibilities involved to carry out these responsibilities. Discussions between PRM's Admissions Office, the Nairobi-based Refugee Coordinator and the RSC led to the creation of five additional positions, including two managers and three specialists. PRM will continue to monitor and evaluate RSC Nairobi, and explore the issue of staffing size and structure calibrated to the target number of refugees processed through to arrival in the United States in a given fiscal year.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the number of beneficiaries and the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing even as solutions and greater self-sufficiency are found for tens of thousands. Responding to increasing insecurity in humanitarian environments has required some costly interventions. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2013 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these increased needs and seeks to sustain the strong performance of humanitarian programs in providing life-saving protection and assistance. For example, the Bureau's monitoring of assistance programs for Burmese refugees in Thailand highlighted the continued needs for additional assistance, and the strong performance of PRM partners providing the assistance. As a result, PRM dedicated additional FY 2011 resources to support nutrition programs for this population, and the FY 2013 request includes funds to continue that strengthened support.

PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2013 MRA request.

## Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2013 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below. Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of this Congressional Budget Justification. In FY 2013, PEPFAR will support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation through high-impact prevention tools tailored to each partner country. This includes supporting six million people on antiretroviral treatment globally by the end of 2013, an increase of over two million from FY 2011 results.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
Global Health Programs - State	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
3.1 Health	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
3.1 Health	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	253,810	262,204	243,032	-19,172
6.1 Program Design and Learning	69,183	75,355	52,651	-22,704
6.2 Administration and Oversight	184,627	186,849	190,381	3,532

## **Investing in People**

Global Health Programs: HIV/AIDS: S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the President's Malaria Initiative and Feed the Future. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas.

Recent scientific advances, such as evidence that treatment of an HIV-positive person virtually eliminates the risk of transmission, have created a significant opportunity for even greater strides against global AIDS. By using existing tools, PEPFAR is prioritizing combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence that will have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Expanded efforts in antiretroviral treatment as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision, condom distribution, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission are essential in reaching this goal. This expansion will occur in concert with other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and support for behavioral change for persons living with HIV and populations at higher risk for infection.

Through PEPFAR, S/GAC is supporting principles of country ownership, advancing the growing commitment of the donor community and partner countries to promote and operationalize a country-directed and sustainable response to their HIV/AIDS epidemics.

Implementation of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. One example is addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and moving towards building country capacity to sustain systems of care for them. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities and reflecting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

Additional funding will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with completed Partnership Frameworks (PF). The goal of each PF is to advance the progress and leadership of partner countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Negotiations at the country level with a variety of stakeholders define each PF, and reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities. The development of PFs began in FY 2008 with the first framework signed in 2009. Since then, twenty-one countries have signed PFs.

In countries where the U.S. Government investment is targeted in specific areas of work or on the provision of technical support, PEPFAR teams will draft Partnership Strategies which document the goals and anticipated outcomes of a multi-year relationship with the collaborating country government, rather than negotiating full PFs with the partner governments.

From S/GAC's centrally managed funds, additional resources will be provided to country programs to support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. On World AIDS Day 2011, President Obama announced an increase in PEPFAR's treatment target by 50 percent, to six million people supported on treatment by the end of 2013. Treatment scale-up will reflect a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs and laboratory equipment and reagents.

Other essential prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and voluntary medical male circumcision, are being expanded in many countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will support broad implementation and uptake to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission.

Finally, PEPFAR is developing a strategic plan for human resources for health that will focus on a select number of countries. The Medical Education Partnership Initiative and the Nursing Education Partnership Initiative launched over the last two years seek to alleviate Africa's critical shortage of trained healthcare professionals and paraprofessionals, while developing sustainable local capacity to produce skilled doctors, nurses, and midwives for generations to come.

**International Partnerships:** PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. The FY 2013 request supports PEPFAR's ongoing work with international partners to leverage U.S. Government resources and attract other donors to the international response, mobilize and sustain political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key PEPFAR partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and multilateral organizations such as the World Health Organization and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund): The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. The U.S. Government's contribution to the Global Fund will help us achieve our bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of our investment, and promote a shared responsibility among donors and implementers for financing countries' responses to the three diseases. This year's request will allow the Administration to fulfill its pledge to seek \$4 billion for contribution to the Global Fund over FYs 2011-2013, thereby supporting the continuation of approved grants for prevention, treatment, and care and limited new funding opportunities for countries that need follow-on funding for expired grants.

The FY 2013 request will provide critical financial resources for the continuation of ongoing programs and for the Global Fund's transition to a more flexible, sustainable, and predictable funding modality. In November 2011, the Global Fund Board, with strong endorsement from the U.S. Government, approved the Global Fund's new Strategy for 2012-2016, which will end rounds-based funding and move to a more iterative proposal development process and greater focus on high-impact interventions. The Strategy 2012-2016 will improve the Fund's business model, operations, and impact of programs on the ground. The transition to the new model is already under way in 2012.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the U.S. Government to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. First, through its investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. Government fights HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in 150 countries around the world, thus dramatically increasing our geographic reach and health directly leveraging the Global Fund's overall results. As of December 2011, Global Fund-supported programs were saving an estimated 100,000 lives every month, and to date 57% of its resources have provided support for HIV/AIDS treatment for more than 3.3 million people, 190 million HIV/AIDS counseling and testing sessions, PMTCT services for 1.3 million pregnant women, and 5.8 million basic care and support services for orphans and vulnerable children. The remaining 43% of Global Fund resources have supported the detection and treatment of more than 8.6 million TB cases, the

distribution of 230 million bed nets for malaria prevention, and the delivery of 230 million malaria treatments.

Second, the U.S. investment in the Fund contributes significantly to the success of PEPFAR's bilateral programs, which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries. In some countries, PEPFAR and the Global Fund each cover different geographic regions in the delivery of treatment and related services (e.g. Democratic Republic of Congo), while in others the two work together by supporting different treatment regimens (e.g. Tanzania). PEPFAR is working to make our programs more efficient and impactful, and accelerating these gains through increased collaboration with governments, the Global Fund, and other partners to align programs and target investments.

Third, investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars—based on this leveraging effect, every dollar the U.S. Government invests in the Global Fund leverages \$2.50 from other donors, and we will continue to seek to leverage our donations with other partners. Beyond improved health results, the U.S. Government's investment in international partnerships has catalyzed international investment in the global response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, including from the private sector and from non-G8 donors, most of which are not in a position to support significant bilateral programs for the three diseases. Given the scale of unmet need, it is essential that donors, both those that have already committed to the Global Fund and emerging, non-G8 donors, continue to support the international response in a significant way. The U.S. government is committed to ensuring the continued viability of the Global Fund and keeping continued pressure on international donors to maintain their own investments in the Global Fund.

In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. Government needs to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions. The Global Fund model is designed to support these goals by supporting programs that evolve from national plans and priorities, disbursing funds based on performance, and delivering on agreed targets. The Strategy 2012-2016 and Consolidated Transformation Plan will both facilitate this transition to greater country ownership and increase the impact of Global Fund grants.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The U.S. Government also plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the U.S. Government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2011, the U.S. Government strongly supported UNAIDS' establishment of the Unified Budget Results Accountability Framework (UBRAF) that provides an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for UNAIDS work. This framework breaks down the budget by goals, regions, countries, and co-sponsors and clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat and each co-sponsor in the achievement of goals set in the UNAIDS Strategy (2011-2015).

The U.S. Government's investment in UNAIDS supports their core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response, including UNAIDS' work to: 1) coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions, and people living with and most affected by HIV; 2) speak out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights, and gender equality; 3) mobilize political, technical, scientific, and financial resources and hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; 4) empower agents of change with strategic information and evidence to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and 5) engage country leadership in support of sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

The U.S. Government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

**Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation:** The request includes funding for S/GAC central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through these systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development and dissemination of the evidence base supporting specific HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.

Technical leadership and direct technical support activities are provided for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, counseling and testing, and other activities), and care (including programs for OVC and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts in areas such as food and nutrition, gender, and health systems strengthening (including supply chain management), and human resources for health.

S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) continue a collaborative relationship as set forth in their four-year strategic framework, which lays a foundation for collaboration in 2010-2013. The strategic framework specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR resource allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of local partners.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

**Oversight and Management:** Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of U.S. Government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table show overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance:

<b>President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>			
<b>(\$ in millions)</b>	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Bilateral</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>5,083</b>	<b>4,537</b>
<u>State and USAID HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>4,935</u>	<u>4,593</u>	<u>4,030</u>
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	349	350	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,586	4,243	3,700
<u>HHS HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>507</u>
CDC HIV/AIDS	119	118	118
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	376	364	389
<u>DOD HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TB Bilateral</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>232</b>
USAID GHP TB	225	236	224
Other USAID TB	14	20	8
<b>Global Fund Multilateral</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,650</b>
HHS NIH	297	-	-
State GHP	749	1,300	1,650
<b>PEPFAR TOTAL</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>6,639</b>	<b>6,419</b>

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook five country-level program evaluations in 2011. These reviews focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review in Ethiopia helped to reorganize PEPFAR's partners into regional support, thereby streamlining the PEPFAR footprint and strengthening regional government ownership.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2011, 33 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 25 programmatic and 5 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2011, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning. Building on PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has

broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. With the ongoing acceleration of PMTCT service expansion, more detailed cost data will enable more efficient programming at the country level.

PEPFAR has also piloted an innovative expenditure tracking and analysis methodology developed by PEPFAR economists and programmatic experts. The technique, piloted in six countries, allows for the development of estimates for the U.S. Government unit costs per outcome (e.g., patient on treatment for one year), and serves as a financial indicator for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. PEPFAR is working with colleagues to standardize this process and roll it out to 10-12 countries, for all program areas, simultaneously in FY 2012.

Annual Program Results (APR): The alignment of targets and results in the FY 2011 APR allows PEPFAR to better monitor program progress and to inform FY 2012 funding decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request will support PEPFAR's prevention programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning an increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Consistent with GHI, in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will continue to devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2013.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure analysis exercise becomes more widespread across PEPFAR countries in 2012, these new data also will be utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers have reported that the data have allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding supports.



## Special Representatives

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Administration's fundamental belief in human dignity and international cooperation is a basic tenet for activities that will expand economic opportunity, professional development, and private-sector competitiveness. Funds requested for the Special Representatives for Global Partnerships and Muslim Communities will enable cooperation between the public and private spheres, enhance social dialogue, and to support those working on the community level in these realms.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,250	7,000	1,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	1,250	7,000	1,500	-5,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,250	7,000	1,500	-5,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	500	500	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,250	7,000	1,500	-5,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	500	500	-

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Economic Support Funds: The request will support activities which build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. government and Muslim-majority communities, especially focusing on the younger generation in every geographic area of the world. Guided by the Office of the Special Representative to Muslim Communities, specific attention will be focused on using funds to build relationships and empower civil society in countries with Muslim communities around the world. Activities will support convening networks of youth who have demonstrated an ability to positively affect their communities; creating media training opportunities that will improve the professionalism of media outlets and civil society interaction with the media; creating online spaces to encourage discourse amongst young people of different cultural backgrounds; and organizing training and events that will lead to strengthened civil society and actions to build strong and resilient communities in countries with significant Muslim populations.

## **Economic Growth**

Economic Support Funds: The Secretary has charged the Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI) to convene innovative and strategic partnerships among the private sector, multilateral and public institutions to leverage foreign assistance resources and better meet diplomatic and development goals. Three core programs will use funds to enhance partnership opportunities for economic growth. The International Diaspora Engagement Alliance will launch a series programs in key regions such as North Africa to promote partnerships in trade and investment, volunteerism and community service, philanthropy, and entrepreneurship. The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (Alliance) will raise awareness of the environmental and health risks of unsafe stoves as well as the economic opportunities and social benefits of innovative, safe cookstoves. The Alliance also will seek to eliminate barriers (e.g., local standards, financing, distribution channels) in key countries and regions. Finally, the Impact Economy partnership will fund research and analysis to identify challenges and opportunities in emerging markets that provide financial, social, and environmental returns on investments; create regional, cross-sectoral “i-IMPACT” networks to facilitate the building of assets, enterprises and joint ventures in priority areas; conduct an inclusive business challenge; lead ‘impact investment’ trade missions; and build the new generation of leaders through engagement with business schools, training and internship opportunities. S/GPI actively coordinates on shared programs with the Global Partnerships Division of the of USAID’s Office of Innovation and Development Alliances.

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/SRMC grantees are required to demonstrate that monitoring and evaluation procedures are in place before receiving funds. Depending on the time frame of the project, S/SRMC requires interim reporting. For projects up to three months in duration, no interim reporting is required – otherwise interim narrative reports are required per quarter. External evaluation is also encouraged as appropriate. S/SRMC’s staff assesses each grant’s progress relative to its proposed objectives, and discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with the grant officer representative. Funding that has yielded top results is likely to be continued where a project should be ongoing; grantees who have not met expectations will not continue to be funded. All S/SRMC grants are capacity building and work toward self-sufficient projects so that the expectation is not to continue grants over many grant cycles. Best practices from successful grants are shared with the larger community in order to maximize impact.

S/GPI develops and agrees upon monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. Grantees are required to provide biannual narrative reports on their programs to their S/GPI program officers as well as a closeout/lessons learned documents. S/GPI program officers use these reports to determine the degree to

which each grant is achieving its objectives and to be aware of any deviations from the grant's proposed purpose. Program officers may use midterm reports to highlight and publicize successes related to the grant, as springboards toward developing similar programs in other geographic locations or around similar issues, and to identify problems associated with the program. These evaluations additionally provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and the program officer should changes or adjustments need to be made in the program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:

S/SRMC and S/GPI will take grantee performance, program monitoring and evaluation reports, discussions around program challenges and successes, and lessons learned from FY2012 into consideration in developing its strategic plans for FY2013.

## Asia Middle East Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs throughout Asia and the Middle East. In FY 2013, assistance will help ensure that USAID programs operating throughout these regions will be on the cutting edge of analysis, information, and strategic program design. FY 2013 resources for the AME Regional Program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID missions on programs in sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and civil society. The AME Regional Program will also help USAID missions conduct program planning, design, and evaluations, draft five-year strategic plans, and comply with regulatory requirements. The AME Regional Program will assist USAID missions in the implementation of USAID Forward reforms as well as three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCCCI). U.S. assistance will support the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence (MENA NWC) through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (FABRI) to address critical water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa. To respond to the new opportunities in the Middle East region and continue efforts in Asia, the AME Regional Program will focus its programs on strengthening partner governments and civil society with a particular focus on youth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>-1,630</b>
Development Assistance	18,491	18,530	16,700	-1,830
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	650	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,490	5,500	5,700	200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>-1,630</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,285</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,285</b>
2.2 Good Governance	800	-	685	685
2.4 Civil Society	700	-	600	600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>19,030</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>-8,415</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>-8,615</b>
3.1 Health	1,500	10,000	2,000	-8,000
3.2 Education	4,200	3,530	2,915	-615
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	5,000	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>650</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	650	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>200</b>
3.1 Health	5,490	5,500	5,700	200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	-	1,700	1,700
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	691	-	800	800
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	6,000	2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>-1,630</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>500</b>	-	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,500</b>	-	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,285</b>
2.2 Good Governance	800	-	685	685
2.4 Civil Society	700	-	600	600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>19,030</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>-8,415</b>
3.1 Health	12,640	15,500	7,700	-7,800
3.2 Education	4,200	3,530	2,915	-615
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	-	1,700	1,700
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	691	-	800	800
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>8,680</b>	<b>1,973</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,982	6,707	8,680	1,973

## **Peace and Security**

Countries in the Asia and Middle East (AME) regions continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable governance for their citizens. Specifically, funds will be used to develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth. Much of the focus will be on monitoring and evaluation to improve programs in countering violent extremism and enhance USG impacts in this area.

The uprisings in many Arab countries in early 2011 required that USAID quickly refocus attention to those countries by providing assistance to interagency programs focused on countering violent extremism. In this regard, the AME Regional Program will strengthen reforming partner governments and civil society in the region with a particular focus on youth. USAID invests in young people so they have the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to succeed in today's society. This includes investing in leaders and role models, supporting educational media, and offering practical and job-related training and opportunities.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The AME regions are home to many of the U.S. Government's top foreign-policy priority countries which make it imperative that the Asia and Middle East Bureaus remain on the cutting edge of analysis, strategy development, and program design in the areas of democracy and governance. In FY 2013, the AME Regional Program will continue to rapidly mobilize to support the Arab Spring transitions and bolster support for political reform openings, as well as for priority countries in other parts of the two regions such as the Kyrgyz Republic. The complex range of democracy and governance issues are underlined by the variance of political systems in the region – semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the AME region are backsliding.

Development Assistance (DA): Through research, analysis, evaluation, exchanging best practices, and strategic design, assistance will provide critical technical leadership and expertise to USAID missions to address new opportunities and existing challenges in the regions, with a significant focus on the historic changes in the Middle East and the critical role of youth, women and the changing relationship between government and the governed. Countries in Asia undergoing democratic transitions will also be a focus of technical assistance. These efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs.

## **Investing in People**

More than 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and almost 60 percent of neonatal deaths occur in the AME regions. While the HIV epidemic remains concentrated, incidence is rising among high-risk groups in many countries in the regions. FY 2013 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to expanding best practices in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI). The approach supports best practices in maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition in the home, community, and facilities and increasing access to prevention, care, and treatment services for people at risk for and living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa. In the health sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

A large number of children in the AME regions lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society. FY 2013 regional

education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID's new Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. In the education sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

FY 2013 funding will also support the MENA NWC that links MENA research institutions and U.S. land grant universities, building and exchanging regional science and technology capacity to improve water resources planning and management, fostering partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reducing tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation and assistance.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will support the use of analytical tools in order for missions to increase their capacity to implement evidence-based programs in education. Technical assistance will help to facilitate data collection and analysis in order to identify regional trends and prioritize country specific needs. With FY 2013 resources programs will also increase access to water and sanitation services, specifically in the MENA region.

- **Basic Education:** FY 2013 resources will be used to increase the capacity of USAID field missions to implement the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming in basic education. USAID's basic education goals are to improve reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades and to increase equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.
- **Higher Education:** FY 2013 resources will also be used to build the capacity of USAID field missions to implement the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming in higher education. USAID's higher education goal is to improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will continue to support the water sector by investing in FABRI to transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector in helping to establish MENA NWC, FABRI will help increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, reduce water demand, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote trans-boundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- **HIV/AIDS:** The AME Regional Program will receive funding to support the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDs Relief (PEPFAR). U.S. assistance helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and supports people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that strengthen their own leadership capabilities. AME Regional HIV/AIDS programs develop the capacity of local HIV/AIDS organizations to provide essential HIV/AIDS services and advocate for national and

regional level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will be used to address health practices that affect maternal and child mortality. In the AME regions, under-five mortality and maternal deaths from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth persist although two-thirds of these deaths are preventable. Epidemiological data and trends will be analyzed and applied to strategies and program designs in the field to speed sharing of best practices. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will apply women- and girl-centered approaches, build the capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, oversee, and implement their health programs, strengthen and leverage other efforts, emphasize data-driven decision-making, and foster research to address key questions related to USAID mission and partner country goals.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** Funds will be used to address health practices affecting the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information. The same policy analysis and health system strengthening strategies and program designs in maternal and child health will also apply to FP/RH. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will focus on youth, apply women- and girl-centered approaches, and involve religious leaders.

### **Economic Growth**

In the economic growth sector, USAID technical experts focus on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in both Asia and the Middle East. Additionally, technical experts provided support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 assistance will fund economic growth projects that will provide support to USAID missions in Asia and the Middle East for assessments, evaluations, and project designs. This assistance will promote best practices in systemic policy and institutional reforms for expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction in the two regions.

FY 2013 resources also will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic and private sector policy in several Asia and Middle East countries. The findings of these analytical studies will inform U.S. Government consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private-sector leaders, donors, and senior-level officials.

Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further impacted by the effects of climate change. In Asia, glacier retreat will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. FY 2013 environmental funding will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

Additionally, FY 2013 resources will promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth, efforts that have become increasingly vital within the context of the Arab Spring. These resources contribute to the overall goals of the President's Feed the Future Initiative. Through partnerships with international agriculture research centers and universities, funding will focus on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia and the



Middle East. This includes increasing crop yields through the development and introduction of drought and disease-resistant rice and wheat varieties, and the dissemination and adoption of best practices.

Asia contains three of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases, and energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to continue to increase. Activities conducted through the GCCI will assist countries to employ sustainable clean energy resources.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The principal purpose of the AME Regional Program is to provide technical and subject matter experts who can lead technical innovation, advise USAID field missions, and represent their interests to stakeholders and partners. The program provides extensive support to USAID field missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research.

AME Regional staff supported a number of evaluation efforts including:

- An evaluation to assess the quality of delivery of extension services and the capacity of extension providers in Upper Egypt to determine whether or not to conduct a follow-on project;
- An evaluation to assess the performance of the Water and Livelihoods Initiative in order to determine the quality and technical performance of International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), universities, and the national agricultural research and extension systems that manage the program;
- An evaluation focused on determining lessons learned from a trade promotion program in Vietnam which enabled the mission to adapt and improve a follow-on program.

The AME Regional Program also supported a research activity on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist USAID missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. The Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) project worked with host government ministries in order to assess the factors that enhance or constrain their ability to provide public services effectively. EGE completed an activity focused on the External Financial Relations unit of Yemen's Ministry of Finance that oversaw donor development loans and grants. In Asia, the EGE project conducted an assessment of Vietnam's Institute for Legislative Studies, the policy research arm of the National Assembly. Recommendations from the assessments informed the design of follow-on activities in both Yemen and Vietnam.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Throughout the last year, the AME Regional Program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. In the health area, the AME Regional Program supported research carried out by the Alliance and UNAIDS MENA into the availability of sexual health services for men who have sex with men and factors in the environment.

The AME Regional Program supports gender analysis and integration, and gender equality and women's empowerment through regional programs directly managed by Washington and by providing technical assistance to USAID missions in the AME region. An example of these efforts is the work of the AME Regional Program to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are integrated into the design of regional programs and bilateral programs for which regional program staff provide technical support.

The AME Regional Program will also ensure that gender analyses will be completed to identify the specific barriers and opportunities to women's participation in USAID-funded projects. The findings of these analyses will inform strategies to better integrate women and girls into these ventures.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2013, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the regions. AME Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

## Bureau for Food Security

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the lead agency for the President’s Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States’ whole-of-government approach to developing and implementing sustainable solutions to the problems of global hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads this effort, working with other agencies, the private sector and civil society partners to ensure that resources are aligned and mobilized to achieve these common objectives.

Through the FTF initiative, U.S. assistance contributes towards meeting the first Millennium Development Goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from chronic hunger. FTF operates through results-based programs and partnerships tailored to the needs of individual countries. This is accomplished through transparent and inclusive consultations and plans developed by country governments and their stakeholders. BFS works with these partner countries to strengthen their capacity to engage in results-based planning and stakeholder consultation. In addition, BFS provides USAID missions with technical support to design and implement multi-year strategies, scale up whole-of-government interventions, and implement USAID’s procurement reform agenda.

BFS promotes environmentally-sustainable, agriculture-led economic growth through focused and impact-oriented research. These research efforts are closely coordinated with other FTF programs through extension, education, evaluation and feedback at the individual country level. To implement this strategy, BFS works with U.S. and international research communities to leverage U.S. public and private research investments and funds research on high impact interventions that will catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900
Development Assistance	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)</b>	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900
<b>Development Assistance</b>	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900
4.5 Agriculture	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>248,306</b>	<b>276,400</b>	<b>304,300</b>	<b>27,900</b>
4.5 Agriculture	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

### Economic Growth

**Development Assistance (DA):** FTF contributes to broad-based Economic Growth by accelerating agriculture-led growth, raising productivity throughout farm-to-table value chains, increasing the incomes of poor rural households, and reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. BFS will focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty reduction, by mobilizing the longer term public and private investments needed to raise value chain productivity and ensure that extremely poor rural and urban households have access to reliable, affordable, and nutritious food supplies.

BFS' centrally managed FY 2013 resources include the following:

**Country Support Programs:** Country Support programs help countries create an enabling environment that encourages increased private investment and higher productivity to help farmers connect to growing national, regional, and global markets. These programs reflect the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives that raise agricultural incomes and productivity at the level of the household, community and through private enterprise. Working with regional economic communities, FTF regional programs promote expanded access to regional markets, mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease and build long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include helping to establish common regulatory standards; supporting trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establishing and strengthening regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinating infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; building and strengthening regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and supporting cross-border management of natural resources.

**Research and Development (R&D):** Agricultural R&D has the power to dramatically increase productivity and incomes, as well as to increase resilience to climate change and other shocks. The FY 2013 budget will focus on activities intended to transform the major crop production systems located in the Indo-gangetic plains, eastern and southern Africa, the Ethiopian highlands, and the West Africa Sudano-Sahelian region. The request expands R&D investments for climate-resilient crop research that will increase access to existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture and holistic rangeland management, which can help small-holder farmers and herders adapt to more erratic production patterns. In particular, FY 2013 funding will support key staple crops research including cereal crops for climate change resilience, disease resistant clonal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g. soybean, peanuts, and certain pulses) productivity for nutrition.

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

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

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

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

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

***Economic Resilience:*** The FY 2013 budget requests funding for programs aimed at increasing economic resilience among vulnerable populations and the rural poor. Economic resilience programs will enable and encourage participation of the rural poor at the community level and help to ensure that agricultural development is inclusive, sustainable, and contributes as efficiently as possible to progress on the Millennium Development Goal indicators. Specifically, funding will support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use and monetization of non-emergency food assistance in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is expected to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs. Economic resilience funds will also increase small-holder farmer access to markets in vulnerable areas through innovative local procurement mechanisms (e.g. Purchase for Progress), generating a “demand-pull” market impetus for expanded agricultural trade. Economic Resilience funds will also strengthen local disaster risk management systems, to help countries anticipate threats to agricultural development, adapt, and avoid major setbacks to agricultural development and nutrition results achieved by FTF.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS contributes to economic growth performance in all countries assisted by USAID and other agencies with FTF programs. As collaborative efforts, the resulting program accomplishments cannot be attributed exclusively to BFS efforts. Because it is a technical bureau, BFS will measure its performance in terms of its provision of technical assistance and expertise to USAID missions, promotion of research and innovation, and management of programs that support USAID field operations and FTF’s research strategy. In FY 2011, BFS provided support in

implementation of M&E systems to FTF focus countries and activities that promoted accountability of and learning from our FTF investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FTF provides increased investments to those countries that are ready for Phase II investments. Countries demonstrating readiness for large scale investment will be based on recommendations that take into account assessments of their CIPS, coordination and consultation with key stakeholders, and country leadership, commitment and capacity. As a result, performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic choices. The FY 2013 requests funds a robust M&E framework that has been integrated into FTF from the beginning to ensure FTF stays focused on maximizing results with the funds invested. The results framework outlines FTF goals and objectives, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and generally establishes an M&E standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: As a result of reviews and evaluations in FY 2013, BFS will increase technical assistance, training, local capacity, research, metrics, and M&E activities to those entities in greatest need. If countries do not continue to meet the requirements of Phase II funding, their funding will either be reduced and/or technical assistance will be provided to address any weaknesses. In FY 2011, BFS provided M&E technical assistance to FTF focus countries, working with missions to develop performance monitoring plans, integrate monitoring and evaluation into project designs, and discuss the FTF results framework and indicators to ensure understanding of usage and reporting requirements. BFS also designed and published nine M&E guidance volumes on data collection, baseline surveys, sampling, and monitoring of cross-cutting themes such as gender and global climate change.

# Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and global operational capabilities which are essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

In countries vulnerable to disasters and political instability, increased human rights abuses or violent conflict, DCHA strengthens resiliency by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; consolidate new, effective democratic institutions; and address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict. During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, it deploys expert teams that are able to draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government’s capabilities where needed and appropriate. After a disaster, DCHA promotes rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. In countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict, DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity.

DCHA’s work in these four areas of crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts support economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security broadly defined. DCHA’s commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. In all programs, DCHA aims to empower and protect the most vulnerable groups and marginalized populations.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	978,928	2,319,015	2,242,035	-76,980
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	186,554	-	-186,554
Complex Crises Fund	-	30,000	-	-30,000
International Disaster Assistance	-	150,000	-	-150,000
Transition Initiatives	-	6,554	-	-6,554
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	978,928	2,132,461	2,242,035	109,574
Complex Crises Fund	39,920	10,000	50,000	40,000
Democracy Fund	47,821	46,770	-	-46,770
Development Assistance	96,830	104,650	116,435	11,785
Economic Support Fund	30,458	27,900	-	-27,900
Food for Peace Title II	-167,235	1,053,000	1,045,000	-8,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,974	15,000	13,000	-2,000
International Disaster Assistance	863,270	825,000	960,000	135,000
Transition Initiatives	54,890	50,141	57,600	7,459

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	978,928	2,319,015	2,242,035	-76,980
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>111,526</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>-19,226</b>
<b>Complex Crises Fund</b>	<b>39,920</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	39,920	40,000	50,000	10,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>15,280</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>-9,000</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	800	1,800	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	13,480	13,500	3,500	-10,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>15,968</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>-13,000</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	15,968	13,000	-	-13,000
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	<b>36,132</b>	<b>44,226</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-7,226</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	36,132	44,226	37,000	-7,226
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>85,629</b>	<b>78,689</b>	<b>69,135</b>	<b>-9,554</b>
<b>Democracy Fund</b>	<b>47,821</b>	<b>46,770</b>	-	<b>-46,770</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	8,000	-	-8,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,325	29,270	-	-29,270
2.4 Civil Society	9,496	9,500	-	-9,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>48,535</b>	<b>33,985</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,425	3,425	10,375	6,950
2.2 Good Governance	3,575	3,575	6,575	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,625	2,625	21,910	19,285
2.4 Civil Society	4,925	4,925	9,675	4,750
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,900</b>	-	<b>-4,900</b>
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	4,900	-	-4,900
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>8,131</b>
2.2 Good Governance	9,914	4,500	10,000	5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,605	7,969	8,600	631
2.4 Civil Society	1,239	-	2,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>63,164</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>-28,700</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>-16,700</b>
3.1 Health	7,069	11,500	5,000	-6,500
3.2 Education	13,931	11,500	10,700	-800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	19,200	23,000	13,600	-9,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>10,000</b>	-	<b>-10,000</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for	9,990	10,000	-	-10,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Vulnerable Populations				
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>12,974</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,974	15,000	13,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>717,835</b>	<b>2,049,300</b>	<b>2,027,300</b>	<b>-22,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	21,300	21,300	22,300	1,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>-167,235</b>	<b>1,053,000</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>-8,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-167,235	1,016,000	1,045,000	29,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	37,000	-	-37,000
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>863,270</b>	<b>975,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>	<b>-15,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	768,270	900,000	890,000	-10,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	95,000	75,000	70,000	-5,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>978,928</b>	<b>2,319,015</b>	<b>2,242,035</b>	<b>-76,980</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>111,526</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>-19,226</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	800	1,800	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	105,500	110,726	90,500	-20,226
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>85,629</b>	<b>78,689</b>	<b>69,135</b>	<b>-9,554</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,425	11,425	10,375	-1,050
2.2 Good Governance	17,989	12,975	16,575	3,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	40,555	39,864	30,510	-9,354
2.4 Civil Society	15,660	14,425	11,675	-2,750
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>63,164</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>-28,700</b>
3.1 Health	7,069	11,500	5,000	-6,500
3.2 Education	13,931	11,500	10,700	-800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	42,164	48,000	26,600	-21,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>717,835</b>	<b>2,049,300</b>	<b>2,027,300</b>	<b>-22,000</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	601,535	1,916,000	1,935,000	19,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	116,300	133,300	92,300	-41,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>90,902</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>21,200</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,465	7,300	5,000	-2,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	82,437	32,500	56,000	23,500

## Peace and Security

**Development Assistance (DA):** In FY 2013, DA funding in the Peace and Security area will be essential to transmitting, strengthening, and applying conflict technical expertise in USAID Missions, and building conflict-management capacity in both USAID/Washington and in Missions. Funding will ensure that USAID’s global programs are using the most effective tools to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict, and that USAID programs in other sectors account for, and do not exacerbate, existing conflict dynamics.

**Field Collaboration:** DCHA utilizes cutting-edge applied research in programming in: conflict-affected environments; the nexus of climate change and conflict; social and institutional resiliencies, and other topics to maximize resources and enable USAID to effectively address the causes of instability, conflict, and extremism. DCHA will, leverage central funds to strengthen Mission conflict mitigation programs.

**Strategic Partnerships:** DCHA will expand its network of strategic partnerships by developing and launching up to two or three flagship partnerships with leading academic institutions, and by continuing to leverage current partnerships. These partnerships will help to refine the most field-relevant practices in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming, and to apply the learning to the design of field programs, training implementing partners, and influencing donor practice.

**Conflict Technical Assistance:** DCHA will deliver and publish innovative conflict analysis, project-relevant technical, programming, and policy guidance in conflict and development. This will be achieved through robust engagement with key U.S. and donor stakeholders in conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconciliation.

**Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP):** C-TIP programming will include: a project in Senegal to integrate anti-trafficking activities into childhood education programs; and a project in Russia to support a mobile application to combat trafficking.

**Transition Initiatives (TI):** DCHA will support conflict mitigation and reconciliation in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level, and by supporting host-government efforts to improve outreach communities that are marginalized, victimized by violence, or not integrated into the larger country political and social fabric. The TI account supports the principal civilian vehicle, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), for addressing peace-building and stability objectives operationally in countries undergoing complex transitions. The requested increase in TI funding will enable USAID to respond more quickly and robustly to critical transitions, to implement better-designed programs, and to enable other parts of USAID and the U.S. Government to apply best practices of transition programming.

OTI programs will provide technical assistance to local government entities, the representatives of which serve as the first interlocutors with affected communities, and local partners that bring together opposition ethnic or social groups with innovative ideas on addressing areas of past dispute or conflict. In FY 2013, DCHA programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase

access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; and provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF): For FY 2013, CCF funding will be essential to ensuring that USAID and the Department of State are able to deploy resources effectively to respond rapidly to complex crises.

CCF-funded programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2013, CCF-funded programs will support the Department of State's and USAID's rapid-response capabilities for assistance activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas. CCF-funded programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address the critical causes of instability, particularly where it has been difficult to predict opportunities or crises.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA programming in FY 2013 follows in the aftermath of the momentous uprisings of the Arab Spring, which has both transformed the political landscape of the Middle East and North Africa and inspired activists far beyond that region to speak out for their fundamental human rights. These events demonstrate that true stability derives from legitimate, effective governments that are responsive to the needs of their people. FY 2013 DA funding will enable the new Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG) to work closely with Missions to systematically improve their knowledge of best practices in supporting DRG globally. The Center will serve as a model for USAID's transformation into an evidence-based learning organization, devoted to advancing best practices in the DRG field.

This technical leadership will allow USAID to effectively support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes; the rule of law and respect for human rights; politically-active civil societies, labor unions, and independent media; anticorruption reforms; transparent and accountable governance; and reform of the security sector. DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by responding to unanticipated political needs and opportunities by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Human rights considerations will be incorporated into all programming, and specific programs will focus on counter-trafficking in persons, atrocity prevention, transitional justice, gender equality, indigenous peoples, labor rights, and customary legal systems. Programs will also focus on building the capacity of host governments, civil-society organizations, and private-sector firms to receive and monitor direct grants from USAID, and supporting the work of these organizations—as well as political parties, and human-rights organizations--to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

FY 2013 Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) programs will continue to support innovative and catalytic projects to advance democratic governance as well as being responsive to crises and opportunities. In particular, FY 2013 GJD assistance will provide grants to local organizations both to build capacity and interest among community members in fair and credible electoral processes, and to work through advocacy or monitoring to improve the human rights situations in developing countries. DCHA will also work to integrate democracy, human rights, and governance into other development programming, and will fund impact evaluations, comparative studies, and survey work.

Elections and Political Processes (EPP) Fund: The EPP Fund enables DCHA to respond swiftly to urgent, unmet, and unpredictable elections and political processes needs, such as snap elections, coups, calls for transitional justice or power-sharing arrangements, transitions of newly elected leaders, and unexpected deaths of sitting presidents.

Labor program: In FY 2013, DCHA will continue to provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance as well as to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming. Projects under DCHA's Global Labor Program deal with labor and employment-related issues surrounding the acceptance of internationally-recognized labor standards and worker rights; capacity-building for labor organizations and trade unions; negotiating labor's role in national and international political arenas; and workplace-based health and safety interventions.

Internet Freedom: DCHA will continue to support programs that defend and promote a free and open Internet. The total amount of the FY 2013 Internet Freedom request is \$27.5 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within USAID and the State Department: \$2 million in USAID/DCHA, \$17.5 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (State/DRL); \$8 million in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (State/NEA), Near Eastern Regional Democracy program (NERD).

Transition Initiatives (TI): OTI programming in FY 2013 will foster stability, peace and reconciliation, and improved community-government linkages in conflict-prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance.

OTI's GJD programs will focus on supporting local peace processes, building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information. TI funds will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations in raising public awareness and enabling open public discussions of current topics directly related to a country's transition away from conflict, new peace efforts, or reconciliation.

TI funds will support nascent civil society organizations and community groups by helping them develop and carry out community-focused activities that address central issues related to conflict. DCHA will provide technical assistance for local innovative media initiatives and rapid responses that positively engage those groups most affected by instability and conflict.

## **Investing in People**

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture program (VOT).

WVF and VOT are part of a portfolio of five programs that comprise the Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors (SPANS). These programs ensure that efforts to protect vulnerable populations and promote opportunities for their improved safety, security, and well-being are informed by sound principles and approaches. WVF resources will provide rehabilitation services to people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. WVF is based upon the premise that the provision of affordable, appropriate prosthetics and orthotics-including quality limbs, wheelchairs, and other orthopedic services-is a critical humanitarian need, but only the first step. In recent years, WVF has expanded its approach to support a range of comprehensive assistance designed to help individuals with disabilities rebuild their lives, return to independent living, and secure inclusion in the social and economic mainstream. In addition to its provision of prosthetics and rehabilitation services, WVF funds are used to influence state-of-the-art rehabilitation technology and to influence policy and laws of host-country governments as they pertain to

people with disabilities. Central to this is support of initiatives to address appropriate vocational rehabilitation and to advocate for, and change, physical and social barriers in transportation, infrastructure, and political participation.

VOT works through nongovernmental organizations to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals who suffer from physical and psychological effects of torture by providing direct services to them and their families, strengthening the capacity of country-based institutions in their service-delivery, and increasing the level of knowledge and understanding about the needs of torture victims.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) funds will be used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that improves access to higher education, critical medical services, and education opportunities for local populations, and also demonstrates American ideas and practices abroad.

Global Health Programs (GHP): In FY 2013, the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and state-of-the-art in programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA climate-change programming will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative and the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate-change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resiliency for the most vulnerable with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, DCHA will support programs that build resilience to climate-change impacts through conflict-sensitive disaster-risk reduction and governance programs at community, civil society, and government and political levels. These climate-change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). Further, working closely with Agency constituencies through the development of analytical capacities, DCHA will help ensure that climate-change adaptation interventions that focus on broad-based economic growth outcomes will bridge humanitarian and development objectives.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

DCHA's assistance not only saves lives and reduces suffering; it also supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development.

Development Assistance (DA): This funding is critical for supporting DCHA programs in humanitarian assistance by providing technical assistance, training, and invaluable early-warning systems. These funds allow DCHA to be more prepared to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Food for Peace Title II programs. FANTA research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and

young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS-prevalence contexts. DCHA also supports the Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program, which aims to strengthen the capacity of USAID food aid partners and improve the quality and effectiveness of food aid implementation by fostering collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing on food security and nutrition best practices. TOPS capacity building efforts focus on the following technical areas: nutrition and food technology, agriculture, social and behavior change, monitoring and evaluation, gender equity, emergencies and commodity management, and knowledge management and network strengthening.

FEWS NET provides independent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. USAID relies on FEWS NET information heavily to plan DCHA's response to humanitarian crises and support the Agency's ability to prepare, which saves more lives and allows for better use of all available resources. DA funding also supports DCHA partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Service. These relationships assist DCHA in expanding its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2013 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation to vulnerable populations in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that build resiliency and reduce vulnerability to disaster hazards. Intended beneficiaries include disaster and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2013, natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. As the lead Federal agency for international disaster response, USAID will use funds provided through the IDA account to coordinate whole-of-government responses to overseas disasters. The account funds the deployment of U.S. disaster experts to recommend the most effective, appropriate, and efficient solutions in the immediate hours and days following a disaster. The request will allow the United States to demonstrate the goodwill of the American people by responding quickly, robustly, and effectively with basic life-saving or life-sustaining assistance, such as safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene information, basic health and nutrition services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, appropriate responses to child protection and gender-based violence, technical expertise, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. Responses emphasize best practices for assisting vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The FY 2013 IDA request also includes up to \$366 million for the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) administered by DCHA's Office of Food for Peace. EFSP addresses high-priority, immediate emergency food security needs by providing grants for the local or regional procurement of food commodities and other interventions, such as cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. EFSP provides DCHA with flexibility in responding to emergencies in those instances when, USAID programs funded under Food for Peace Title II--which provides USG in-kind food assistance-- cannot arrive in a sufficiently timely manner or when food is already available on the local market but inaccessible to would-be beneficiaries. The EFSP offers the potential to increase the number of beneficiaries reached through the cost-savings associated with transportation costs, which are greatly reduced in some cases as a result of local and regional procurement.

Food for Peace Title II: Title II resources relieve the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability. Title II resources provide U.S. commodities around the world in emergencies, staff for program monitoring and evaluation, product development such as new ready-to-eat foods for use in emergencies, and reviews of Title II programs such as the Food Aid Quality Review completed by Tufts University in FY 2011. Title II resources support emergency relief

and recovery and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods by strengthening local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster risk reduction.

USAID also uses Title II resources for multi-year development-oriented programs that improve the long-term food security of food insecure people. These resources are furthered by our request of \$60 million in the Development Assistance (DA) account for Community Development funding to be made available to Title II partners for community-based development programming, bringing the total funding available for these types of programs to \$450 million in FY 2013. These resources are discussed further in their relevant country chapters.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: DCHA continued to use monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2011 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, DCHA uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its programs. Offices within the Bureau conduct annual program reviews to inform strategic decisions regarding funding. In support of the Agency's new Evaluation Policy, DCHA conducts rigorous analyses of programs for performance as well as impact evaluations to measure effectiveness. Specifically, DCHA applies industry standards for impact evaluation in the areas of democracy, human rights, and governance through the Evaluating Democracy & Governance Effectiveness—Impact Evaluation (EDGE-IE) program. The goal of EDGE-IE is to create comparative knowledge about the effectiveness of democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which the Bureau uses to assist Missions in applying this knowledge to programs. The program, which started in FY2011, supports impact evaluations in the areas of local government accountability and political participation. This effort, combined with increases in the use of surveys, organization of conferences to develop-evidence based guidance on addressing development challenges in select DRG areas, and sectoral assessments, allows DCHA to further the goal of transforming USAID into an organization that designs programs based on results.

DCHA also is leading the rollout of USAID's Implementation & Procurement Reform Objective 1 (Government-to-Government Assistance) and Objectives 2 (Local Capacity Development), and in doing so, is designing trainings and tools that will be used by USAID missions to evaluate their programs' capacity for incorporating government-to-government assistance and local civil society development. The purpose of these tools is to help missions think creatively about ways in which they can use host country organizations and mechanisms to achieve programmatic goals, thus creating bottom-up development that is sustainable and owned by the people who are its beneficiaries.

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Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a follow up to the publication of the recommendations for improving the nutritional quality of food aid, USAID's Delivering Improved Nutrition, in April, 2011, DCHA has already begun to work with its partners: the U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Food Program, industry and Private Voluntary Organizations to implement the recommended changes. These changes will guide a major transformation of food aid. In FY 2013, DCHA expects that the effectiveness studies of the new formulation of fortified, blended flours and fortified oil will be carried out, alongside of field trials of changes in packing size and guidance for the use of the foods. In addition, DCHA will be documenting the evidence related to cost-effectiveness of the nine new or reformulated products that will be on line. There will be specialized products meant to be used in specific contexts to achieve explicit nutritional outcomes in targeted populations, particularly older infants and young children, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. These complement the traditional food basket of cereals, legumes and oil or address specific nutritional needs. We expect to be procuring a certain amount of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs), which are specifically formulated for community-based treatment of severe acute malnutrition, as well as some ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSFs) for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. We expect to continue procuring US-made Emergency Food Meal Replacements, developed through a USAID-DOD partnership, based on recommendations of the Institute of Medicine so that we will have pre-positioned food available for populations in sudden onset emergencies that can be air dropped if necessary. The first deployment of these foods will be made during 2012, and results will be documented and assessed for further procurements.

In complex and transitional environments, DCHA uses rolling assessment methods, which allow for real-time adjustments to programs in the midst of fluid environments to direct programs as the situation in countries change.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With the new USAID Evaluation Policy, we expect an increase in evaluations. For example, the most recently funded Complex Crises Fund programs have final evaluations built into the monitoring and evaluation plans and budget and stronger monitoring and evaluation methods will be applied in the future.

DCHA's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting the goals of the program relies on a combination of program funding and USAID operating expenses funding included in the FY 2013 request.



**Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country  
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) \*  
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>
Afghanistan	29,928	Complex Emergency	30,524	Complex Emergency
Benin			1,240	Flood
Burkina Faso	655	Flood	1,200	Flood
Central African Republic			2,000	Complex Emergency
Chad	8,630	Complex Emergency	8,965	Complex Emergency
Chile	8,874	Earthquake		
Colombia	701	Fire	1,011	Flood
Cote d'Ivoire			7,961	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	23,901	Complex Emergency	33,511	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	23,239	Complex Emergency	10,433	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia			24,682	Drought
Haiti	367,589	Earthquake	38,842	Earthquake
Haiti	642	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	40,218	Epidemic/Health Emergency
Guatemala	1,477	Storm		
Indonesia	7,839	Earthquake	1,661	Volcano
Indonesia			709	Tsunami
Iraq	40,950	Complex Emergency	23,801	Complex Emergency
Japan			6,604	Earthquake
Kenya	10,204	Food Security	26,648	Food Security
Kyrgyzstan	9,833	Complex Emergency		
Liberia			3,980	Complex Emergency
Libya			13,168	Complex Emergency
Madagascar	900	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	2,000	Infestation
Madagascar	300	Drought		
New Zealand			3,717	Earthquake
Niger	15,806	Food Security	13,659	Food Security
Pakistan	18,550	Complex Emergency	281	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	115,006	Flood	114,620	Flood
Philippines	6,022	Storm	1,200	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Somalia	16,667	Complex Emergency	46,620	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	9,743	Complex Emergency	4,390	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka			1,997	Flood
Sudan	34,804	Complex Emergency	124,245	Complex Emergency
Sudan (Darfur)	58,053	Complex Emergency	71,037	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan	1,736	Flood		
Vietnam	1,006	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	50	Flood
Western Samoa	1,421	Tsunami		
Yemen	10,929	Complex Emergency	14,975	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	20,397	Complex Emergency	13,023	Complex Emergency
<b>Other Disaster Responses</b>				
Africa Region	2,052		1,445	
Asia Region	3,302		1,836	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,305		1,031	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,144		1,299	
Preparedness/Mitigation/Planning	59,514		103,803	
Operations / Program Support	58,511		64,392	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>972,630</b>		<b>862,778</b>	

\* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for Haiti and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2010, \$0.5 million of Development Assistance (DA) for Niger and \$0.349 million of DA for monitoring and evaluation; and in FY 2011 \$0.7 million of DA for global climate change activities.

## Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) is the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) technical leadership hub for multiple key development objectives such as education, economic growth, and the environment. The Bureau is working with missions to increase innovative, evidence-based program design and evaluation as well as to support host-country driven development goals. In FY 2013, the Bureau will continue to deepen its technical leadership via support to high-quality, scalable pilot programs, research, and systematic monitoring and evaluation to advance effective and strategically sound development. Economic growth and trade programs will promote increased host country capacity to develop and implement effective macroeconomic and trade policies and to manage donor resources transparently and efficiently. As many developing economies are projected to grow over the next two years, such investments are critical to ensuring gains are sustainable and that these economies are equipped with the tools needed to be strong trading partners for a revitalized U.S. economy.

EGAT is also leading efforts to develop and implement USAID strategies and policies on gender, climate change, service delivery, water, and economic growth. As the technical hub for the Agency's work in multiple sectors, this request allows EGAT to equip economists with analytical and quantitative skills to evaluate the costs and benefits of programs across sectors and train engineers to establish standards for quality infrastructure projects in some of the world's most challenging environments. USAID will continue to partner with other U.S. Government agencies including the Department of State, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Education, and the Department of Energy to bring USAID's unique capacities in areas ranging from microenterprise to renewable energy. Partnerships leverage the experience and resources of the broader U.S. Government and private sector to achieve a broad range of development aims.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	208,852	161,052	182,700	21,648
Development Assistance	181,000	145,700	169,200	23,500
Economic Support Fund	15,352	15,352	13,500	-1,852
Food for Peace Title II	12,500	-	-	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	208,852	161,052	182,700	21,648
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,935	1,250	950	-300
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,135	1,250	950	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	-	-1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	1,050	250	950	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	85	-	-	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,800</b>	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	3,800	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>41,941</b>	<b>31,710</b>	<b>42,050</b>	<b>10,340</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>41,941</b>	<b>31,710</b>	<b>42,050</b>	<b>10,340</b>
3.1 Health	8,915	8,915	7,800	-1,115
3.2 Education	30,100	21,795	33,750	11,955
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,926	1,000	500	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>161,976</b>	<b>128,092</b>	<b>139,700</b>	<b>11,608</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>137,924</b>	<b>112,740</b>	<b>126,200</b>	<b>13,460</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,501	3,822	3,500	-322
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,812	3,422	3,500	78
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	3,500	2,500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,385	750	6,000	5,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,949	2,641	5,000	2,359
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,724	6,311	12,200	5,889
4.8 Environment	101,553	94,794	92,500	-2,294
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>15,352</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,852</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	9,000	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,802	5,000	4,500	-500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	3,000	-	-3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,250	2,352	-	-2,352
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>12,500</b>	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	<b>208,852</b>	<b>161,052</b>	<b>182,700</b>	<b>21,648</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>-300</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	-	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,850	250	950	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	85	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>41,941</b>	<b>31,710</b>	<b>42,050</b>	<b>10,340</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
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4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,501	8,822	12,500	3,678
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,614	8,422	8,000	-422
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	1,000	3,500	2,500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,385	750	6,000	5,250
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,449	5,641	5,000	-641
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,974	8,663	12,200	3,537
4.8 Environment	101,553	94,794	92,500	-2,294
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>37,496</b>	<b>43,560</b>	<b>6,064</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,608	12,245	13,510	1,265
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,978	25,251	30,050	4,799

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, the Bureau will continue to mobilize resources from the private sector and other donors to match USAID funds and target gaps in services that disadvantage women and girls. The Bureau will provide technical assistance to field missions to implement the Agency's new gender policy and will work to build gender equality in areas such as water, the Global Climate Change and Feed the Future initiatives, and in humanitarian assistance situations. This work often provides a foundation on which water, economic development, infrastructure planning and other programs build.

### **Investing in People**

Development Assistance (DA): Recognizing the critical role that quality education plays in economic growth, promoting democratic governance and improving health incomes, EGAT will continue to promote the implementation of programs aligned with USAID's new education strategy and its interlinked goals. This includes improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to contribute to country development goals and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

The FY 2013 request will support the collection and dissemination of evidence on approaches to effective education programming; increase the capacity of USAID and its partners to provide sound education services; and work with multilateral partners such as the Global Partnership for Education to advance the goals of USAID's education strategy. This request supports university partnerships that aim to improve the quality, contributions, and accessibility of higher education. Specifically, funding will be used to support partnerships between U.S. and developing country universities to build capacity in science and technology. Recognizing the global demand for more strategic and effective youth programming in line with USAID's new youth policy, the request will support investments in youth, communities, and systems that enable young people to shape their futures.

Funds also will support programs that address equality of access to education and health, with special emphasis on literacy and combating gender-based violence. A partnership with Visa, AusAid and the Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association will continue to increase women's access to mobile technologies to promote improved health, education and economic growth outcomes in developing countries.

The Bureau will also lead implementation of the USAID's new water development strategy, to be released in FY 2012, which will require support to missions and technical training that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. The Bureau's integrated approach to water resources management seeks to balance water demand with supply and ecosystem requirements, improve governance and reform, and encourage stakeholder participation. The Bureau will continue to use funds to pursue alliances with the private sector, foundations, other donors and the World Bank in the water sector. Successful partnerships, such as an ongoing collaboration with Coca-Cola that has leveraged \$15 million in private funds to provide improved access to clean water for 500,000 people, will continue through 2013.

## **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): In an ongoing effort to provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, the Bureau will work closely with missions to improve policy dialogue with host governments and provide technical assistance to key ministries in order to foster sound economic governance. To promote private sector competitiveness, the Bureau will work with missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment, including a focus on Feed the Future and Partnership for Growth countries. In FY 2013, EGAT will also help countries improve their trade and investment portfolios in order to promote economic growth. Assistance will focus on reducing trade barriers in developing countries' export and domestic markets. Reducing trade barriers creates more open and competitive markets, increasing market access opportunities for U.S. exports. The Bureau's work will also include both meeting new requirements that result from completed trade negotiations and assisting missions in implementing World Trade Organization rules that foster international trade. In this context, funds will support the analysis of security, health, safety, governance, infrastructure and the environment.

In FY 2013, EGAT will continue to foster financial inclusion through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings and technology-based solutions. The Bureau will also analyze poverty trends and better support the chronically poor in accessing and leveraging economic assistance provided through USAID and continue a DCA subsidy program as a part of USAID Forward to finance micro-and small enterprises.

EGAT will help create new approaches to inclusive market development in which the poor both contribute to and benefit from economic growth. To this end, assistance will support pathways out of poverty by linking microenterprises to expanding value chains and increasing the ability of financial institutions to reach the very poor. EGAT will place special emphasis on mobile banking as a cost-effective tool for reaching rural areas that traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. The FY 2013 request also funds the Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

Strengthening the capacity of governing institutions to secure property rights and maximize resource productivity while protecting natural assets is critical for achieving economic growth, food security and healthy ecosystems. The Bureau will continue to support missions in achieving these aims, building on local development priorities, capacity and systems. In FY 2013, the Bureau's sustainable land management and land tenure efforts will continue to invest in analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the economic and governance drivers that contribute to a healthy environment, resilience to climate shocks, and food security. EGAT will also continue communication, and stakeholder outreach related to tenure and sustainable land management.

Biodiversity is critical to sustainable economic development, human health, and livelihoods. In FY 2013, the Bureau's programs will advance integrated approaches to conserving biodiversity that provide food security, health, climate change, economic growth, and other benefits through improved ecosystem management. EGAT programs will promote best practices in landscape and seascape conservation, transboundary initiatives, natural resource governance, planning and mitigation of major infrastructure, and conservation enterprises. The Bureau will develop and promote techniques for USAID programs to better measure the impacts of conservation and forestry programs. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs through active participation with other U.S. Government agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and collaboration with the private sector to ensure forestry is legal and sustainable. Efforts to support certified compliance with Lacey Act prohibitions on illegal logging by working with local producers and global buyers will continue.

In FY 2013, EGAT will support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. The Bureau will provide current information and science available to local leaders and stakeholders so that they can identify and address climate change vulnerabilities. EGAT will work with NASA to expand the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR), a global network of regional centers that integrate geospatial, satellite and ground data for host country governments' and citizens' use to three additional hubs, doubling its coverage. SERVIR is being used to forecast floods in East Africa, map glaciers in the Himalayas, and share information that governments, businesses and households need through a web-based geospatial platform. The Bureau will continue to evolve its portfolio to respond to information needs in areas such as National Adaptation Plans, and issues of governance and gender in adaptation programming. Programs will support an active exchange of lessons learned among officials grappling with similar climate change challenges. The Bureau will further the Agency's research agenda by piloting and evaluating strategies for making investments in water supply and sanitation, energy, and urban infrastructure less vulnerable to a changing climate.

EGAT will continue to take a leadership role in implementing the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development program (EC-LEDS) and work in collaboration with missions to support implementation of LEDS in countries with motivated counterparts. The Bureau will assist field staff working with countries on how to build support for policy change, strengthen government analytical and planning capacity, and spur local companies to transition more quickly to new technologies through changes to the investment environment. Working closely with other U.S. Government agencies, EGAT will support participatory, economy-wide planning and identify key opportunities to help partner countries achieve low emission economic development. Efforts to support innovation and provide leadership to the international community in areas such as Measureable, Reportable and Verifiable climate change actions, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, and mitigation opportunities in sectors such as agriculture will continue.

As part of its support for LEDS, EGAT will also increase developing countries' readiness for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) by supporting the application of scientific research via new tools and training. For instance, the Bureau will improve forest carbon measurement and monitoring and provide tools to governments and other stakeholders to improve forest planning by increasing access and analysis of forest and other natural resource data. Other programs will help build an enabling environment for carbon markets in order to increase country capacity to incorporate effective social and environmental safeguards into REDD+ programs.

In FY 2013, the Bureau will partner with missions in countries with a large emission reduction potential to undertake energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including policy, legal, regulatory, and financial reforms. Finally, the Bureau will support integrating climate change into USAID's country development strategies and programs to build climate resilience and favor lower-emission approaches across USAID's development portfolio.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In order to promote transparency in financial management, the Bureau will continue to implement the Fiscal Transparency Enhancement Initiative (FTEI). FTEI will support a small number of country-owned and developed programs designed to improve fiscal transparency and capitalize on U.S. Government commitment to the Open Government Initiative.

Complementing DA-funded programs, the Bureau will promote expanded trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners. This support will help reduce transaction costs by streamlining administrative procedures through single window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and promoting modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. Government agencies.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: EGAT undertook several M&E efforts in FY 2011 by:

- Completing seven evaluations and commissioning even more in FY 2012, including both performance and impact evaluations. The Bureau is also increasing capacity of individual offices including climate change, education, and gender to better implement effective M&E.
- Reengineering and streamlining foreign assistance economic growth and education indicators to advance USAID Forward goals.
- Developing methodologies for tracking biophysical change in landscapes where USAID is investing in food security. By linking geospatial analysis with on-farm technologies and management practices, USAID will build evidence on technology packages that maximize production while limiting negative environmental impacts. The long-term results will help inform future programming in Feed the Future and identify correlations between sound resource management, food security and health.
- Finalizing an impact evaluation of an agricultural input program in Zambia (PROFIT Zambia).
- Identifying information/evidence gaps in sectoral strategic goals and framing priority research/evaluation questions. These questions will be used as a framework for collaboration with field missions on specific program evaluations.
- Working with multilateral partners like the Global Partnership for Education to strengthen evaluation related to reading as well as education in conflict and crisis environments.
- Launching a program in support of the Global Climate Change Initiative to assist missions in developing M &E plans, collecting baseline information, and conducting key evaluations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EGAT and USAID missions were able to draw important conclusions and take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For example:

- Findings from the evaluation of PROFIT Zambia were used to inform the mission's Feed the Future strategy. The evaluation recommended emphasis on policy dialogue and transparency, a focus on a particular region, a baseline calculated using ongoing government data to enable quantitative impact assessment of Feed the Future, and increased attention to addressing gender constraints to women's access to project services.

EGAT used findings from an evaluation of SERVIR-Mesoamerica program for improved decision-making by governments in the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. The evaluation highlighted issues with stakeholder involvement and outreach that have been addressed in the design of a follow-on program in Mesoamerica as well as for new SERVIR hubs that will be established in 2012 in Asia and Africa.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: EGAT has been key in developing and implementing strategies in Education and Global Climate Change, as well as leading M&E in these sectors. In education, the Bureau is collaborating with regional bureaus and missions, and with external partners to develop a rich evaluation agenda. This agenda focuses on a set of research questions that will advance the Agency's Education Strategy.

Across sectors, EGAT's experience with pilot projects and evaluations described above has led directly to changes in mission program designs (as in the design of the follow-on to PROFIT Zambia), as well as to activities inadequately linked to USAID strategy and best practices being discontinued (as with field activities in the education sector that are not linked to USAID's education strategy's three key goals). The completion of six gender-based pilot projects has led to a more selective program focus in future efforts.



# Global Health

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the Global Health Initiative (GHI) in order to save lives and improve health outcomes in the developing world in ways that maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth, supports educational attainment, enables participation in democracy, and strengthens families, communities and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, the Bureau will foster increased interagency coordination of U.S. global health efforts and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

The Bureau’s work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, the Bureau assists developing country programs in designing and implementing state-of-the-art public health approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, the Bureau helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in ways that foster sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote the learning agenda, the Bureau funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
Global Health Programs - USAID	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Global Health (GH)</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
3.1 Health	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Global Health (GH)</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>320,991</b>	<b>354,094</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>1,835</b>
3.1 Health	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>16,695</b>	<b>15,134</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>-577</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,605	3,607	3,343	-264
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,090	11,527	11,214	-313

### Investing in People

**Global Health Programs (GHP) - USAID:** The requested funding will contribute to improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, GH and its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Fistula prevention and rehabilitation and polio eradication will continue to be a priority. Health programs will be further integrated across sectors to achieve greater efficiencies and reach in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programming, particularly in the areas of family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the GHI and Feed the Future. GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on a child's first 1,000 days—from conception to age two—to achieve maximum impact. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform, product development, and better nutrition programs; building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs; and introducing or expanding comprehensive, evidence-based packages of interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition. This package of interventions encompasses social and behavior change communications to improve nutrition practices, diet diversification, and delivery of nutrition services, including nutrient supplementation and management of acute malnutrition.

GH will exercise global leadership and provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV

integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. In HIV/AIDS, GH will provide global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions, and will support monitoring and evaluation, health systems strengthening, central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products, and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. The Bureau will continue to support public health evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In TB, GH will accelerate U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, the Bureau will help improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients and support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, and the introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment. Also, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control. GH will continue to support ongoing research on new anti-TB drugs and TB drug resistance.

In malaria, GH will continue to provide leadership for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) including technical assistance to countries for the introduction and scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The Bureau will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South East Asia, the Bureau will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. The Bureau will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, the Bureau will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

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

As a technical bureau, GH contributes to the health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries' performance directly to Bureau efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2011, 75 countries accessed these Bureau implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 3,356 person days providing technical support. In FY 2011, the Bureau supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 53 new interventions that were introduced or

expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 59 new technologies are under development.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2011, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 30 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions. In FY 2011, the Bureau also undertook a comprehensive external evaluation of PMI to determine how PMI resources, leadership, and management have advanced the Initiative's goals. This included an assessment of the degree to which PMI has put its operating principles into practice, PMI's contributions to the global malaria partnership, and lessons learned that can be used to improve PMI performance and can be applied to other U.S. assistance for global health initiatives. In FY 2012, the Bureau is planning a major evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation will examine both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. This will be used to inform USAID's MCH activities in FY 2013 and beyond.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, USAID conducted 21 impact and performance-level evaluations of key programs (including TB, Malaria, and FP/RH), the largest being the performance evaluation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which examined if PMI adhered to its guiding principles during implementation. Among the set of performance evaluations completed under USAID's HIV/AIDS, Population Health and Nutrition (PRH); and MCH portfolios: 1) An evaluation of the PEPFAR Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) Project Technical Assistance and Health Systems Strengthening informed determinants of intervention success or failure under this centrally-funded mechanism; 2) a mid-term evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program was undertaken to help expand USAID's global leadership in MCH, strengthen the delivery of MCH services at country level, and improve general project management; 3) a portfolio review of the Microbicides Partnership Program (undertaken by USAID in collaboration with the International Partnership for Microbicides) was completed to affect resource allocation as well as the scale-up of interventions under this program; 4) a Mid-term Evaluation of the Fistula Care Project was completed to inform general project management decisions; and 5) a Mid-term Evaluation of the MEASURE III/Evaluation Project was undertaken to inform the future programmatic focus and scope of the project. USAID also supported the pilot testing of six indicators to assess the integration of family planning and HIV programs and identified three for broader use. Under its Child Survival and Health Grants Program, USAID also helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs.

The Bureau will use FY 2012 and FY 2013 funds to expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, the Bureau both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health. In all 19 sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, the Bureau is supporting—together with numerous partners—national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. The first such evaluation was completed in Tanzania during 2011 in coordination with the Government of Tanzania, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the World Health Organization, and Tanzanian scientists.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012, the Bureau will increase funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research and development, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

## International Partnerships

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
3.1 Health	327,083	395,545	380,545	-15,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,996	2,500	-	-2,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500
3.1 Health	327,083	395,545	380,545	-15,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,996	2,500	-	-2,500

### Investing in People

Global Health Programs (GHP) - USAID: In FY 2013, funding for international partnerships will contribute to improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant

leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, NTDs, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). Funding will support USAID's program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats by providing technical assistance and other support to missions.

FY 2013 funding for microbicides will support the ongoing three-year confirmatory study of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for the future introduction of tenofovir gel in prevention programs. FY 2013 microbicide funding will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir and/or other ARV drugs. FY 2013 funding for IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

With FY 2013 funds, USAID remains on track to meet the Administration's 3-year, \$450 million pledge to GAVI. A broad public-private partnership, GAVI will build on its tremendous success to date by procuring and supplying new vaccines to the world's poorest countries. Funding to GAVI will be used for the provision of new vaccines against some causes of pneumonia and diarrhea, the two biggest causes of under-five mortality. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years. GH will address neglected tropical diseases with targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than three billion dollars of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. FY 2013 funding will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant human health threats. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute threats, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems, building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs, and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Influenza pandemic preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs. For example, a portfolio review of the Microbicides Partnership Program, undertaken by USAID in collaboration with the International Partnership for Microbicides was completed during 2011 and will affect resource allocation, and the scale-up of interventions.

In FY 2011, \$89.8 million was provided to GAVI to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world by providing high-quality new vaccines, and strengthening of routine immunization programs and health

systems. Since 2001, U.S. funds totaling \$736 million has successfully leveraged over \$4 billion in support of GAVI's goal of increasing access to life saving immunization in the world's poorest countries. As of September 2011, GAVI has supported countries in preventing 5.5 million future deaths.

In FY 2011, GH provided \$76.8 million for the integrated management of seven NTDs. During 2011, these funds leveraged drug donations valued at \$948 million in countries supported by USAID, and resulted in approximately 145 million NTD treatments administered to over 65 million people. In addition, more than 402,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat people with NTDs. During 2011, GH continued its critical role in the negotiation and management of partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry to ensure accurate drug forecasting of demand and support for the NTD drug donation programs.

In FY 2011, \$15 million was provided to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) to improve TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. With these funds the GDF procured drugs to treat over one million adult regimens for susceptible TB disease, and 12,000 MDR TB regimens in twenty-two countries. In addition, forty-six countries procured first-line drugs, and forty-four countries procured second-line drugs directly from the GDF, which assures drug quality and competitive prices.

In FY 2011, \$45 million of microbicide funding was provided to support ongoing work with tenofovir gel, including the start of a three-year study to confirm the safety and effectiveness of tenofovir gel, progress on other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and the initial preparations for tenofovir gel introduction into prevention programs. Funds also supported the continuing development of next-generation drugs and formulations for microbicide development

In FY 2011, the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in more than 50 countries.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2011 Performance Report and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2013 funding for vaccines, while continuing programs to address NTDs, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats. GH will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluation, and develop measures to strengthen health systems, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will continue investments in research and innovation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

## Office of Innovation and Development Alliances

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The first-ever Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) calls for “high-impact development based on partnership, innovation, and results.” In response, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has embarked on an ambitious reform effort, USAID Forward, to change the way business is done. The central mission of USAID’s Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA) is to identify and implement approaches that produce enduring, sustainable, cost-efficient, broad-based, and expedient development impacts. IDEA prioritizes partnerships and innovation to increase the return on investments, reduce costs by leveraging external resources and local solutions, seek sustainable market-based and local approaches, and use various mechanisms such as staged financing and cost-sharing to effectively manage risk.

IDEA will (1) identify and rigorously test approaches that can significantly enhance the speed, scale and cost effectiveness of development impact, and scale those interventions that are proven to work; (2) improve sustainability through local capacity development and procurement reform; (3) increase the Agency's use and integration of public-private partnerships in producing strategic, sustainable, and cost-efficient development impact; and (4) expand financial inclusion, transparency, and other development objectives by expanding the use of mobile money and other mobile solutions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	86,418	68,763	-17,655
Development Assistance	-	86,418	68,763	-17,655

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)</b>	-	86,418	68,763	-17,655
<b>Development Innovation Ventures</b>	-	23,933	28,183	4,250
Development Assistance	-	23,933	28,183	4,250
<b>Global Partnerships &amp; Mobiles for Development (GPMD)</b>	-	15,000	24,800	9,800
Development Assistance	-	15,000	24,800	9,800
<b>Local Sustainability Division</b>	-	40,300	7,756	-32,544
Development Assistance	-	40,300	7,756	-32,544
<b>Mobile Banking Division</b>	-	3,500	5,000	1,500
Development Assistance	-	3,500	5,000	1,500
<b>Program and Strategic Planning Division</b>	-	1,118	1,124	6
Development Assistance	-	1,118	1,124	6
<b>Program Management Initiatives</b>	-	1,947	1,300	-647



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	1,947	1,300	-647
<b>Volunteers for Prosperity</b>	-	<b>620</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-20</b>
Development Assistance	-	620	600	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)</b>	-	<b>86,418</b>	<b>68,763</b>	<b>-17,655</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	<b>870</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,830</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	<b>870</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,830</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350	350
2.4 Civil Society	-	870	5,350	4,480
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>-18,348</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>-18,348</b>
3.1 Health	-	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	-	10,000	1,652	-8,348
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	<b>65,548</b>	<b>60,287</b>	<b>-5,261</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	<b>65,548</b>	<b>60,287</b>	<b>-5,261</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,913	4,955	2,042
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,790	-	-4,790
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,201	-	-1,201
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,241	-	-1,241
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,047	952	-1,095
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	53,356	50,648	-2,708
4.8 Environment	-	-	3,732	3,732
<b>6 Program Support</b>	-	-	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,124</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	-	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,124</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	1,124	1,124

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)</b>	-	<b>86,418</b>	<b>68,763</b>	<b>-17,655</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	<b>870</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>4,830</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350	350
2.4 Civil Society	-	870	5,350	4,480

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	20,000	1,652	-18,348
3.1 Health	-	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	-	10,000	1,652	-8,348
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	65,548	60,287	-5,261
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,913	4,955	2,042
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,790	-	-4,790
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,201	-	-1,201
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,241	-	-1,241
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,047	952	-1,095
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	53,356	50,648	-2,708
4.8 Environment	-	-	3,732	3,732
<b>6 Program Support</b>	-	-	1,124	1,124
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	1,124	1,124
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	-	6,000	6,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	3,950	3,950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	2,050	2,050

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

**Development Assistance (DA):** The Global Partnership Division of IDEA will build a wider spectrum of strategic partnerships through its flagship program, the Global Development Alliances (GDA). Through the GDA, funds will create and facilitate partnerships to focus on rule of law, civic participation and democratic institutions, and human rights.

Through program support and capacity-building, the Development Grants Program (DGP) is enabling USAID Missions to meet USAID Forward procurement reform goals. These goals focus on increasing local procurement to advance development effectiveness. Resources will be used to build upon the DGP's multi-pronged strategy to multiply the number of local indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.S. nascent Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) capable of working with USAID. The DGP's capacity-building work with these organizations will enhance their ability to serve as catalytic development agents capable of scaling up appropriate and cost effective interventions to achieve sustainable development impacts. Funding for the Cooperative Development Program (CDP) will support the promotion and expansion of cooperatives, user associations, and other collectives, which are user-owned, democratically controlled economic enterprises.

### **Investing in People**

**Development Assistance (DA):** IDEA is a channel for supporting innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a number of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in basic education. IDEA Global Partnership resources will build partnerships with private-sector actors such as major corporations, venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora organizations to improve the quality and relevance of education and to address youth-focused challenges to learning.

## **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): By using its diverse programs as learning laboratories for development, IDEA will provide thought leadership to the Agency on sustainable, cost-efficient, development-oriented innovation and partnerships. Sustainable, transformational impact on global economic challenges requires coordinated solutions. IDEA will continue to expand its pool of strategic partners and provide capacity-building for NGOs and PVOs to enhance their capability as partners. In addition, IDEA will support the joint development of the intellectual and financial capital required to address challenges that limit the effectiveness of business cooperatives in emerging and developing economies. These outreach and engagement efforts will be aligned with the Agency's priorities and "Grand Challenges." In addition, IDEA will advance USAID Forward's focus on local sustainability by catalyzing the adoption of mobile banking to facilitate Economic Growth.

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) resources will create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics and NGOs to offer new innovations and promote, rigorously test and refine these innovations to ensure maximum utilization and benefit. DIV solicits program ideas through an Annual Program Statement and subsequently vets ideas received through a rigorous review process. DIV funds will form strategic partnerships with other USAID Bureaus and Missions aimed at improving aid effectiveness and promoting innovation, including USAID's Development Credit Authority.

Global Partnership Division funding enables USAID to create partnerships that leverage private sector resources for development. These resources will leverage partnership funding, technology and talent in support of Agency priorities. IDEA will continue to develop the Agency's capability to build sustainable, strategic public-private partnerships through increased use of new and existing tools, and disseminate materials that capture best practices, develop metrics that enable evidence-based determination of the value and impact of partnerships, and share results broadly with development actors.

Mobile Solutions Division (MS) is the IDEA platform to accelerate financial inclusion and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of USAID programs via mobile communications technologies and applications. MS funds will be used to accelerate mobile money usage in select countries and catalyze donors and host countries to reduce the reliance on cash-based disbursements within government programs; ultimately increasing aid effectiveness and expanding greater usage of financial services. Funds also will support technical assistance to regulators and private sector providers of financial services, as well as the creation of a knowledge management platform. Funding for the Better than Cash Alliance will help facilitate host country governments, private sector corporations, NGOs and donors to use electronic payment, including mobile money. Other priority areas for the MS team include supporting the use of mobile phones for improving and accelerating outcomes in the areas of agriculture, health, and economic growth, and accelerating access to phones, particularly among women. Mobile Solutions leverages the Agency's rural connectivity strategy to extend the benefits of mobile money to rural areas not currently receiving cell service.

Local Sustainability Division - DGP funds will provide grants and capacity building assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID. DGP funding also will target local NGOs and U.S. PVOs to broaden their participation in USAID programs and provide expertise to USAID mission country development objectives. Funds will support capacity building assistance to successfully implement USAID funded activities. DGP resources will support efforts to develop strategies that contribute to enhancing and broadening the role that civil society organizations (CSO) play in delivery services to constituents. Funds also will assist CSOs in representing their interests in national policy by strengthening national capacity to ensure both a healthy enabling environment and a full range of technical managerial and financial support for CSOs.

Local Sustainability Division - CDP funds will support business cooperatives and credit unions to play a significant role in developing economies. Funds will support the development, testing and dissemination of solutions that address major challenges to: cooperatives, the legal and regulatory environment, governance, achievement of scale, self-reliance, and building mutually beneficial business relationships between U.S. and partner cooperatives in the developing world. Through partnerships between U.S. cooperatives and cooperative development organizations, the program impacts several thousand business cooperatives and credit unions and their millions of members.

Local Sustainability Division - Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) facilitates access to excess U.S. Government property by U.S. PVOs and NGOs. LEPP funding will be used to provide administrative oversight to facilitate the annual transfer of approximately \$20 to \$30 million of excess U.S. Government property to NGOs and PVOs that utilize these resources to pursue development activities aimed at the most vulnerable populations.

The Volunteers for Prosperity program develops public-private partnerships with corporations, NGOs, and other stakeholders that enable the Agency to access the skills and expertise of volunteers and channel them in support of U.S. Government priorities. In particular, USAID will partner with diaspora organizations to enlist skilled volunteers with cultural knowledge and language skills and match them with development needs abroad. It will partner with private law firms and professional organizations to access pro-bono services and industry-specific technical experts.

Program Management Initiatives consists of two programs, Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) and Development Outreach and Communications (DOC). The OFR program enables USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately-donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. PVOs. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment to developing countries. Funds for the DOC program will maintain and strengthen Agency efforts to produce consistent state-of-the-art training for worldwide communications specialists. Funding also will allow the Agency to strengthen mission-based communications efforts, extend country-based campaigns, ensure that the implementation of branding standards remain high, and tell the story of America's compassionate and results-oriented foreign assistance programs.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IDEA undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011:

- An evaluation of LEPP was conducted to inform decision making about the future design and management of the program and to identify specific improvements that will better serve overall USAID policies, strategies, and programs.
- An evaluation assessed DGP performance against objectives as well as perceptions of constituents served by the NGOs and PVOs that received funding. The evaluation highlighted the importance of working with local partners and developing their organizational capacities to strengthen civil society, and how this can lead to more cost-effective and appropriate development impacts.
- During FY 2012, CDP will conduct mid-term evaluations to assess program management effectiveness.
- DIV's focus on evidence prioritizes projects that use cutting-edge methods for testing project impact to ensure the approach delivers the targeted development outcomes. Many of DIV's current grants

include randomized control trials of development interventions, which compare treatment groups to control groups to analyze development impacts. During FY 2012, DIV will conduct a preliminary assessment of its overall portfolio to inform future directions.

- IDEA monitored program implementation using quarterly portfolio and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports, as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for its programs. In FY 2013, IDEA will continue to conduct evaluations to assess program implementation and performance to better support strategic partnerships and alliances.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IDEA was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above:

- As a result of the completed DGP evaluation, strategic changes to the design of the program are underway. One key change is that the capacity building services previously delivered by a U.S. organization under DGP will now be predominantly provided by local training and technical assistance providers (private, civil) in each participating country. This support of the service provider through increased demand will foster the sustainability of the sector locally to support civil society's future capacity building needs. In FY 2011, DGP saw an increase of 40% in Mission participation, indicative of the intense interest Missions have in engaging with local NGOs in preparation of their work on Implementation and Procurement Reform.
- IDEA will employ mid-term evaluations of the CDP to identify and correct individual award activities as well as broad CDP program objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: IDEA anticipates its largest programmatic impacts to occur in the economic growth sector, where funding increases would generate significantly more partnerships in the Economic Opportunity Program Area. A significant portion of assistance will be used to develop scalable, strategic, and sustainable partnerships and innovation development results. IDEA also will increase its efforts in USAID Forward by fostering active, vibrant and empowered local civil societies with their private and public sectors focusing on local sustainability and the adoption of mobile banking as a transformation tool in development.

Since its launch in 2010, interest in the DIV program has steadily grown. DIV has received approximately 600 funding applications for innovative and scalable development solutions. DIV continues to receive more applications each quarter, and only those that demonstrate rigorous evidence of impact and cost effectiveness will be considered for funding. Through these grant projects, DIV is uniquely positioned to contribute and scale new ideas for achieving development outcomes.

## Policy, Planning and Learning

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) leads USAID's policy and strategic planning, ensuring that the Agency's processes are informed by evidence and analysis. The Bureau leads the Agency in producing evidence-based policies and strategies; promotes rigorous evaluation and performance measurement to enhance its programmatic and policy decisions; mobilizes innovation in science and technology; and leverages Agency relationships with other donors. Its leadership ensures that development analysis is actively considered in U.S. foreign policy and national security formulation.

PPL serves as a key focal point for USAID Forward, the Agency's reform effort that emerged from the President's Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD) and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). USAID Forward is critical to achieving the Administration's vision to restore the United States as the global leader in international development. Programs in this request are essential to maximize results from USAID's investments across all sectors. These centrally-managed programs leverage expertise and resources throughout the Agency to achieve targeted development results. They strengthen the way that USAID applies science and technology, uses evidence and evaluates its impact, and engages a wide-range of actors in the international development community.

The programs requested are cross-cutting in nature and, therefore, are presented as proportionally spread across all of the program areas of the Foreign Assistance Framework.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>50,337</b>	<b>22,337</b>
Development Assistance	17,000	28,000	50,337	22,337
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-	-

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>50,337</b>	<b>22,337</b>
<b>Donor Engagement</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Learning, Evaluation and Research</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>14,406</b>
Development Assistance	9,000	12,262	26,668	14,406
<b>Policy</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Science and Technology</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>7,931</b>
Development Assistance	7,000	13,738	21,669	7,931
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>50,337</b>	<b>22,337</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,899	9,449	7,550
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	400	400
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	400	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,400	400
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,899	8,249	6,350
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>2,118</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>2,118</b>
3.1 Health	150	-	4,856	4,856
3.2 Education	1,490	7,594	4,856	-2,738
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>-1,859</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>12,560</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>-1,859</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,411	3,893	50	-3,843
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	2,528	2,528
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,639	3,988	2,428	-1,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,839	3,990	2,528	-1,462
4.8 Environment	3,671	1,000	3,478	2,478
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.8 Environment	1,000	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>2,086</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>2,086</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	100	100
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	2,050	2,050
5.3 Migration Management	-	1,799	1,735	-64
<b>6 Program Support</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>4,892</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>4,892</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	938	5,710	4,772
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	120	120

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>50,337</b>	<b>22,337</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,899	9,449	7,550
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>7,550</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	400	400
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	400	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,400	400
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,899	8,249	6,350
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>2,118</b>
3.1 Health	150	-	4,856	4,856
3.2 Education	1,490	7,594	4,856	-2,738
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>-1,859</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,411	3,893	50	-3,843
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	2,528	2,528
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,639	3,988	2,428	-1,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,839	3,990	2,528	-1,462
4.8 Environment	4,671	1,000	3,478	2,478
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>2,086</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	100	100
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	2,050	2,050
5.3 Migration Management	-	1,799	1,735	-64
<b>6 Program Support</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>4,892</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	938	5,710	4,772
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	120	120
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>42,607</b>	<b>19,708</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,375	22,587	40,927	18,340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	810	312	1,680	1,368

### Learning, Evaluation and Research

**Development Assistance (DA):** The FY 2013 request for Learning, Evaluation and Research represents both a continued investment in rebuilding USAID capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous evaluation, and a new emphasis on centrally commissioned evaluations. The goal is to ensure that evaluation findings—along with other forms of rigorous analyses—are used consistently to inform key decisions, whether policy formulation, strategic planning, or project design. These efforts are consistent with the Administration’s focus on evidence-based policy formulation as articulated in both the QDDR and the PPD.



While USAID's effort to rebuild capacity to undertake rigorous evaluation and performance monitoring is well underway, the request supports ongoing efforts of continually reinforcing good practices and developing and reinforcing staff capabilities. This includes: providing basic and refresher training, staffing a monitoring and evaluation help desk, providing customized technical advice, publishing a suite of technical guides on evaluation and monitoring topics, and simplifying access to evaluation and research reports and making available the data on which they are based.

With FY 2013 funds, PPL will expand its evaluation efforts in three directions: (1) PPL will increase funding for priority evaluations. These evaluations are of particular significance either because they address agency priorities, examine similar projects in multiple countries, or are undertaken jointly with other donors; (2) PPL will strengthen evaluation partnerships. This work builds on existing collaborations USAID has with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) and the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation to promote joint evaluation and bring evidence to bear on key development questions through systematic reviews; (3) PPL will intensify activities to leverage evidence. USAID will continue to convene "Evidence Summits" on priority topics where leading scholars present cutting-edge research and evaluation findings that respond to critical USAID issues regarding the most effective design, implementation, and evaluation of development policies and programs.

### **Science and Technology**

Development Assistance (DA): Science and technology have been a crucial part of USAID's mission for the past fifty years. Since its inception in 1961, the Agency has been a key driver behind many of the last half-century's scientific breakthroughs. The QDDR highlights the need to use science and technology at USAID "to develop game-changing solutions to specific development problems." The Agency has prioritized science and technology as part of its USAID Forward initiative. USAID is working to develop and encourage game-changing advances in areas such as health, agriculture, environment, energy, communications, and computing, to improve the lives and livelihoods of those most in need.

Science and technology funding will (1) restore essential scientific and technical capacity within the Agency; (2) focus the Agency and the broader development community on overcoming critical barriers to development through a series of Grand Challenges for Development (GCD); and (3) leverage billions of dollars of domestic research in our federal science agencies and academia, fostering international cooperation on shared problems that affect both the U.S. and developing countries.

GCDs are undertaken in partnership with other federal agencies, donor organizations, and the private sector to significantly leverage external funds, expertise, and resources. GCDs focus global innovators to find sustainable, scalable, and easily adopted solutions to some of the largest problems in international development. The first GCD, *Saving Lives at Birth*, focused on saving the lives of women and newborns by improving medical care available at the time of delivery. The FY 2013 request will continue to support existing GCDs in health and education and will launch two new ones, potentially in energy and agriculture.

Funding will continue the work of USAID's University Solutions Centers, which will be established in FY 2012. These Centers will harness the skills, capacities and energies of U. S. universities to improve the efficacy of USAID by enhancing the Agency's access to low-cost innovations for development, and by improving methods for scaling those innovations. USAID will continue the Partnership for Enhanced Engagement through Research (PEER) Program, an international research partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF), which leverages NSF research funding to U.S. scientists by directly supporting the research of their collaborators in developing countries. USAID priority partnerships will focus on environmental resilience, water, energy, and health, as well as on interdisciplinary topics with high development-related impacts.

The Agency will continue to rebuild its technical capacity to improve the effectiveness, rigor and impact of U.S. development investments by increasing the number of American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Science and Technology Policy Fellows. FY 2013 funding also will support the USAID's Geospatial Analytical Center (GeoCenter) to work with targeted, priority USAID missions and Washington operating units to improve the Agency's planning and development work through the use of geospatial technologies and analysis.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): To advance the U.S. development agenda, USAID works to build consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors and to mobilize collective action to advance civil society and good governance. These require an active advocacy role and strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings. In FY 2013, the policy issues USAID expects to advance through donor relationships and in international fora include progress on aid effectiveness, aid transparency, food security, climate change, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the engagement of emerging donors such as Brazil, India, China and South Africa.

Funding for donor engagement will be used to provide analysis that informs policy discussions and decision-making involving other global actors; to support voluntary contributions to international organizations whose work supports the U.S. Government development policy agenda; to engage critical global decision-makers; to convene conferences and meetings, and to facilitate the participation of experts in international conferences for development policy making.

The work of the Donor Engagement office is increasingly important to USAID's policy and strategy development, given the importance that the PPD and the QDDR place on focusing programs where USAID has a comparative advantage. That advantage is assessed in comparison to active donors and to those that could be induced to become active in particular countries.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): Under the purview of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), PPL's climate policy staff will use FY 2013 funding to ensure Agency resources are allocated consistent with USAID's GCCCI strategy, including the integration of GCCCI across USAID's development portfolio. PPL staff also will facilitate policy coordination and formulation, and represent USAID on the Climate Change sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Learning, Evaluation, and Research (LER) is as committed to monitoring and evaluating its own programs as it is to raising monitoring and evaluation standards across the Agency. For the past year, one of LER's priorities has been to ensure the implementation of USAID's new Evaluation Policy. LER has developed a number of methods, including spot-checks of evaluation reports and review of data in the Evaluation Registry to ensure compliance. LER also closely evaluates the effectiveness of its training programs. The objective of the policy is not simply to ensure compliance, but rather to catalyze a shift within the Agency on how evaluation can be used as a tool for learning and the basis of more effective planning and programming. LER has established groups across the Agency that it engages regularly to elicit ideas, assess effects, and identify roadblocks to realizing these changes.

The Science and Technology Office, through a technical support contract, will monitor the impact of each GCD, as well as evaluate the broader efficacy of the GCD concept for achieving solutions to development challenges. In FY 2012 the office also will evaluate the use and impact of geospatial analysis in

country-level strategies, project design, performance monitoring, and evaluation. The AAAS Program includes regular site visits with all AAAS fellows, both in Washington and abroad, and Fellows provide regular performance activity reports to AAAS. The PEER Program has developed a system for monitoring the performance of the research grants it provides. Each University Solutions Center will put in place internal monitoring mechanisms, and the Office will conduct an outside evaluation of the broader university engagement effort.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Feedback from the Agency's Evaluation Interest Group and from mission staff responsible for implementing the evaluation policy identified early the need to invest in building the capacity of USAID field officers to conduct performance monitoring and rigorous evaluation that could not be met by formal training alone. To address this gap, LER developed, with the Office of Strategic and Program Planning, a Program Cycle Service Center that will provide technical advice to Mission staff through a call center and customized field support. Similarly, student evaluations of the training have resulted in several modifications in the content and structure.

The Donor Engagement office uses performance information on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way that selected programs are implemented. For example, USAID co-sponsored with the United Kingdom a high level event at the United Nations General Assembly that showcased progress by developing countries on achieving MDGs, as a means to inspire and encourage further progress. Featured countries were determined by objective analysis of performance information on their progress and lessons from the event will be used to adjust the nature of future similar programs. In other cases, investments in building relationships with other donor and recipient countries directly lead to the United States' ability to play a key leadership role in the success of important high level international events, and to improve the effectiveness of development assistance worldwide. U.S. involvement in the 2011 4<sup>th</sup> High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea is one example of this kind of engagement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: By providing agency-wide training and technical support, LER has improved USAID's capacity to implement good practices in performance monitoring and evaluation. LER will address two identified gaps in FY 2013 based on lessons learned in 2011: (1) commissioning high priority evaluations that address cross-cutting programs or topics, such as ex-post evaluations that are not within the mandate of other operating units and (2) emphasizing the use of results to ensure that all forms of knowledge, especially monitoring results and evaluation findings, are used consistently to inform decision-making from the project level to policy development.

Science and Technology programs each require specific monitoring plans. Data from monitoring activities will be used to improve program design and execution as well as funding decisions. Monitoring of the PEER program will examine the degree to which local researchers have institutionalized their research and educational capacity and become sustainable scientific contributors, demonstrating the successful increase in overall scientific capacity of the host country. The Science and Technology Office also will monitor the applicability of the PEER research to mission planning and program design to determine the degree to which scientists have become valuable USAID partners in development. The performance of University Solutions Centers will be monitored to ensure alignment with Agency need and applicability of the research products. The GeoCenter will conduct an evaluation of the utility of geospatial information systems in the context of the USAID programming cycle and its contributions to Agency and Administration transparency goals. The results of these reviews will inform funding decisions in out years.

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# Key Interest Areas

## Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Interest Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Interest Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Element-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Gender, Microenterprise, Science/Technology/Innovation, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2013 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2013 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2013 for operating units in each appropriation account.

## Biodiversity

### Summary

Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue, but is primarily housed within the Economic Growth Program Area, under Environment. USAID programs help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Over time, USAID has learned that tackling those objectives is best accomplished by conducting projects that also help achieve development objectives by enhancing livelihoods, improving health, and strengthening governance of the areas in question, and vice versa; program in livelihoods, health, and governance can have biodiversity benefits. Appropriate activities are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity, and monitored to gauge impacts and results. The Agency supports a variety of approaches, including promotion of community and indigenous governance of land and natural resources, and helping governments, communities and the private sector implement and finance natural resource management for long-term ecological and economic benefits. USAID programs in Ecuador, one of the highest biodiversity regions on Earth, are illustrative of these approaches. Along the coast, communities with user-rights to local mangroves apply new market linkages and training to sell sustainably-harvested crab and promote natural tree regeneration, benefitting from these resources while ensuring their conservation. In the transition zone between the Amazon basin and the Andes mountains, six water funds have contributed \$12.3 million and leveraged \$2.5 million to conserve almost a half-million hectares (1900 square miles) of high-altitude forest and grassland critical to downstream water quality and supply. And in lowland areas, USAID has improved the capacity of indigenous groups to defend their land rights, benefit from natural resources, and better manage almost two million hectares (7700 square miles) of rainforest. Globally, USAID efforts to stop illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade advance biodiversity objectives while ensuring communities and companies can continue to benefit from legal and sustainable use of forest and ocean resources. The Biodiversity allocations shown here are distinct from the Global Climate Change allocations, although some Biodiversity programs do have secondary climate benefits. The levels projected for this area represent current Mission and Bureau priorities, but these may shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans, following enacted appropriations.

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	100,109	87,559	12,400	150
<b>Africa</b>	45,576	39,576	6,000	-
Ghana	1,600	1,600	-	-
Kenya	5,500	5,500	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	9,645	9,645	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	9,774	9,774	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-

## Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	12,133	12,133	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Indonesia	8,261	8,261	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,872	2,872	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	400	-	400	-
Georgia	200	-	200	-
Russia	200	-	200	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	800	800	-	-
Nepal	800	800	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	23,050	17,050	6,000	-
Bolivia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ecuador	3,250	3,250	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guatemala	3,300	3,300	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	18,000	18,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	150	-	-	150
Global Health - Core	150	-	-	150

## Basic Education

### Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable education systems. In FY 2013, USAID programs will continue transitioning to align with the Agency's education strategy.

Specifically, there are two goals for basic education by 2015: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. These goals reflect dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. For instance, many students in low-income countries have insufficient reading skills, resulting in very little learning in the classroom. In addition, literacy evaluations indicate that low-income countries are performing at the bottom fifth percentile in the world. With a concentration on literacy, this request represents a commitment to strategically focus programming to achieve measurable improvements in educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity and innovation. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals.

### Basic Education Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	573,081	569,971	261,595	307,496	880	3,110
<b>Africa</b>	225,428	224,538	152,634	71,904	-	890
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Ethiopia	18,900	18,900	18,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,484	26,484	26,484	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,890	26,000	-	26,000	-	890
Malawi	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Mali	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
Somalia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
South Africa	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-



## Basic Education Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Uganda	8,650	8,650	8,650	-	-	-
Zambia	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>29,433</b>	<b>29,433</b>	<b>27,483</b>	<b>1,950</b>	-	-
Burma	1,806	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	22,983	22,983	22,983	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	144	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	<b>2,000</b>	-	-
Georgia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>108,282</b>	<b>108,282</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>103,782</b>	-	-
Egypt	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Iraq	30,496	30,496	-	30,496	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	5,086	5,086	-	5,086	-	-
Morocco	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Tunisia	200	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Yemen	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>116,550</b>	<b>116,550</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>112,050</b>	-	-
Afghanistan	55,250	55,250	-	55,250	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
India	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>51,943</b>	<b>36,133</b>	<b>15,810</b>	-	<b>2,220</b>
Dominican Republic	3,460	3,460	3,460	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,044	6,044	6,044	-	-	-
Haiti	12,220	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,220
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

## Basic Education Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,810	5,810	-	5,810	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,255	7,255	7,255	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,015	2,015	2,015	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,015	2,015	2,015	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	30,250	30,250	30,250	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	30,250	30,250	30,250	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	880	880	-	-	880	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	880	-	-	880	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

## Higher Education

### Summary

The 21<sup>st</sup> century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, as well as cognitive skills beyond primary education. However, as globalization creates increasing demand for higher level skills, a growing number of young people find themselves without the relevant information and experience to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. For this reason, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals. This is done through strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities to teach, train, promote technological innovation and research, provide community service, contribute to development, and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens. The FY 2013 request supports programming under USAID's new education strategy, which focuses on a singular goal in higher education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals.

### Higher Education Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	174,887	60,758	114,129
<b>Africa</b>	5,500	-	5,500
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	30,182	28,975	1,207
Burma	500	-	500
China	180	-	180
Indonesia	17,500	17,500	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-
Vietnam	2,745	2,745	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	527	-	527
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,880	-	1,880
Armenia	500	-	500
Belarus	100	-	100
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280
<b>Near East</b>	29,125	-	29,125
Egypt	15,550	-	15,550
Lebanon	10,175	-	10,175
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	-	2,000

## Higher Education Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	75,917	-	75,917
Afghanistan	42,750	-	42,750
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000
Tajikistan	180	-	180
Turkmenistan	937	-	937
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	14,255	14,255	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-
Mexico	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	8,255	8,255	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	900	900	-
Asia Middle East Regional	900	900	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	10,700	10,700	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,700	10,700	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	3,500	3,500	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,500	3,500	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	500	-	500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	-

# Evaluation

## Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments, to improve effectiveness, and/or inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluation is distinct from assessment, which may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. A renewed focus on evaluation as a discipline within United States foreign assistance reflects the emphasis on measuring program performance and impact, as outlined in the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Sub-categories for Evaluation include the following:

- **Performance Evaluations** comprise the majority of foreign assistance evaluations and focus on descriptive and normative questions pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making: what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how it is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions. Performance evaluations often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual.
- **Impact Evaluations** measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.

The Evaluation attribution in the FY 2013 request is \$377 million, managed for the most part within country programs. As this is a new attribution for U.S. foreign assistance programs, the request supports the development of baseline data for future comparison. Comparable data are not available for prior years.

The Department of State (Department) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have each issued agency-wide program evaluation policies. The Department policy, developed as part of the QDDR and approved in February 2012 creates a culture for incorporating evaluation as an agency required management practice. In January 2011, USAID released its Evaluation Policy detailing how USAID will strengthen its evaluation practice as part of broader efforts to transform the agency into a learning organization and leading development enterprise. As a part of the QDDR implementation plan, the Department and USAID have developed guidelines and procedures that support both agencies' evaluation and performance management strategies. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Clarifying requirements for when evaluation is required;
- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;
- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
- Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform strategic planning and budgetary processes.

## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
<b>TOTAL</b>	376,854	83,364	46,609	178,720	54,079	2,100	7,702	4,000	30	50
<b>Impact Evaluations</b>	130,466	53,592	15,688	49,800	8,776	-	2,510	-	-	-
<b>Africa</b>	19,009	11,652	4,827	-	2,500	-	30	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,824	1,424	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	585	485	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,240	450	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,050	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,825	-	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	375	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,730	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Zambia	369	230	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,401	1,113	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	3,791	2,411	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,330	1,150	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,341	1,141	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,080	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	2,180	-	-	-	1,850	-	230	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-

## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	175	-	-	-	100	-	75	-	-	-
Nepal	873	300	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,396	-	-	-	1,396	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	404	204	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,250	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bureau for Food Security	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,725	4,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	8,708	-	8,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	8,530	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support/ Strategic Information/ Evaluation	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Performance Evaluations</b>	246,388	29,772	30,921	128,920	45,303	2,100	5,192	4,000	30	50
<b>Africa</b>	152,911	10,614	15,947	119,674	6,248	-	428	-	-	-
Angola	1,311	-	909	402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,026	-	-	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	293	-	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	773	-	10	763	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,589	-	-	5,589	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,112	-	1,438	1,862	760	-	52	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,638	925	600	2,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	457	-	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,114	-	-	12,064	-	-	50	-	-	-
Lesotho	895	-	-	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,635	-	585	-	1,900	-	150	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,160	-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	458	1,605	2,307	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,035	1,415	1,520	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,726	425	800	7,481	-	-	20	-	-	-
Namibia	2,433	-	-	2,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,326	-	300	15,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,693	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
South Africa	20,515	450	-	20,039	-	-	26	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,495	-	400	582	2,513	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,025	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,633	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	17,459	2,950	550	13,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,184	1,150	1,500	12,504	-	-	30	-	-	-



## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Zambia	11,960	424	561	10,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	4,393	-	1,915	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,700	1,400	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	661	517	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>
Cambodia	1,104	75	930	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	752	544	100	8	-	-	50	-	-	50
Philippines	510	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,512	240	-	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	755	500	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	160	-	-	-	100	-	60	-	-	-
Armenia	445	-	60	-	385	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	30	-
Georgia	1,168	-	150	-	1,018	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	188	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Russia	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	959	-	-	549	410	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>9,110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,850	-	-	-	1,850	-	-	4,000	-	-
Jordan	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-

## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
West Bank and Gaza	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	540	-	200	-	300	-	40	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>25,060</b>	<b>2,100</b>	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	18,900	-	-	-	16,800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	960	500	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,322	200	1,000	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,203	120	573	-	510	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	580	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>17,262</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>3,954</b>	-	<b>1,500</b>	-	-	-
Bolivia	500	265	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,254	-	-	-	3,254	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	446	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	675	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,459	1,259	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	205	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,400	-	458	4,342	600	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,130	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	755	300	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	443	350	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	420	300	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>200</b>	-	<b>200</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,015</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Evaluation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and Int'l Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and Int'l Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Gender

## Summary

Gender is not a Key Issue itself, but comprised of three mutually exclusive, but inter-related interest sub-areas:

- Gender Equality/Women’s Empowerment – Primary, which includes activities in which gender equality or women’s empowerment is an explicit goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity’s design, results framework, and impact;
- Gender Equality/Women’s Empowerment – Secondary, which encompasses activities in which gender equality or women’s empowerment, although important, is not among the principal reason for undertaking the activity; and
- Gender-Based Violence, which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men.

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) commits the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to elevating investments in women and girls and to ensuring that gender issues are addressed throughout the program cycle and in all bureaus and missions. These are important objectives in their own right, and are also powerful catalysts for economic growth and human development. Global challenges, including transitions to peace and democracy, climate change and food security, cannot be solved without explicit recognition of the different roles and contributions of women and men.

## Gender Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,680,022	208,393	441,249	362,780	550,140	16,500	34,011	10,000	56,949
<b>Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary</b>	301,566	51,310	75,604	12,000	144,328	-	1,024	-	17,300
<b>Africa</b>	114,469	35,150	45,419	10,800	5,800	-	-	-	17,300
Benin	267	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,300	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,300
Djibouti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,700	500	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	29,350	27,650	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	9,839	-	9,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Somalia	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,150	-	1,350	3,800	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,800	-	2,000	-	2,800	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	10,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,350	-	8,650	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,813	-	1,813	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	550	450	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	5,209	-	1,750	-	3,210	-	249	-	-
Albania	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,761	-	-	-	1,700	-	61	-	-
Georgia	2,000	-	1,750	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	638	-	-	-	510	-	128	-	-
Serbia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	134,255	3,000	20,992	-	109,963	-	300	-	-
Afghanistan	64,500	-	-	-	64,500	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	8,040	-	8,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	17,415	3,000	12,952	-	1,463	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	42,750	-	-	-	42,750	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	23,505	700	1,000	1,200	20,355	-	250	-	-
Bolivia	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	605	-	-	-	355	-	250	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary</b>	1,231,379	150,634	355,175	276,381	385,156	16,500	8,084	-	39,449
<b>Africa</b>	647,347	99,604	194,647	264,224	55,723	-	-	-	33,149
Angola	15,639	-	15,139	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2,862	-	2,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,420	-	-	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	5,050	-	4,300	750	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4,002	-	-	4,002	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Cote d'Ivoire	7,417	-	-	7,417	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,298	-	-	3,298	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	26,159	15,214	640	5,866	-	-	-	-	4,439
Ghana	8,700	6,500	1,300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	10,600	2,850	7,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	19,965	-	-	19,965	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,810	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	47,195	-	17,675	-	29,520	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,044	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	19,443	5,250	-	12,443	-	-	-	-	1,750
Mali	13,450	8,750	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Mauritania	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Mozambique	25,975	-	-	25,975	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,754	-	-	3,754	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Nigeria	47,489	9,859	6,050	31,580	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,376	-	-	4,376	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,350	5,300	18,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	5,070	-	-	-	2,370	-	-	-	2,700
South Africa	49,872	-	-	49,872	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	26,352	-	8,500	1,419	16,433	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,200	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,180	-	-	3,180	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	87,950	12,980	36,000	38,970	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	58,816	17,000	26,700	15,116	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	56,062	5,942	25,375	24,745	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	24,816	-	17,750	4,866	2,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,800	2,100	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,314	4,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,172	2,860	312	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	685	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>26,697</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	5,498	1,100	3,800	598	-	-	-	-	-
China	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	5,537	3,426	2,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,690	-	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,797	1,725	9,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	227	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1,508	-	800	-	700	-	8	-	-
Azerbaijan	580	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,715	-	-	-	6,700	-	15	-	-
Georgia	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	128	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	536	-	-	-	536	-	-	-	-
Moldova	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Russia	1,600	-	500	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,131	-	-	-	1,131	-	-	-	-

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Eurasia Regional	126	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	108	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	79,550	-	7,000	-	72,550	-	-	-	-
Egypt	12,050	-	-	-	12,050	-	-	-	-
Iraq	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	18,500	-	7,000	-	11,500	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	314,651	26,699	35,140	1,100	226,962	16,500	1,950	-	6,300
Afghanistan	109,487	-	-	-	92,987	16,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,374	20,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
India	38,500	2,700	34,700	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2,100	-	-	-	1,300	-	800	-	-
Nepal	8,865	2,000	440	-	6,425	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	126,000	-	-	-	126,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	46,289	16,730	6,815	7,694	13,750	-	1,300	-	-
Bolivia	1,670	500	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,033	-	-	1,033	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	425	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	11,355	6,010	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	598	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	15,213	-	-	6,063	7,850	-	1,300	-	-
Mexico	4,050	800	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,225	5,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	800	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,100	100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,100	100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	147,077	6,449	10,470	74,399	20,656	-	24,903	10,000	200
<b>Africa</b>	86,335	975	5,896	69,444	7,000	-	2,820	-	200
Angola	2,302	-	-	2,302	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	625	-	-	625	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	605	-	500	105	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	759	-	-	759	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,229	-	-	5,779	6,000	-	1,250	-	200
Ethiopia	1,443	400	-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	-	200	250	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,664	-	-	4,764	-	-	900	-	-
Lesotho	950	-	-	950	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	500	-	-
Malawi	8,513	-	3,451	5,062	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	7,433	-	-	7,433	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,217	-	-	3,217	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,763	75	-	1,688	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,301	-	-	2,301	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	14,881	-	-	14,881	-	-	-	-	-

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
South Sudan	421	-	-	421	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Swaziland	367	-	-	367	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,842	-	-	9,842	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,363	-	-	1,213	-	-	150	-	-
Zambia	5,452	-	-	5,452	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	695	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	445	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,316	50	484	662	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	786	50	100	636	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	384	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,287	-	-	630	331	-	326	-	-
Armenia	126	-	-	-	100	-	26	-	-
Azerbaijan	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Ukraine	630	-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	3,400	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-	-
Egypt	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	25,302	174	1,440	13	3,675	-	20,000	-	-
Afghanistan	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
India	1,013	-	1,000	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Nepal	440	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	174	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	12,932	1,750	150	3,650	6,250	-	1,132	-	-
Bolivia	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	982	-	-	-	250	-	732	-	-
Dominican Republic	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

## Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
El Salvador	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,400	-	-	1,100	3,000	-	300	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean State Western Hemisphere Regional	784	200	-	584	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	766	-	-	766	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health

### Summary

Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. Government programs will exercise global leadership and USAID will provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

### Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	642,700	530,000	73,700	39,000
<b>Africa</b>	307,150	307,150	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,500	14,500	-	-
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-
Mali	13,550	13,550	-	-
Mozambique	11,500	11,500	-	-
Nigeria	31,200	31,200	-	-
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-
Uganda	25,100	25,100	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,100	4,100	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	10,400	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	18,000	18,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Armenia	400	400	-	-
Georgia	1,400	1,400	-	-
Russia	1,650	1,650	-	-
Ukraine	1,200	1,200	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>118,400</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	21,700	-	21,700	-
Bangladesh	23,100	23,100	-	-
India	23,000	23,000	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-
Pakistan	35,000	-	35,000	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	-	-
Guatemala	7,600	7,600	-	-
Haiti	9,100	9,100	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Global Health - Core	99,100	99,100	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	3,000	3,000	-	-
New Partners Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	39,000	-	-	39,000
UNFPA UN Population Fund	39,000	-	-	39,000

# HIV/AIDS

## Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations. Prevention activities, including male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Recent evidence has shown that treatment is also an important component of prevention efforts and will be a priority for PEPFAR. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure.

HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives—including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence – and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and continues the transition from an emergency response to sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by USAID; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,680,250	330,000	5,350,000	250
<b>Africa</b>	3,045,578	88,760	2,956,818	-
Angola	14,700	4,400	10,300	-
Botswana	60,640	-	60,640	-
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000	-
Cameroon	16,750	1,500	15,250	-

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
Cote d'Ivoire	121,422	-	121,422	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46,438	9,200	37,238	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	54,089	-	54,089	-
Ghana	14,200	5,500	8,700	-
Kenya	277,402	-	277,402	-
Lesotho	27,624	6,400	21,224	-
Liberia	3,395	2,700	695	-
Malawi	60,598	15,500	45,098	-
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500	-
Mozambique	209,739	-	209,739	-
Namibia	73,500	-	73,500	-
Nigeria	438,600	-	438,600	-
Rwanda	104,086	-	104,086	-
Senegal	4,397	3,000	1,397	-
South Africa	459,427	-	459,427	-
South Sudan	18,610	2,010	16,600	-
Swaziland	37,600	6,900	30,700	-
Tanzania	344,295	-	344,295	-
Uganda	281,397	-	281,397	-
Zambia	295,930	-	295,930	-
Zimbabwe	55,105	16,500	38,605	-
USAID Africa Regional	850	850	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,492	2,800	692	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,492	2,000	1,492	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>109,396</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>79,146</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	2,500	2,500	-	-
Cambodia	15,500	12,500	3,000	-
China	2,000	-	2,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000	-
Thailand	1,335	1,000	335	-
Vietnam	66,978	-	66,978	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,583	4,000	1,583	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>30,150</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>-</b>
Ukraine	29,700	2,500	27,200	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-



## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	46,530	20,500	25,780	250
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
Bangladesh	1,500	1,500	-	-
India	22,000	15,000	7,000	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,780	1,000	18,780	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	196,735	21,516	175,219	-
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300	-
Dominican Republic	14,775	5,750	9,025	-
Guyana	6,681	-	6,681	-
Haiti	131,543	-	131,543	-
Honduras	4,000	3,000	1,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,800	6,950	14,850	-
USAID Central America Regional	16,211	5,391	10,820	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	425	425	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	650	650	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	650	650	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	71,329	71,329	-	-
Global Health - Core	71,329	71,329	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	94,045	94,045	-	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	2,085,837	-	2,085,837	-
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	390,837	-	390,837	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-

# Malaria

## Summary

Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria, and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. Eighty-five percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal child health, HIV and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

## Malaria Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	619,000	619,000
<b>Africa</b>	538,000	538,000
Angola	30,000	30,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35,000	35,000
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	23,500	23,500
Mali	25,500	25,500

## Malaria Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	44,000	44,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	45,000	45,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	12,000	12,000
USAID Africa Regional	11,500	11,500
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>
Burma	4,800	4,800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,200	7,200
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>
Global Health - Core	65,000	65,000

## Maternal and Child Health

### Summary

Every year in developing countries, more than 350,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 8.1 million child deaths, of which about two-thirds could be prevented. Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality, as well as the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines for children.

Working with the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunization, USAID will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care, including newborn resuscitation; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia, particularly with frontline health workers. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing.

The Global Health Initiative will further enhance its impact through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

### Maternal and Child Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	885,742	847,100	578,000	144,100	125,000	38,642
<b>Africa</b>	263,032	236,200	236,200	-	-	26,832
Angola	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	8,880	2,000	2,000	-	-	6,880
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	17,000	17,000	-	-	2,500
Ethiopia	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-

## Maternal and Child Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Liberia	12,260	9,000	9,000	-	-	3,260
Madagascar	9,787	9,000	9,000	-	-	787
Malawi	16,395	13,000	13,000	-	-	3,395
Mali	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Niger	4,050	-	-	-	-	4,050
Nigeria	23,700	23,700	23,700	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Uganda	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	9,200	9,200	9,200	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Armenia	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Georgia	800	800	800	-	-	-
Russia	300	300	300	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>131,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	101,100	101,100	-	101,100	-	-

## Maternal and Child Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Bangladesh	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
India	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	40,910	29,100	29,100	-	-	11,810
Bolivia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	25,810	14,000	14,000	-	-	11,810
Honduras	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,100	3,100	3,100	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	63,850	63,850	63,850	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	63,850	63,850	63,850	-	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

## Neglected Tropical Diseases

### Summary

More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases which disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Treating of at-risk populations for these diseases, for 4-6 years, can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

USAID programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The USG NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation/procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over \$3.1 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration. Expanding the NTD program and drug donation programs will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

### Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Threats Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	103,639	5,000	67,000	31,639
<b>Near East</b>	16,200	-	-	16,200
Egypt	2,200	-	-	2,200
West Bank and Gaza	14,000	-	-	14,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	15,439	-	-	15,439
Afghanistan	10,439	-	-	10,439
Pakistan	5,000	-	-	5,000
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,000	5,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	67,000	-	67,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	67,000	-	67,000	-

## Nutrition

### Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages.

Nutrition activities, linked with the Feed the Future initiative and evidence-based interventions, will prevent undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as, through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

### Nutrition Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	156,156	98,788	2,428	90,000	6,360	57,368
<b>Africa</b>	80,078	54,600	-	54,600	-	25,478
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	1,000
Ethiopia	12,300	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,400
Ghana	5,800	5,800	-	5,800	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	2,358	-	-	-	-	2,358
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-
Rwanda	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Tanzania	6,900	6,900	-	6,900	-	-
Uganda	12,420	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,520
Zambia	3,100	3,100	-	3,100	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-
Egypt	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-



## Nutrition Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	34,710	14,210	-	11,900	2,310	20,500
Afghanistan	2,310	2,310	-	-	2,310	-
Bangladesh	25,800	5,300	-	5,300	-	20,500
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-	6,600	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	16,890	5,500	-	5,500	-	11,390
Guatemala	14,890	3,500	-	3,500	-	11,390
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

# Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

## Summary

The United States Agency for International Development’s Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats program focuses on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 (“Avian Flu”), H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

The U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to support surveillance and response capacities in order to maintain vigilance against the current threat posed by H5N1 avian influenza. In addition, USAID will continue to adapt the early warning and response programs built for H5N1 avian flu and H1N1 to be able to address the broader dynamic that has given rise to a stream of new and increasingly deadly diseases. This global early warning system for Emergent Pandemic Threats includes four main lines of work: (1) expanding current H5N1 monitoring of wild birds to more broadly characterize the role played by wildlife, poultry, and swine in facilitating the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; (2) enhancing support for field epidemiology training of relevant animal and human health teams beyond HPAI and H1N1 to more broadly address the threat posed by other newly emergent zoonotic diseases; (3) enhancing support for animal- and public-health diagnostic laboratories to increase the ability of countries to detect normative diseases and report them according to international requirements; and (4) broadening ongoing behavior change and communications efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission from poultry to humans to include potential transmission of other emergent wildlife and domestic animal pathogens. The Agency’s focus is on delivering this package in geographic “hotspots” for the emergence of new infectious disease threats originating from animals (the Amazon region, the Congo Basin, the Gangetic Plain, and Southeast Asia). These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk of the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

## Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	53,150	53,000	150
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	53,000	53,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	53,000	53,000	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	150	-	150
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150

## Polio

### Summary

Huge achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease. The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from 350,000 in 1988 to less than 650 cases in 2011. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just four – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan - by the end of 2006. In January 2012, India passed an important milestone with no polio cases for 12 months, and, if this continues, will shortly be taken off the list of endemic countries. Since 1988, about six million children who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, and international and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis, and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

### Polio Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,432	34,432	3,000
<b>Africa</b>	16,482	16,482	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	-
Ethiopia	2,200	2,200	-
Guinea	150	150	-
Kenya	80	80	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Madagascar	100	100	-
Mali	60	60	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Senegal	75	75	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Uganda	59	59	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,878	1,878	-
USAID East Africa Regional	80	80	-
USAID West Africa Regional	600	600	-

## Polio Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	800	800	-
Indonesia	800	800	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,150	7,150	3,000
Afghanistan	1,000	-	1,000
Bangladesh	700	700	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	450	450	-
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
<b>Global Health</b>	10,000	10,000	-
Global Health - Core	10,000	10,000	-

# Tuberculosis

## Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Each year, approximately 1.4 million people die from TB and about 8.8 million people are newly diagnosed with TB. About 500,000 of these new cases are multi-drug resistant, which makes them especially difficult to cure and, often, deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID’s TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities, scaling up prevention and treatment of multidrug-resistant TB, expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection, and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save millions of lives by detecting and treating all TB cases.

In addition, priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control, strengthen laboratory networks, introduce new rapid TB diagnostics, improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs, and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of USG partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments across the USG, including the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID’s TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

## Tuberculosis Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	232,000	224,000	8,000
<b>Africa</b>	76,700	76,700	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-
Ethiopia	10,000	10,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	10,000	10,000	-
South Africa	11,000	11,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	4,500	4,500	-

## Tuberculosis Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	6,500	6,500	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>-</b>
Armenia	400	400	-
Georgia	1,800	1,800	-
Russia	8,800	8,800	-
Ukraine	4,200	4,200	-
Eurasia Regional	650	650	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>
Afghanistan	8,000	-	8,000
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-
India	10,500	10,500	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	4,000	-
Tajikistan	4,000	4,000	-
Uzbekistan	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-</b>
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,300	2,300	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>41,650</b>	<b>41,650</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	41,650	41,650	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-</b>
TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

# Microenterprise

## Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor and marginalized families make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, and other diversified livelihood strategies such as pastoralism. U.S. assistance supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor (especially youth and women) in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. To this end, the U.S. Government 1) links microenterprises and smallholder farmers to expanding value chains; 2) increases the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor; and 3) supports vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities. In FY 2013, USAID will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions. USAID will also place special emphasis on mobile financial services as a cost-effective tool for reaching agriculture-intensive regions where traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. USAID will also fund the Congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and the Poverty Assessment Tools.

## Microenterprise Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	194,582	51,402	400	142,780
<b>Africa</b>	46,136	38,736	400	7,000
Ethiopia	4,000	3,600	400	-
Ghana	4,800	4,800	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nigeria	1,336	1,336	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	9,520	-	-	9,520
Armenia	500	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300
Belarus	500	-	-	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	-	-	2,900
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Kosovo	200	-	-	200
Macedonia	400	-	-	400
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150

## Microenterprise Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
Russia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Serbia	300	-	-	300
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	200	-	-	200
Europe Regional	70	-	-	70
<b>Near East</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,500</b>
Egypt	2,000	-	-	2,000
Jordan	500	-	-	500
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	-	-	1,000
Yemen	1,000	-	-	1,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>72,016</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,410</b>
Afghanistan	31,000	-	-	31,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	-	6,000
Nepal	2,250	1,500	-	750
Pakistan	28,000	-	-	28,000
Sri Lanka	1,106	1,106	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>57,410</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,350</b>
Bolivia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Colombia	25,000	-	-	25,000
Ecuador	1,560	1,560	-	-
Haiti	26,350	-	-	26,350
Peru	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bureau for Food Security	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000



# Science, Technology and Innovation

## Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of development challenges. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2013, a core group of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the USAID Forward initiative, USAID will expand its partnerships with a range of Federal science agencies in order to leverage the billions of dollars the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID will support prize type competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food-security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners to mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID will help to develop, introduce, and scale up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. Funding for the science, technology and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans— developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

## Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	617,159	615,159	382,777	91,365	900	135,167	1,500	3,450	2,000
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Innovation - Focused</b>	261,576	259,576	128,709	58,332	-	72,535	-	-	2,000
<b>Africa</b>	64,068	62,068	46,220	9,848	-	6,000	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,070	6,070	6,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,698	8,698	250	8,448	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,900	5,900	4,500	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,400	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	695	695	-	-	-	695	-	-	-
Georgia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Ukraine	195	195	-	-	-	195	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Egypt	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	85,187	85,187	25,487	700	-	59,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	23,987	23,987	23,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	59,000	59,000	-	-	-	59,000	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	1,840	1,840	1,500	-	-	340	-	-	-
Colombia	340	340	-	-	-	340	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
<b>Global Health</b>	47,784	47,784	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	47,784	47,784	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	28,433	28,433	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	28,433	28,433	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	21,669	21,669	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	21,669	21,669	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Innovation - Indirect</b>	355,583	355,583	254,068	33,033	900	62,632	1,500	3,450	-
<b>Africa</b>	60,663	60,663	37,200	14,363	900	8,200	-	-	-
Angola	1,190	1,190	-	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	470	470	-	470	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	3,100	-	-	-
Malawi	3,463	3,463	-	3,463	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,700	3,700	-	2,800	900	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,940	2,940	200	2,740	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	32,828	32,828	21,808	11,020	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,400	5,400	400	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,001	8,001	4,581	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,221	12,221	9,621	2,600	-	-	-	-	-

## Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,206	7,206	7,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,908	6,908	-	50	-	6,808	50	-	-
Albania	1,245	1,245	-	-	-	1,245	-	-	-
Armenia	450	450	-	-	-	400	50	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Georgia	300	300	-	50	-	250	-	-	-
Russia	773	773	-	-	-	773	-	-	-
Ukraine	140	140	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	7,300	7,300	-	-	-	7,300	-	-	-
Egypt	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Iraq	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	41,823	41,823	6,700	7,500	-	27,623	-	-	-
India	14,200	14,200	6,700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	25,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	423	-	-	-	423	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	11,261	11,261	6,460	100	-	4,701	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,350	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	910	910	910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,701	4,701	-	-	-	4,701	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance</b>	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

## Trade Capacity Building

### Summary

The United States has been a world leader in providing Trade-Capacity Building (TCB) support to developing countries. By providing this assistance, the United States supports economic growth and fosters recipient countries' efforts to participate effectively in the global economy. These efforts include assisting countries to participate in international trade negotiations, and implementing and complying with trade agreement commitments, for both goods and services. The U.S. assistance also allows people to capitalize on and create economic opportunities that are the result of burgeoning international trade and investment. Moreover, helping countries reduce their trade barriers not only increases their competitiveness, but also creates greater market access for U.S. goods and services.

The table below represents the FY 2013 request for the portion of total U.S. assistance that is applied directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. TCB expenditures can encompass a broad array of activities, but most prominently include efforts to streamline customs and other administrative procedures, develop sustainable private-sector business services which help potential exporters gain access to international market opportunities, improve access to trade finance, modernize transport and other trade infrastructure services, and comply with international standards.

U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as helping to raise productivity in agricultural value-chains under the Feed the Future Initiative and complying with international labor and environmental standards. The specific funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (available online at <http://tcb.eads.usaidallnet.gov>). FY 2012 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

### Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	201,382	74,797	120,684	5,901
<b>Africa</b>	48,171	41,671	6,500	-
Burundi	1,500	1,500	-	-
Ethiopia	800	800	-	-
Mali	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	500	-	500	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,961	6,961	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	11,550	11,550	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,300	5,300	-	-

## Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	14,934	8,798	6,136	-
Indonesia	4,092	4,092	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,300	-	-
Vietnam	1,800	1,800	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,136	-	6,136	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,606	1,606	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,353	-	6,353	-
Albania	600	-	600	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	829	-	829	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	-	200	-
Georgia	2,329	-	2,329	-
Kosovo	200	-	200	-
Moldova	100	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,795	-	1,795	-
<b>Near East</b>	16,300	1,300	15,000	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Morocco	1,300	1,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	67,195	-	67,195	-
Afghanistan	36,600	-	36,600	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,300	-	1,300	-
Nepal	395	-	395	-
Pakistan	22,000	-	22,000	-
Tajikistan	100	-	100	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	100	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,200	-	6,200	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	17,323	12,823	4,500	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,803	3,803	-	-
USAID South America Regional	500	500	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,700	1,700	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	8,000	3,500	4,500	-

## Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	8,000	3,500	4,500	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	4,955	4,955	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	4,955	4,955	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	5,901	-	-	5,901
IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	-	-	600
OAS Development Assistance	4,275	-	-	4,275
WTO Technical Assistance	1,026	-	-	1,026
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	10,500	-	10,500	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	-	10,500	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	50	50	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	50	50	-	-



# Trafficking in Persons

## Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims, and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's antitrafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2–Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2013 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following the enactment of appropriations.

## Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
<b>TOTAL</b>	38,207	7,872	5,579	24,756
<b>Africa</b>	1,550	200	1,100	250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	450	-	200	250
Mozambique	200	200	-	-
State Africa Regional	900	-	900	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	4,302	4,072	-	230
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	60	-	-	60
Malaysia	50	-	-	50
Philippines	700	600	-	100
Thailand	470	450	-	20
Vietnam	200	200	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	4,450	-	1,254	3,196
Albania	400	-	-	400
Armenia	485	-	-	485
Azerbaijan	400	-	-	400
Belarus	400	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	-	-	35
Georgia	300	-	-	300
Kosovo	336	-	-	336

## Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
Macedonia	560	-	-	560
Moldova	350	-	200	150
Montenegro	25	-	-	25
Russia	200	-	-	200
Ukraine	934	-	654	280
Europe Regional	25	-	-	25
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Egypt	500	-	500	-
Lebanon	1,500	-	-	1,500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>435</b>
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-
Kazakhstan	450	-	250	200
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Tajikistan	235	-	-	235
Uzbekistan	475	-	475	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Guatemala	700	700	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,800	1,800	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,720</b>
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	18,720	-	-	18,720
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>425</b>
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	425	-	-	425

## Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

### Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupt efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counter efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrate extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and within those regions, target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

### Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
<b>TOTAL</b>	44,322	10,500	3,500	3,500	10,722	16,100
<b>Africa</b>	25,722	10,500	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	15,222	-	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100

## Water

### Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, defined by a global demand that is doubling every 20 years. By 2025, it is estimated that more than 2.8 billion people will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed regions. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) water programs cover drinking water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; improved watershed and water resources management; maintenance of vital ecosystem functions; increased water productivity; improved water security; and promoting cooperation on managing transboundary water resources. The FY 2013 request will continue funding water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises, promoting broad-based economic growth, enhancing environmental and national security, and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change. USAID's water sector programming in FY 2012 – FY 2016 will support goals, indicators and targets in select priority countries as identified through a new USAID water strategy under development. The Agency will lead technical assistance, training, and knowledge management to support new field initiatives in this regard.

### Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	299,072	274,137	78,511	28,551	6,983	148,142	10,000	24,935
<b>Africa</b>	114,727	92,792	51,300	15,525	6,796	19,171	-	21,935
Burkina Faso	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,294
Burundi	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	359	359	-	-	359	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,671	3,671	-	1,500	-	2,171	-	1,000
Ethiopia	26,046	8,226	4,590	3,500	136	-	-	17,820
Ghana	5,570	5,570	4,570	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	9,394	9,394	6,300	2,500	594	-	-	-
Liberia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,546	725	-	725	-	-	-	821
Malawi	9	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
Mali	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,243	4,243	2,460	1,250	533	-	-	-
Namibia	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,886	2,886	1,500	-	1,386	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,977	1,977	1,000	700	277	-	-	-

## Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	243	243	-	-	243	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,850	11,850	-	850	-	11,000	-	-
Swaziland	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,550	5,550	4,500	-	1,050	-	-	-
Uganda	5,290	5,290	2,000	1,500	1,790	-	-	-
Zambia	5,475	5,475	3,120	2,000	355	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	37	37	-	-	37	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,880	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>10,333</b>	<b>10,333</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Armenia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
Eurasia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>86,271</b>	<b>86,271</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Jordan	19,000	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-
Lebanon	11,271	11,271	-	-	-	11,271	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	500	-	1,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>62,426</b>	<b>59,426</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
Afghanistan	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	-
Bangladesh	4,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	3,000
India	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Maldives	900	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,526	2,526	1,500	1,026	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Tajikistan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
Bolivia	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Haiti	1,166	1,166	-	1,000	166	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-

# Adaptation

## Summary

Climate change impacts threaten to increase incidence and extremes of droughts, floods, temperature variability, and storms, which in turn can exacerbate poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, and already weak political institutions. According to the 2008 National Intelligence Assessment on Climate Change, climate change can act as a ‘threat multiplier.’ Building resilience is a critical development investment. Left unaddressed, economic losses from climate-related disasters and damage in some developing countries could be as high as 19% of gross domestic product by 2030. By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, infrastructure, natural resources management, and human health, U.S. programs will help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks. U.S. programs will help improve access to science and analysis for decision-making, bolster governance systems, and provide direct support to adaptation actions. To ensure the most efficient use of U.S. resources, efforts will focus on the most vulnerable countries and build upon ongoing national adaptation planning processes. In addition, programs will continue collecting data to assess vulnerability and evaluate program efficacy, and leverage additional program support from other donors.

## Adaptation Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	190,000	141,000	42,000	7,000
<b>Africa</b>	42,000	42,000	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	28,500	28,500	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,000	10,000	-	-

## Adaptation Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>7,000</b>	-	-	<b>7,000</b>
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>37,000</b>	-	<b>37,000</b>	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-



# Clean Energy

## Summary

A major development challenge over the coming century is addressing the threat of climate change while providing secure, diversified and cost-effective energy systems, necessary to support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. This challenge requires a global transition to clean energy. Part of this challenge is to work with developing country partners to develop investment environments necessary to deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will support their broad development goals and avoid locking in greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. If the United States fails to seize this opportunity to support innovation in clean energy, its global competitors most certainly will. Indeed, they are already doing so.

Clean Energy programs will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use by accelerating the use of clean energy technologies, policies, and practices, while supporting economic growth. In particular, U.S. funds will focus on four areas: energy sector reforms, end-use energy efficiency, low-carbon energy supply, and clean transport. Achieving a transformation in energy sector emissions to avoid climate disruption will require policy and sector reforms. U.S. efforts will also support integration of clean energy technologies and strategies into long-term development and investment planning, including low emission development strategies, which can produce transformative results for low-emissions economic growth.

## Clean Energy Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	149,000	67,500	48,000	33,500
<b>Africa</b>	13,000	13,000	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	12,000	12,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Eurasia Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-
Europe Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,500	8,000	2,500	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-

## Clean Energy Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	15,500	10,500	5,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	24,000	24,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	33,500	-	-	33,500
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,500	-	-	27,500
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	28,000	-	28,000	-

## Sustainable Landscapes

### Summary

Sustainably managed forests and other landscapes provide significant opportunity to store large amounts of carbon and provide numerous benefits to current and future generations, including livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity and genetic resources, and ecosystem services, such as clean water and decreased erosion. Deforestation and degradation of natural landscapes increase greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbate poverty and social instability, and increase the potential of irreversible biodiversity loss. Working with developing nations to improve land management, including utilization of degraded and abandoned land, U.S. programs can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the many economic benefits of sustainably managed landscapes.

U.S. programs will work to reverse the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share economic benefits with local communities. Efforts will emphasize private sector engagement, use of science and technology for better forest carbon monitoring and management, comprehensive land use planning, sustainable management and alternative livelihoods strategies to reduce deforestation pressures, and support for land rights and community involvement.

### Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	130,500	113,500	17,000
<b>Africa</b>	24,400	24,400	-
Ghana	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
Central Africa Regional	9,400	9,400	-
West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	28,000	28,000	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,000	11,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	8,000	8,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	36,100	29,100	7,000
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-

### Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000
Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>

**FOREIGN OPERATIONS**

**FY 2011 PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**FY 2013 PERFORMANCE PLAN**

## **Introduction**

This section of the Fiscal Year 2013 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report for FY 2011 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2013 (APR/APP). The APR/APP presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals. In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APR/APP, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests.

The Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) volume of the President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>.

## **Important Changes**

### **Revised Joint Strategic Goals**

In accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act, USAID and State developed revised Joint Strategic Goals, which are a set of policy priorities on which both Agencies are jointly focused. These goals reflect our priorities for diplomacy and development and help to focus the overall mission of the Department of USAID and State: *To shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.*

The APR/APP is organized under the new strategic framework, with existing Program Areas from the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure aligned under each Strategic Goal. Budget allocations will be organized by the revised Joint Strategic Goals in FY 2014.

### **Changes to Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators**

In 2011, a joint USAID-Department of State effort was undertaken to review, revise and improve the existing suite of Foreign Assistance performance indicators. Details about the specific changes made to Foreign Assistance indicators, as well as resulting changes to indicators presented in the APR/APP are described in the section, "Our Approach to Performance Management."

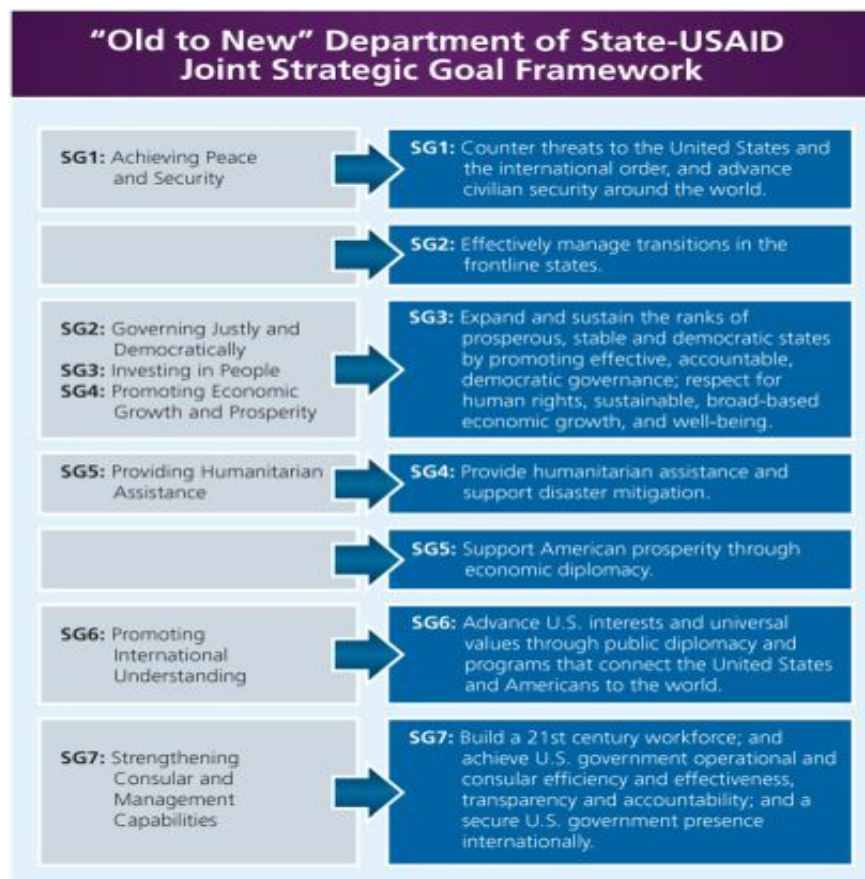
### **Revised Joint Strategic Goals**

To achieve the Department of State and USAID mission, President Obama and Secretary Clinton have emphasized a number of strategic goals that respond to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Building upon the Secretary's vision, USAID and State have identified the following seven Joint Strategic Goals:

1. Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world;
2. Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states;
3. Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being;

4. Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation;
5. Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy;
6. Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world; and
7. Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

A crosswalk depicting the alignment of previous strategic goals to the new Joint Strategic Goal Framework is depicted below on the right, with a crosswalk from the strategic goals of the previous strategic plan.



### Our Approach to Performance Management

Foreign Assistance performance indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data is a critical component of managing for results.

In the fall of 2010, USAID and State undertook a study of the multiple planning and reporting processes related to foreign assistance, known as the Foreign Assistance Streamlining Project. The effort focused on

improving the efficiency and effectiveness of these processes. Based on the findings of the study, a recommendation was made to review the existing suite of foreign assistance indicators with the goal of improving the quality and usability of performance data collected.

To address these recommendations, USAID and State established the Foreign Assistance Indicator Reengineering Process Team in February 2011, which aimed to:

- Improve the quality of foreign assistance indicators, with an emphasis on identifying strong outcome indicators;
- Increase the utility of data collected for decisions about program planning and implementation;
- Reduce the overall suite of Foreign Assistance indicators to those that present the best, most effective description of foreign assistance progress when reported to Congress and the public;
- Establish a formal review process to update, remove, and/or add foreign assistance indicators over time.

During the summer of 2011, the Indicator Reengineering Process Team worked with eleven Subject Matter Expert Review Groups to review existing indicators, develop new indicators if necessary, and archive those that were no longer deemed the best representation of Foreign Assistance achievements. The reengineered suite of Foreign Assistance indicators includes approximately 450 indicators covering all Program Areas of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and several cross-cutting issues, including Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment, and Capacity Building. The revised list of standard indicators was shared with external stakeholders as well as Washington bureaus and missions for use in FY 2011 annual performance reporting.

To fulfill performance accountability requirements of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, a sub-set of Foreign Assistance indicators are used to represent performance in the APR/APP. Because of the reengineering effort, there have been changes to the set of indicators appearing in the APR/APP. Some indicators will be permanently archived after this year, so this is the last year they will appear in the APR/APP. Other, new indicators have taken the place of eliminated indicators, and will have targets set for the first time in the FY 2013 APP.

### **Foreign Assistance Evaluations and Aid Effectiveness**

Program evaluation is an essential component to effectively implementing diplomatic and development programs and initiatives. Evaluations allow project managers to better understand their programs and give policy makers a tool to assess the performance of a particular program or sector.

USAID and State have partnered to develop and implement new evaluation policies, guidelines and procedures to support both agencies' evaluation and performance management strategies. Under the aegis of the QDDR, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool.

In October 2010, the Department of State approved a new program evaluation policy, supporting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s government-wide initiative to strengthen Federal agencies' capacities to evaluate their programs. This policy is an important milestone in improving agency evaluation capacity at the Department of State and more effectively incorporating evaluation as an agency management practice. The policy supports OMB efforts to work with agencies on the development of evaluation plans and to incorporate program evaluation as a core element of program management. As part of efforts to implement key QDDR recommendations, the Department is currently revising its evaluation policy to strengthen the connection of evaluations to agency strategic planning, performance management and



budget formulation processes. The revised policy incorporates best practices and international standards in evaluation and criteria to facilitate the evaluation of programs, projects, activities and other efforts implemented with State Operations and Foreign Assistance funding.

Strengthening monitoring and evaluation is one of the seven key reforms cited in *USAID Forward*, a comprehensive agenda to transform the Agency into a modern development enterprise. Several important steps were taken in FY 2011 in pursuit of this aspect of the reform agenda. The USAID Policy Framework 2011-2015 was released in September 2011. It lists “measure and evaluate impact” as one of seven core operating principles. In January 2011, USAID released its new evaluation policy. As part of USAID Forward, the policy lays out how USAID will generate the robust evaluation findings needed to make sound decisions and to assure the greatest value for U.S. taxpayers. The implementation of this policy represents a major opportunity for the Agency to demonstrate technical capacity and leadership. More information on the USAID Evaluation Policy is available at:  
<http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/USAIDEvaluationPolicy.pdf>.

### **International Aid Effectiveness**

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, endorsed in 2005, is a landmark international understanding and program of reform. It represents a milestone in several decades of work to make aid more effective. The Declaration was promulgated at a High Level Forum in Paris, re-endorsed and strengthened at a second forum in Accra in 2008, and was evaluated and discussed at a Fourth High Level Forum in Busan, South Korea in December 2011. The Busan Forum was attended by over 150 countries and adopted the Busan Outcome Statement.

In the lead-up to Busan, many Paris Declaration signatory countries, including the United States, have prepared evaluations of their progress toward implementing the Paris Declaration principles. The USG assessment was included in the compilation of a recently published international evaluation. This comprehensive, four-year independent evaluation of the Paris Declaration assesses the aid effectiveness progress made by 150 countries and international agencies. The report also includes thematic studies on subjects such as untied aid and assistance in fragile situations. The report finds that the effort to make aid programs more effective is generally showing results, although improvements are slow and uneven in many developing countries and among donor countries and aid agencies. A section of this report, Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration: USG Synthesis is available at  
[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PDACQ942.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACQ942.pdf).

In addition, the United States has promulgated a set of USG aid effectiveness principles in the QDDR report. These U.S. principles are being widely used to guide the development and implementation of U.S. foreign assistance efforts in the USAID and State.

### **State-USAID Agency Priority Goals**

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton, the Department of State and USAID have developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. Per the GPRM Modernization Act of 2010, the Department and USAID have developed eight outcome-focused agency priority goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary’s and USAID Administrator’s highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect Department and USAID strategic and budget priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2013.

The APGs are the next iteration of the federal High Priority Performance Goal (HPPG) effort, for which the Department and USAID had also identified eight joint 2010-2011 goals. The table below shows the relationship of each APG and the new joint Department of State-USAID Strategic Goal Framework. Currently, there are no APGs reflected for Strategic Goals 1, 4 and 6. A more comprehensive table is featured in both State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ. Complete information for each APG has been provided, per OMB Memorandum M-11-31.

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address Federal Priority Goals in the agency Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to Performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agency's contributions to those goals, where applicable.

**Table 1: Agency Priority Goals (APGs), FY 2012-FY 2013**

Agency Priority Goal (APG)	Goals
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.</b>	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> With mutual accountability, the United States and the international community will continue to increase on-budget assistance to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIROA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIROA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. Strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, U.S. Government assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase domestic revenue level from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10% to 12% of GDP.</p> <p><b>Goal Leaders:</b>  <u>State:</u> Frank Ruggiero (SRAP/Afghanistan)  <u>USAID:</u> Alex Thier (Assistant to the Administrator/Director, OAPA)</p> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Afghanistan:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Economic Growth and Governance Initiative (EGGI)</li> <li>• Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)</li> <li>• Afghanistan Civil Service Support</li> <li>• The Expanded Border Security and Related Programs Initiative</li> <li>• Counternarcotics Justice and Anti-Corruption Project</li> </ul> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to provide economic and technical assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of the Treasury</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• Department of Commerce</li> <li>• Federal Aviation Administration</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.</b>	
<b>Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Iran, Syria, and West Bank/Gaza. By September 30, 2013, support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable electoral democracies in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.</p> <p><b>Goal Leaders:</b>  <u>State:</u> Mike Posner (Assistant Secretary, DRL)  <u>USAID:</u> Sarah Mendelson (Deputy Assistant Administrator, DCHA)</p> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Democracy:</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)</li> <li>• Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance</li> </ul> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Democracy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Security Council</li> <li>• The Department of Justice’s International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)</li> <li>• DOJ’s Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT)</li> <li>• The Department of Defense</li> <li>• The Department of Labor and the United States Trade Representative</li> <li>• The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of the following year.</p> <p><b>Goal Leaders:</b>  <u>State:</u> Todd Stern (Special Envoy for Climate Change)  <u>USAID:</u> Kit Batten (Special Advisor, EGAT)</p> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Climate Change:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Carbon, Markets &amp; Communities (FCMC)</li> <li>• Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD)</li> <li>• Analysis and Investment for Low Emission Growth (AILEG)</li> <li>• Mobilizing Private Sector Finance for Low Emission Development</li> <li>• Capacity building for GHG inventories</li> <li>• Technical support for global climate change, clean energy and low emission development</li> </ul> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Climate Change:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Energy</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Agency</li> <li>• U.S. Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• U.S. Forest Service</li> </ul>
<b>Food Security</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Increase Food Security in Feed the Future Initiative Countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of the FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among FTF beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).</p> <p><b>Goal Leader:</b> <u>USAID:</u> Dr. Rajiv Shah (USAID Administrator)</p> <p><b>USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Food Security:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (Feed the Future (FTF))</li> <li>• Food for Peace (FFP)</li> </ul> <p><b>USAID is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Food Security:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of the Treasury</li> <li>• Department of Agriculture</li> <li>• Millennium Challenge Corporation</li> <li>• Peace Corps</li> <li>• Office of the U.S. Trade Representative</li> </ul>

<b>Global Health</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will support the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incident HIV infections in the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported Sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20%<sup>1</sup>; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4.8 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries<sup>2</sup>; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 % in USAID priority countries;<sup>3</sup> and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p><b>Goal Leaders:</b>  <b>State:</b> Eric Goosby (S/GAC)  <b>USAID:</b> Ariel Pablos-Mendez (GH/AA)</p> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following five programs to achieve the APG for Global Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Maternal Health and Child Health</li> <li>• Family Planning and Reproductive Health</li> <li>• Malaria</li> <li>• Other Public Health Threats</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.</b>	
<b>Economic Statecraft</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, our diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.</p>
	<p><b>Goal Leader:</b>  <b>State:</b> Robert Hormats (Under Secretary, EEB)</p> <p><b>The Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs (EEB) is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Investment</li> <li>• Business promotion</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship programs</li> <li>• Business outreach</li> </ul> <p><b>EEB is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Commerce</li> <li>• Department of the Treasury</li> <li>• Department of Transportation</li> <li>• USAID</li> <li>• World Trade Organization</li> <li>• Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21<sup>st</sup> Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.</b>	
<b>Management</b>	<b>Goal:</b> Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September

<sup>1</sup>PEPFAR-supported countries in Sub-Saharan African are: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>2</sup>USAID priority countries for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India UP, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Although Southern Sudan is an MCH priority country, there is no data for Southern Sudan.

<sup>3</sup>USAID priority countries for MCH programs are referenced in the above footnote.

<sup>4</sup>Countries receiving USAID assistance for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) include: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Nepal, Cameroon, Togo, Tanzania, Indonesia, Guinea, Bangladesh, Philippines, Vietnam and South Sudan.

	<p>30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to 0% and 10 % respectively and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language requirements to 24% and 10% respectively</p> <p><b>Goal Leaders:</b> <u>State:</u> Steve A. Browning (Acting Director General of the Foreign Service) <u>USAID:</u> Sean Carroll (Chief Operating Officer)</p> <p><b>The Department State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service Recognition Packages for people assigned to Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan</li> <li>• Linked assignments for Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan</li> <li>• Civil Service Limited Non-Career Appointments (LNAs) for hard-to-fill positions in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan</li> <li>• Consular Affairs LNA Program for China and Brazil</li> <li>• FSI Language Training</li> </ul> <p><b>The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. military</li> <li>• National security partners</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement Management/Local Development Partners</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> Strengthen local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.</p>
	<p><b>Goal Leader:</b> <u>USAID:</u> Lisa Gomer (General Counsel)</p>
	<p><b>USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Procurement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative</li> </ul>

**State-USAID High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs)**

For the fiscal years 2010-2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary’s and USAID Administrator’s highest priorities under the previous Joint Strategic Framework. In the table below, key results are highlighted to demonstrate the progress achieved on each HPPG. The HPPGs have been closed out and archived on Performance.gov in order to launch the new set of Agency Priority Goals. A comprehensive list of results for HPPGs is available at <http://goals.performance.gov/agency/dosusaid>.

**Table 2: High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs), FY 2010-FY 2011-Results**

<b>Strategic Goal 1: Achieving Peace and Security</b>	
<b>HPPG: Afghanistan and Pakistan</b>	See Stabilization Strategy, Feb 2010 <a href="http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf">http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf</a> <sup>[2]</sup> .
<b>HPPG: Iraq</b>	A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq <sup>[2]</sup> .
<b>HPPG: Global Security—Nuclear Nonproliferation</b>	Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within a few months of the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, 11 countries fulfilled 12 pledges to prevent terrorists, criminals, and proliferators from acquiring nuclear materials. Twenty-one states made 41 longer-range pledges; as of the end of 2011, 26 have been fulfilled, four more are very close to being fulfilled, and four more are on track to being fulfilled, as anticipated, in 2012 or 2013.</li> <li>• Four additional countries have become full participants in the new international framework for civil nuclear cooperation.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	
<b>HPPG: Democracy, Good Governance, &amp; Human Rights</b>	To promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance, by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department has provided training to more than 5,100 civil society activists on digital safety techniques, more than a two-fold increase from the original projected target.</li> <li>• Since October 2009, Department of State, USAID, and their partners trained 525,639 government officials, law professionals, NGO affiliates, journalists, and election observers, which is significantly more than the original target of 100,795. Final counts will not be available until January 2012.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 3: Investing in People</b>	
<b>HPPG: Global Health</b>	By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by USG and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term, by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives, avert millions of unintended pregnancies, prevent millions of new HIV infections, and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During FY2010-FY2011, targets for the procurement of malaria rapid diagnostic test kits were exceeded in five out of eight quarters.</li> <li>• The HIV/AIDS component of the FY2010-FY2011 High Priority Performance Goal for Global Health focused on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. With results reported semi-annually, targets for FY2010 Q2, and FY2010 Q4 were exceeded.</li> </ul>

<sup>[2]</sup> The results for AF/PAK/Iraq are not included due to the sensitive nature of the information.

<b>Strategic Goal 4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</b>	
<b>HPPG: Climate Change</b>	By June 30, 2012, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), with this support expanding to 20 countries in 2013. By the end of fiscal year 2014, U.S. assistance will result in strengthened capacity and measurable progress on LEDS, laying the groundwork for climate resilient development and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and longer term.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of FY 2011, the U.S. Government was partnering with eight countries, and three others had expressed interest in partnering. Interagency teams conducted scoping assessments for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in six partner countries, with additional assessments planned in early FY 2012.</li> <li>• The U.S. Government signed formal Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies cooperation agreements with the governments of Costa Rica and Bangladesh, meeting a key Priority Goal benchmark for FY 2011.</li> </ul>
<b>HPPG: Food Security</b>	By the end of FY 2011, up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inter-agency reviewed and approved 21 country and regional Feed The Future (FTF) multi-year strategies which exceeded the planned target of 16 strategies.</li> <li>• More than half of FTF focus countries have undertaken household livelihood surveys within their target areas to track income and nutritional change as a direct and indirect result of FTF investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Goal 7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities</b>	
<b>HPPG: Management—Building Civilian Capacity</b>	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.
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarter 4 (Q4), the State Department reached 100% of its hiring goal and increased the fill rate for Language Designated Positions (LDP).</li> <li>• USAID met its Q4 target of 100% progress toward annual Foreign Service hiring goals and reduced overseas vacancy rates to 16%.</li> </ul>

### **Presidential Initiatives**

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

### **Feed the Future**

Feed the Future (FTF) is the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans;
- Strengthen strategic coordination;
- Ensure a comprehensive approach;
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions; and
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments.

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Additionally, the APR has an FTF indicator in the Program Area Agriculture. For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-guide>.

### **Global Health Initiative**

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States’ successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach;
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration;
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement;
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans;
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening;
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- Promoting research and innovation.

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

For more information on the Initiative, please see the Fact Sheet: The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative: <http://www.ghi.gov/newsroom/factsheets/2011/161412.htm>.



## Global Climate Change

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCC core activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, meet the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy technology, and support the American economy through clean technology exports. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means helping countries both to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to anticipated climate changes. This is essential because developing countries play an increasingly greater role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity or resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCC funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- **Adaptation:** Enhancing the prospects for sustainable economic growth in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping mitigate climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change  
[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/environment/climate/policies\\_prog/adaptation.html](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/adaptation.html)
- **Clean Energy:** Driving economic growth at home by promoting American clean technology exports and abroad, improving reliable and renewable access to energy, promoting the security of global energy supply and energy price stability, reducing emissions in emerging markets to minimize risks of climate change, and improving air quality in developing countries to save potentially millions of lives.  
[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/environment/climate/policies\\_prog/clean\\_energy.html](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/clean_energy.html)
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Supporting the United Nations program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) process of reducing emissions from forests and land use, increasing efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserving vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity  
[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/environment/climate/policies\\_prog/sustainable\\_landscapes.html](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](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Climate_Fact'sheet.pdf)

## Overview of FY 2011 Foreign Assistance Budget and Performance Results

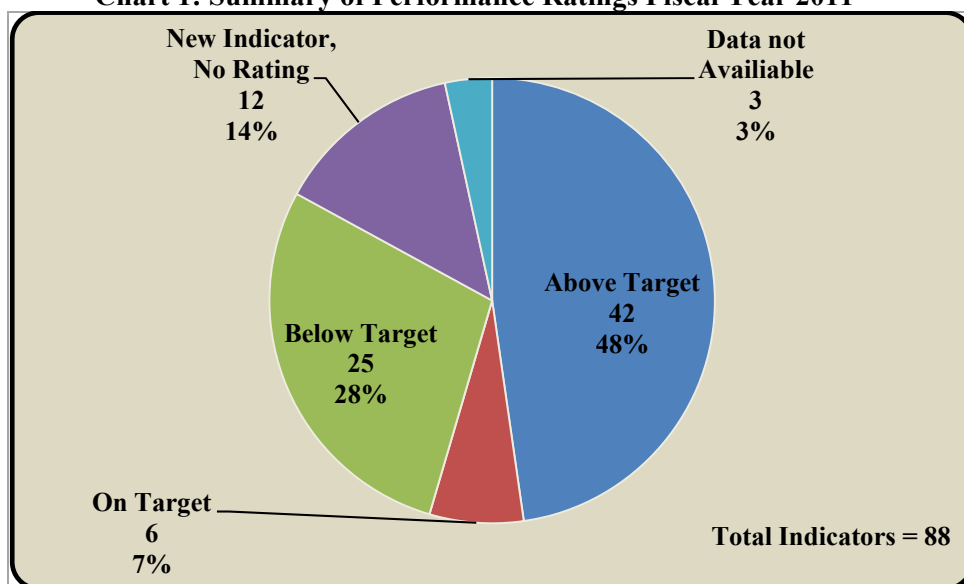
The Department of State and USAID budgeted over \$31 billion in FY 2011 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals. Table 3 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Program Areas.

**Table 3: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year and Program Area**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>31,596,032</b>	<b>33,917,586</b>	<b>33,749,120</b>
Counter-Terrorism	520,843	517,866	447,933
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	328,134	313,033
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	8,457,214	8,652,872
Counter-Narcotics	779,100	683,000	675,266
Transnational Crime	90,397	85,591	73,318
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	526,962	518,611
Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	945,642	1,106,138
Good Governance	973,639	906,688	1,002,278
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	233,658	236,841
Civil Society	553,571	504,508	493,811
Health	8,633,363	9,073,544	8,575,805
Education	916,274	1,105,782	747,968
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	418,128	380,959	284,708
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	342,690	421,330
Trade and Investment	185,164	184,417	211,382
Financial Sector	92,656	80,566	60,501
Infrastructure	1,258,017	930,975	1,025,620
Agriculture	1,389,113	1,400,769	1,467,067
Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	506,462	531,229
Economic Opportunity	158,824	193,736	189,724
Environment	827,117	766,615	675,874
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	3,894,209	3,645,084
Disaster Readiness	142,811	150,041	111,683
Migration Management	43,988	47,199	33,445
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>1,702,415</b>	<b>1,670,359</b>	<b>2,247,599</b>
Program Design and Learning	165,695	134,059	706,834
Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	1,536,300	1,540,765

Chart 1 depicts a summary of the FY 2011 performance ratings for indicators presented in the APR.

**Chart 1: Summary of Performance Ratings Fiscal Year 2011<sup>1,2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication.

Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.

<sup>2</sup>Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 4 provides a multiyear overview of performance data for all of the indicators presented in this report—four years of past performance results; a target, result, and performance rating for FY 2011; and projected performance targets for two out-years.

**Table 4: Summary of APR/APP Foreign Assistance Performance Indicator Results**

<b>Strategic Goal One: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Results</b>	<b>FY 2010 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Rating<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>
Number of students trained in anti-terrorism topics and skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program	1,925	4,908	4,700	10,591	9087	8504	Below Target	7799	7057
Aggregate bilateral country Rating Assessment Tool score demonstrating the status of an effective and institutionalized export control system that meets international standards across all program countries	N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Number of Activities carried out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity	60	89	157	165	168	175	Above Target	180	168

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels	958	1,264	1,549	1,421	1,555	782	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas	177,452	379,702	285,409	230,478	222,362	226,934	On Target	N/A	N/A
Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation	111,392	286,107	201,989	275,797	106,936	112,632	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas	2,113,097	727,322	2,009,794	1,774,132	1,033,558	1,045,580	Above Target	N/A	N/A
The existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in host country	106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140
Country rating on level of commitment to address money laundering and financial crimes	106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140
Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,606	5,745	6,017	Above Target	6,198	6,318
Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons	3,150	3,427	2,983	4,166	3,288	3,619	Above Target	3,728	3,800
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance	21,524	16,930	92,601	65,932	96,867	52,935	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding with a mission related to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	Data not available	913	577
<b>Strategic Goal Three: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Results</b>	<b>FY 2010 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>
Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support	N/A	19,046	10,192	18,348	14,400	18,030	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training	111,034	61,696	68,392	53,426	49,114	52,140	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems	352	567	337	573	624	742	Above Target	694	196
Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights receiving USG support	3,485	3,988	3,484	4,679	810	4,662	Below Target	1,362	1,097

Number of Human Rights defenders Trained and supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,405	3,345	Below Target	3,405	2,570
Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance	10,539	15,144	3,949	3,971	1,417	317	Below Target	392	48
Number of training days provided to executive branch personnel with USG assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	Data not available	666	595
Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance	61,533	170,307	39,866	653,722	57,132	51,279	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,480,135	19,108,679	Below Target	29,480,135	12,380,635
Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups	127	249	217	116	118	88	Below Target	108	68
Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	53	33	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance	75	80	69	56	49	35	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Civil Society Organizations receiving USG Assistance engaged in advocacy interventions	1,049	1,753	1,772	2,629	1,822	4,362	Above Target	4,017	2,962
USAID NGO Sustainability Index-Europe	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	37.0%	20.0%	Below Target	20.0%	1.0%
USAID NGO Sustainability Index-Eurasia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	20.0%	4.0%	Below Target	2.0%	1.0%
Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted by USG	2,142	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,624	1,507	Below Target	1,865	1,545
Freedom House Freedom of the Press Score	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0%	52.0%	Above Target	50.0%	50.0%
Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	700	2060	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	5.0M	6.0M

antiretroviral therapy (ART)									
Number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	3.2M	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	>4.0M	>4.0M
Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	11.4M	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally (Treatment Success Rate)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	Data not available	86%	87%
Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries	N/A	80%	82%	84%	85%	86%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases per 100,000 population nationally	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	Data not available	117/100,000	119/100,000
Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries	N/A	55%	58%	63%	65%	N/A	Data not available	67%	N/A
Number of people protected against Malaria with a prevention measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)	22M	25M	30M	40M	46M	58M	Above Target	67M	75M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) treatments delivered through USG-funded programs	36.8M	58.0M	136.6M	162.0M	200.0M	145.9M	Below Target	250.0M	300.0M
Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife	39.7%	40.8%	41.8%	42.9%	50.9%	43.9%	Below Target	44.9%	46.0%
Percent of children who receive DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	62.2%	62.3%	66.1%	Above Target	67.5%	68.8%
MCPR: Modern method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.6%	29.8%	Above Target	30.8%	32.8%
Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart	N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	Above Target	48.7%	49.1%
First birth under 18	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	24.0%	On Target	N/A	N/A

Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	2,844,484	5,369,572	2,608,929	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	29.0%	31.0%
Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	14.0%	18.0%
Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	N/A	N/A	46.0%	N/A	45.9%	42.2%	Below Target	41.2%	40.7%
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	N/A	N/A	26.9%	N/A	26.5%	25.4%	Above Target	24.9%	24.7%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate	76.8%	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.0%	81.8%	Above Target	83.0%	83.5%
Number of Vulnerable People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	2,040,131	2,307,106	3,141,197	Above Target	2,994,046	3,025,987
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,018,778	3,064,461	Above Target	2,787,848	1,836,760
Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	78.3%	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	72.2%	N/A	Data not available	66.7%	72.2%
Inflation Rate, consumer prices, annual	62.1%	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	50.0%	53.1%	Above Target	60.0%	65.0%
Tax administration and compliance improved (% increase in tax collections) as a result of USG assistance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0%	N/A	Data not available	16.0%	17.0%
Time to export/import (days)	79 days	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	72 days	On Target	70 days	67 days
Number of documents required to export goods across borders decreased	9 docs	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	N/A	7 docs	Data not available	6 docs	6 docs
Domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP	N/A	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	75%	64.9%	Below Target	75.0%	75.0%
Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,183,513	5,820,641	Above Target	6,367,313	5,243,906
Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	2,129,223	1,687,087	1,701,901	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Internet Users	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	1.9B	2.1B	2.4B	Above Target	2.7B	3.1B

Number of Mobile Subscribers	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	5.0B	5.4B	5.9B	Above Target	6.2B	6.7B
Number of beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to USG assistance	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,096,426	3,227,825	Above Target	2,121,874	257,418
Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	N/A	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	3,627,836	5,271,629	Above Target	6,139,997	7,766,912
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	3,210,058	3,784,805	4,359,028	Above Target	8,120,992	10,847,642
Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	28.2%	14.8%	16.0%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Value of Incremental Sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	65,577,818	86,789,146	Above Target	414,186,954	473,088,792
Global Competitiveness Index	N/A	N/A	41.2%	74.5%	70.0%	74.5%	Above Target	75.0%	80.0%
Commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults	N/A	N/A	N/A	697	N/A	653	Data not available	675	680
Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability	69%	74%	86%	75%	70%	71%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	120M MT	100M MT	200M MT	Above Target	100M MT	100M MT
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	103,100,000	101,800,000	Improved but target not met	103,500,000	106,800,000
<b>Strategic Goal Four: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Results</b>	<b>FY 2010 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	100	73	Below Target	100	100
Percentage of NGO or other international organization projects that include dedicated activities to prevent	N/A	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	35.0%	38.0%	Above Target	35.0%	35.0%



and/or respond to gender-based violence									
Percentage of USG-funded NGO or other international organization projects that include activities or services designed to reduce specific risks or harm to vulnerable populations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	79.0%	Below Target	80.0%	80.0%
Percent of planned emergency food aid beneficiaries reached with USG assistance	86%	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Percentage of surveyed refugee camps in protracted situations where global acute malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 percent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	Above Target	70	73
Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	41%	39%	25%	40.5%	40%	59%	Above Target	40%	40%
Number of internally displaced and host population beneficiaries provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by male/female, disabled/not, IDP/host)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,760,000	49,250,102	Above Target	45,760,000	45,810,000
Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection	N/A	N/A	26	32	37	37	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percentage of host country and regional teams and/or other stakeholder groups implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disasters as a result of USG assistance within the previous 5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0%	5.0%	Below Target	7.0%	10.0%
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	17,256	224,519	10,004	18,030	9,055	12,396	Above Target	11,952	9,948

Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, or curricula developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	41	45	Above Target	40	35
Cross-Cutting Indicators									
Performance Indicator	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	N/A	N/A
Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	Data not available	2,115,759	2,412,899
Percent of Major UN organizations funded by the IO&P account that have overall accountability ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) annual assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.8%	Data not available	72.9%	75.0%

<sup>1</sup>Data for some indicators were collected for the first time in FY 2011 and no target had been previously set; therefore, no performance rating is available.

## STRATEGIC GOAL ONE

### Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

- **Prevent proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.** Preventing the spread or use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and increasing the security of nuclear materials are top priorities for the Administration. Our efforts will stop nuclear proliferation by Iran, North Korea, and other countries; secure nuclear stockpiles, other WMD and nuclear materials; and prevent nuclear weapons and other WMD from falling into the hands of terrorists. We will continue to support and promote arms control and nonproliferation agreements that protect America and our allies. And we will strengthen the international nonproliferation regime, including implementation of key treaties and U.N. Security Council Resolutions.
- **Disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists.** Al-Qa'ida and its worldwide affiliates continue to threaten the United States and our allies. While we have reduced the size of its safe haven, the Afghanistan-Pakistan border areas remain the epicenter of al-Qa'ida's global network. To detect, disrupt, and dismantle these groups, we will continue to help partner nations build their capacity to combat terrorist organizations and deny terrorists the ability to conduct operational plotting or recruit, train, and position operatives, including in Europe and North Africa. We will work with partners to counter the drivers of violent extremism, and address financial, narcotics, and weapons-trafficking networks that support terrorist organizations.
- **Prevent and respond to crisis, conflict and instability.** Conflict and instability within states foments global insecurity, impedes halts and reverses development progress, and takes an immeasurable toll on human life and well-being. The United States will endeavor to support governments' abilities to meet their basic responsibilities to their own people and the international system. These basic responsibilities include effective control over their territories, the provision of security and welfare for their people, and protection of basic rights. Our conflict prevention efforts will support the emergence of effective, legitimate governments; expand the capacity and reach of such governments to provide for basic security and public goods; and strengthen civil society to hold governments accountable. Where governments cannot or will not fulfill these basic responsibilities, and/or where conflict has not been prevented, we will work bilaterally and/or through international cooperation mechanisms such as peacekeeping missions, sanctions regimes, and other measures as appropriate to respond with tailored interventions, policies and programs that lead to sustainable peace. The protection of women and children in conflict, and women's engagement in securing enduring peace, will be a special focus of our efforts.
- **Support security and justice sector reform.** We advance security through a variety of measures that improve the rule of law. We support local efforts to build effective and accountable security and justice institutions capable of maintaining law and order, providing a safe, secure environment for citizens, and administering justice. Our assistance will be comprehensive and integrated, to develop effective, sustainable and accountable military, internal security, judiciary, and corrections institutions, legal frameworks, and public administration, and the civil society necessary to ensure accountability. This will require an integrated approach that builds connections among police, prosecutors, courts, prisons, and oversight mechanisms; supports the development of militaries and police forces that respect human rights and civilian leadership; links security and justice initiatives to governance and development approaches; and fosters host-nation ownership.

In FY 2011, the United States committed approximately \$8 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal One, representing approximately 28 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal One, six indicators were above target, two were on target, and three were below target, with one indicator not having a rating because it was developed in FY 2011.

**Program Area: Counterterrorism**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Counterterrorism</b>	<b>520,843</b>	<b>517,866</b>	<b>447,933</b>

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to U.S. national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing partner nations with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2011 showed success in a number of these areas.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the U.S. borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

*Counterterrorism Training*

Overall, the ATA program was 6.4 percent short of its FY 2011 target of training 9,087 foreign law enforcement officials in counterterrorism skills. The FY 2011 target number for each country was determined by adding up the maximum number of students who could possibly attend all of the individual courses proposed in a given ATA partner nation over the course of the year, as stipulated in the ATA program's FY 2011 Country Assistance Plans (CAPs). The overall FY 2011 target is the aggregate of the projections for each ATA partner nation. The results were determined by adding up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year. The FY 2011 results differ from the target because in some cases, courses planned for FY 2010 were postponed until FY 2011, and in other cases, courses planned for FY 2011 were canceled or postponed until FY 2012. A number of factors lead to courses being postponed, including requests from partner nations and delays in receipt of funding. In addition, the target number does not always take into account courses and consultations scheduled after the CAPs were finalized. The 6.4 percent shortage between the FY 2011 target and the FY 2011 result is well within the range of normal fluctuations, and the continuation of this type of capacity building will help improve interagency efforts to strengthen security forces and promote peace and security.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>								
<b>*Revised*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Counterterrorism</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of students trained in anti-terrorism topics and skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,925	4,908	4,700	10,591	9,087	8,504	Below Target	7,799	7,057
<b>Data Source:</b> To determine the results, we added up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> To determine the indicator, the number of students trained, we examine data from the respective posts, ATA Training Management Division (TMD) records, Training Delivery Division (TDD) records, and After Action Reviews provided after each course to ATA's Training Curriculum Division. The number of students trained is reflected in the After Action Reviews and is uploaded into TDD and TMD records. This number is drawn from the class roster graduates of each course, which is created by the instructors or ATA support personnel at post.								

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>343,310</b>	<b>328,134</b>	<b>313,033</b>

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD-related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

*Export Control Systems*

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2011, the EXBS program assisted over 60 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

**STRATEGIC GOAL ONE****Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction****Performance Indicator: Aggregate bilateral country Rating Assessment Tool score demonstrating the status of an effective and institutionalized export control system that meets international standards across all program countries**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4

**Data Source:** EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting

**Data Quality:** Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.

*Biological Threat*

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In support of the overall effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. BEP has three pillars of engagement, including: laboratory biosafety and biosecurity; scientist engagement; and disease detection and control. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2011 focused on enhancing biological security in South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, and improving physical security and standard operating procedures at priority laboratories in the Horn of Africa. BEP-funded scientists, technicians, and engineers from 27 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America participate in 175 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to further nonproliferation objectives and improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and biological threat surveillance. BEP worked closely with the Government of Pakistan Biosafety Task Force and U.S. Government interagency colleagues to execute 45 biological nonproliferation projects at over 45 institutions in Pakistan that span diverse sectors in high threat regions that will yield sustainable capacity in animal and public health pathogen detection and biorisk management. As the Department of Defense (DoD) is developing new cooperative threat reductions, BEP is engaging in joint strategic planning with DoD to ensure complementary efforts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa.

**STRATEGIC GOAL ONE****Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction****Performance Indicator: Number of Activities carried out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
60	89	157	165	168	175	Above Target	180	168

**Data Source:** The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

**Data Quality:** Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. For details, refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - <http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm>.

**Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>6,582,534</b>	<b>8,457,214</b>	<b>8,652,872</b>

Foreign assistance activities in this Program Area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict, and has facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation.

*Foreign Military Training*

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States increase capacity and skills in host countries, and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S.-trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S.-led or sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

For FY 2011, results were below target, mainly due to confusion by operating units on the appropriate application of this indicator. In FY 2010, a change to the definition of this indicator stipulated that only personnel trained through IMET funding would be counted towards results achieved. Because of the difficulties in reporting on this indicator, it will be discontinued after this fiscal year.



<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>								
<b>*To Be Retired*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
958	1,264	1,549	1,421	1,555	782	Below Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Counternarcotics**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Counternarcotics</b>	<b>779,100</b>	<b>678,000</b>	<b>675,266</b>

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The United States works with international, regional and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success, and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

*Hectares Eradicated*

Eradicating drug crops at the source is the most direct way of reducing drug supply. Statistics on eradication reflect more than law enforcement effectiveness, however. A government's ability to reduce drug cultivation is also affected by the security situation, governmental presence and economic factors that make small farmers more subject to exploitation by traffickers. As a result, eradication is most effective when part of an integrated program with partner countries. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions and is complemented by assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). For some operating units, the data reported is of November 2011 and are less than the actuals for total years. Eradication in 2011 slightly exceeded the combined target of 222,362, with reporting countries eliminating 226,934 hectares of drug-producing plants. Afghanistan eradicated 3,800 hectares in 2011, less than the target of 5,000 hectares, but more than the 2,316 hectares eradicated in 2010. Bolivia eradicated 10,601 hectares, considerably more than the target of 5,200 tons. Colombia eradicated 136,800 hectares, slightly more than the target of 100,000 hectares. Peru eradicated 10,290 hectares, a little more than the target of 10,000 hectares.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>									<b>*To Be Retired*</b>
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
177,452	379,702	285,409	230,478	222,362	226,934	On Target	N/A	N/A	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

*Alternative Crops Under Cultivation*

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotic efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs are funded in five countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. U.S. assistance generates licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2011 target with Afghanistan yielding a dramatic increase in alternative crop acreage due largely to an improved security situation and reduction in threats and intimidation that stimulated greater farmer participation in the ADL program. Ecuador exceeded its target by 100 percent, as more farmers decided to abandon illicit crops to take advantage of higher world prices for coffee and cacao. Colombia fell far below its target due to delays in start up of a new ADL program that was not awarded until the end of FY 2011.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>									<b>*To Be Retired*</b>
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
111,392	286,107	201,989	275,797	106,936	112,632	Above Target	N/A	N/A	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

*Illicit Narcotics Seized*

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners’ capacities to combat traffickers by increasing both their immediate ability and long-term institutional capacity. This includes the acquiring and providing equipment, training, and operational support; strengthening institutions and management; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; improving controls at borders, ports, and airports; and developing programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities. This coordination is the key concept behind the Merida (Mexico), Caribbean Basin Security (CBSI) and Central American Regional Security (CARSI) Initiatives.

Seizures in 2011 slightly exceeded the combined target of 1,033,558 for seizures, seizing 1,045,580 kilos. A number of countries have not yet reported, artificially reducing the “actual.” Most countries report on a calendar year. Of the countries for which data exists for the past two years, Brazil, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Peru saw increases in seizures; while Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago saw decreases; and Kazakhstan remained approximately the same. There is no data for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, Georgia, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Malta, and Pakistan. The elimination of Mexico from the list of countries reporting in 2011, which had seized 800,000 hectares in 2010 led to the decrease in the target from 2010 to 2011 and the results from 2011 to 2010.

There is a second issue with data on seizures. The figure represents multiple kinds of drugs. Kilos of marijuana, cocaine and heroin are not directly comparable in value on a weight basis. However, at a country level, seizures tend to involve the same kinds of drugs, so changes over several years may identify a trend. More complete data for the full calendar year and including breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories (heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other) will be available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), published in March of each year.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>					<b>*To Be Retired*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Counternarcotics</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,113,097	727,322	2,009,794	1,774,132	1,033,558	1,045,580	Above Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Transnational Crime**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>90,397</b>	<b>85,591</b>	<b>73,318</b>

The principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy are weak international financial controls and emerging challenges posed by cybercrime, intellectual property theft and insecure critical infrastructure, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by financing terrorist activities, but also place a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Cybercrimes and intellectual property theft in today's open internet society demand international commitment and cooperation if we are to protect individual rights and maintain the basis for a free enterprise system.

U.S. assistance efforts to mitigate the effects of transnational crime on the United States and its partners incorporate two main strategies to achieve optimal impact. The first is building the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies to combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cyber crime, corruption, criminal gangs, trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling so that they are able to assist in multinational efforts to disrupt the global networks of transnational criminal organizations. The second is engaging foreign governments in the effort to improve procedural security at key access points into the United States. Transnational crime programs support efforts focused on countering corruption and transnational crimes, including intellectual property and cyber crimes; anti-money laundering and financial crimes; enhance border security efforts and anti-alien smuggling; international organized crime; and anti-corruption and anti-kleptocracy programs.

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and is a global threat to the rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need

protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

*Money Laundering and Financial Crimes*

Combating money laundering and financial crimes was originally an approach for disrupting the actions of organized crime syndicates but has proved to be an important tool in combating all kinds of revenue-generating crimes including corruption, as well as the financing of terrorism. Fighting these crimes effectively requires the capacity to trace financial flows and multiagency cooperation. In our more interconnected world, the tracing of assets requires quickly sharing information across borders. In order to be effective, countries also need to be able to freeze suspect assets immediately before they are laundered away. The U.S. is among the global leaders in the effectiveness of our anti-money laundering regime and our foreign assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for foreign efforts to combat money laundering by increasing their ability to trace assets and for law enforcement capacity to use this information operationally.

The following indicator focuses on one aspect of anti-money laundering and financial crimes activity, the number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units. A Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) is a central, national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information to the component authorities of financial information concerning suspected proceeds of crime and potential financing of terrorism, or required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering and terrorism financing. Any Financial Intelligence Unit may apply to become an Egmont member. The number of countries with FIUs recognized by the Egmont group has been steadily increasing in the last several years. In 2010 four countries joined the Egmont group; Afghanistan, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Uruguay. In 2011, seven countries joined the Egmont group; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Morocco, Samoa Islands, Solomon Islands and Uzbekistan, the largest group of new members that had been admitted for several years, strengthening the global network of information sharing in areas of particular strategic and regional significance. This brought the total number of members to 127, which exceeded the target of 125.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>									<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Transnational Crime</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140	
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The Egmont group which is a group of FIUs. Any FIU which considers itself to comply with the criteria of the Egmont Group is eligible to apply to become a member. Each year at its Plenary session, usually held in June or July, the Egmont group announces its new members. The Egmont list of members is available at <a href="http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members">http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members</a></p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> In order to be a member of the Egmont Group a FIU must meet its criteria of being a central, national agency responsible for receiving, (and as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>									

*Trafficking in Persons (TIP)*

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government’s capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government’s progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Human trafficking deprives people of their most basic human right—the right to freedom—and is also known as modern slavery. The U.S. Government uses foreign assistance to address the following long-term goals which are based on the mandates of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), including: a) writing the annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress (TIP Report) and advancing bilateral diplomacy; b) managing foreign assistance funds; c) raising global awareness; d) facilitating partnerships; e) leading the interagency process; and f) engaging in multilateral diplomacy.

The United States addressed TIP worldwide by aligning foreign assistance programming with the TIP Report recommendations; thus, the Report serves as both a diplomatic tool and a funding strategy. The United States funded programs that addressed deficiencies identified in the Report for countries ranked in the lowest tiers which possessed political will to address the problem but lacked economic resources. During FY 2011 the U.S. Government completed 69 awards to 43 organizations in 37 countries totaling nearly \$24 million. With the addition of the FY 2011 grants, the United States currently has 168 active programs in 70 countries totaling \$64 million.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL ONE</b>						<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>		
<b>Program Area: Transnational Crime</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	5,212	5,606	5,745	6,017	Above Target	6,198	6,318
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State’s annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <a href="http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm">http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm</a>.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	2,983	4,166	3,288	3,619	Above Target	3,728	3,800
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <a href="http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm">http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm</a>.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

**Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>452,400</b>	<b>527,662</b>	<b>518,611</b>

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. In addition, assistance resources help ensure that U.S. assistance programs in other sectoral areas (economic growth, education, etc.) are sensitive to the conflict dynamics of the local country context, and do not exacerbate existing tensions and grievances among groups. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

*Conflict Mitigation and Resolution Training*

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2011. The training indicator captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens to better mitigate conflict and more effectively implement and manage peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts, such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in peace and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2011, the United States did not meet the training target. The shortfall is due primarily to reporting from Nepal which set an overly ambitious target in 2011 that was more than double its 2010 result. All other operating units reporting exceeded their training targets by at least 15 percent except for Timor-Leste

which fell short due to the fact that one of their two training programs had not yet commenced in 2011. The biggest gains were the result of increased demand for the training from governments and community organizations in Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Colombia, and Haiti, and the provision of additional funding from the Complex Crisis Fund for training activities in Kenya.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE					*To Be Retired*			
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
21,524	16,930	92,601	65,932	96,867	52,935	Below Target	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

*New Groups or Initiatives Created to Resolve Conflict or the Drivers of Conflict*

The number of new groups created through U.S. funding registers the creation of a new group or entity, as well as the launch of a new initiative or movement by an existing entity that is dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict. This is a new indicator for FY 2011 and, thus, no targets were set for FY 2011. Groups include registered non-governmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Initiatives may be campaigns, programs, projects, or similar sets of activities sustained over a period of three months or more by the same types of groups/entities. Building peace or resolving conflict must be a stated purpose of the group or initiative as expressed in a grant proposal or documentation submitted to the USG, but peace-building need not be the publicly stated purpose. Groups/entities may not include the USG, Host Governments, political parties, or security forces. To be counted in this indicator, USG funding must have been a necessary enabling factor leading to the creation of the group or initiative.

In FY 2011, Guinea reported creating 440 new groups to help resolve conflict or mitigate the drivers of conflict. Guinea was the only operating unit reporting results on this indicator. The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.



**STRATEGIC GOAL ONE****\*New to APR/APP\*****Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation****Performance Indicator: Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding with a mission related to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	Data not available	913	577

**Data Source:** In FY 2011, Guinea was the only operating unit reporting in the Foreign Assistance Coordination Training System (FACTS) and because the indicator is new for FY 2011, no target was set.

**Data Quality:** Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

## STRATEGIC GOAL TWO

### **Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.**

**Effective transitions in Iraq and Afghanistan are critical to U.S. national security.** In Iraq, we must build on the security gains hard-earned by our soldiers to ensure that Iraq emerges as a strategic partner of the United States and a force for stability and moderation in the region. Building on the transition in 2012 to civilian lead, we will pursue a comprehensive strategy aimed at mitigating crisis and promoting development through sustainable economic assistance, provincial outreach, and a continuing commitment to building effective security services. In Afghanistan and Pakistan - the frontline of our efforts against al-Qa'ida and its extremist sympathizers - we, together with our partners in the Department of Defense, will build on the progress of the military and civilian surges launched in FY 2010 through three mutually reinforcing tracks:

- A continued military offensive against al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban insurgents;
- A civilian campaign to bolster the governments, economies, and civil societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan to undercut the pull of the insurgency while promoting protection of basic rights for the Afghan people, especially women and other vulnerable groups; and
- An intensified diplomatic push to support an Afghan-led political process aimed at splitting the Taliban from al-Qa'ida and ending the Afghan war, through enhanced regional diplomatic efforts to build support for the Afghan-led process and secure commitments to free the region of al-Qa'ida.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

### STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

**Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.**

- **Promote effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** Effective, accountable governance is the lynchpin of democratic and development progress and global security and prosperity. Good governments are legitimate representatives of their people and responsive to their needs and aspirations. They tax and spend wisely, equitably, and transparently on behalf of their citizens. Strong engagement from civil society, including the media, supports and promotes good governance. We will work with political and civil society leaders to support the emergence of civic norms and leadership that uphold the rule of law, reject corruption, and advance human rights. We will assist in building key domestic institutions of democratic accountability such as vibrant civil societies, free and independent media, free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, and independent judiciaries. We will help build the capacity of states to mobilize domestic resources, and design, implement and manage effective policies and programs that uphold basic human rights and provide for the security, basic health and education services and economic opportunity of their citizens and other residents, including refugees. We will also work to empower marginalized and at risk populations, including women, religious minorities, and disabled, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGBT) and transgendered people, as equal partners in vibrant, democratic societies.
- **Advance human rights.** Human rights include civil, political and labor rights and equal protection under the law, including protections for minorities and marginalized groups that help ensure that all inhabitants of a country, regardless of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or other status, can fully enjoy universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Political systems that protect human rights are more stable and secure. Working bilaterally and multilaterally, we will integrate attention to the protection of human rights within diplomatic and development work around the globe, including in our engagement with repressive regimes; facilitate freedom of information and expression, including Internet Freedom, a free and independent press, and unrestricted communication; support freedom of association and the ability of individuals and civil society to organize and mobilize around constituent interests; advance equal rights and opportunity for women and girls; promote mutual respect and protect minority rights, including LGBT people and the disabled; and promote equal access to justice and widespread participation in political processes.
- **Promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth.** Sustained, broad-based economic growth is the most powerful force for eradicating poverty and expanding opportunity. Increasing the number of countries that can participate in the global economy to the benefit of their people enhances the future security and prosperity of the United States and the international community. Recognizing the importance of sound governance to key economic outcomes, our diplomatic efforts and development approaches should promote, incentivize and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based, equitable economic opportunity, including for women. These include equitable and predictable access to capital and markets; integrity and transparency in public financial management and regulatory systems; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the formalization of small and medium enterprises; investment in science, technology, and innovation; trade capacity building; and support to domestic and international private sector investment. Further, we will elevate our focus on and work with multilateral partners to promote strategies for innovative approaches to development finance,

including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments which yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

- **Advance peace, security, and opportunity in the Greater Middle East.** The dramatic political changes unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa call for a broad realignment of American policy toward the region to respond to the opportunities to expand stable, democratic states and secure our regional objectives in a changed landscape. Going forward, we will (1) promote and support political change in the region, elevating and integrating political reform into our strategic engagement even as the reforms we urge will vary case by case; (2) advance broad-based economic growth and modernization by supporting and incentivizing structural economic reforms, trade liberalization, and strategies for private-sector led growth that will sustainably create jobs, particularly for the region's youth and underrepresented populations; (3) pursue comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace by supporting a peace process aimed at a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict through direct negotiations between the parties to support a secure Israel alongside a stable, democratic, and prosperous Palestinian state. We will also (4) strengthen regional security by pursuing a robust and broad-based Gulf security agenda as articulated in the Secretary's Manama speech in December 2010; by encouraging Iraq's continued progress toward a safe, secure, self-reliant and democratic future; and by countering Iran's negative influence in the region.
- **Effectively implement Presidential Initiatives that bring the full set of U.S. diplomatic and development assets to bear on key determinants of human welfare.**
  - **Promote global health and strong health systems.** Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States seeks to build on country-owned platforms as well as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and earlier investments in fighting tuberculosis and promoting maternal and child health, including family planning to foster sustainable, effective, efficient and country-led public health systems and programs that deliver essential health care and improve health outcomes. For maximum impact, GHI centers on improving the health of women, newborns, and children by focusing on safe births and family planning, child health, infectious disease, clean water, nutrition, and neglected tropical diseases.
  - **Increase food security.** The United States seeks to sustainably reduce chronic hunger, raise the incomes of the rural poor, and reduce the number of children suffering from under-nutrition. Our Feed the Future Initiative works with the global community to advance comprehensive strategies that focus on improving the productivity and market access of small-scale producers, particularly women, who make up the majority of small farmers in developing countries; catalyzing private sector economic growth, finance, and trade with necessary investments in public goods as well as policy, legal, and regulatory reforms; using science and technology to sustainably increase agricultural productivity; protecting the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends; and investing in improving nutrition for women and young children as a foundation for future growth.
  - **Reduce climate change and alleviate its impact.** Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance and diplomatic initiatives through the full range of bilateral, regional, multilateral, and private mechanisms. We will invest strategically in building lasting resilience to unavoidable climate impacts; reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and, support low-carbon development strategies and the transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy.

In FY 2011, the United States committed approximately \$17 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Three, representing approximately 55 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote democratic governance, respect for human rights, sustainable, broad-based economic growth, and well-being. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Three, 30 indicators were above target, two were on target, 19 were below target, with three indicators that do not have available data, and eight indicators not having a rating because they were developed in FY 2011.

**Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>758,403</b>	<b>950,642</b>	<b>1,106,138</b>

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards. Activities in this Program Area also advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories. This includes defending and promoting the human rights of marginalized populations such as women, religious minorities, disabled individuals, indigenous groups, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people.

*Legal Aid and Victim's Assistance*

To further protect human rights, the United States provides legal aid and assistance to victims of human rights abuse. In FY 2011, the program provided legal, medical, relocation, and other forms of urgent assistance to 18,030 human rights defenders and/or nongovernmental organizations in 40 countries around the world. This program had a much higher impact than anticipated as FY 2011 results exceeded the FY 2011 target by 25 percent. In places like Rwanda and China, the implementing partners had to greatly expand services to accommodate the increased demand for assistance among alleged victims of human rights violations.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*To Be Retired*</b>
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
N/A	19,046	10,192	18,348	14,400	18,030	Above Target	N/A	N/A	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

*Justice Sector Personnel Trained*

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in democratic states that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel-judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer term goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

In FY 2011, U.S. programs exceeded the target, training more than 52,000 justice sector personnel in 35 countries throughout the world. Results exceeded targets by wide margins in El Salvador, Guatemala, Georgia, Haiti, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Tajikistan. The dramatic increase in Haiti was the result of strong demand for training lawyers and judges associated with professional bar and judges associations in Alternative Dispute Resolution, a method often proven to be more effective in resolving disputes than traditional proceedings of the justice system. In El Salvador, the stronger than expected demand for the training among justice sector personnel led to a 50 percent increase over the FY 2011 target.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United States has taken a train the trainer approach to expand the reach of the program while keeping down costs. This led to training 51 judicial personnel, of whom 31 are deployed in targeted provinces as trainers. Many of these programs also include a public awareness component related to administrative law which reaches millions of citizens through the distribution of written informational materials and various media campaigns.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>*To Be Retired*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
111,034	61,696	68,392	53,426	49,114	52,140	Above Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

### *Case Management Improvement*

With a more efficient case management system, assisted governments are able to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

In FY 2011, a total of 742 courts improved their case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance, greatly exceeding the target of 624. A strong commitment to justice sector reform by the newly-elected President of Haiti expanded the number of courts the United States assist there. In Colombia, the training of judges and court staff was so well-respected that demand for the training surpassed planned targets.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
352	567	337	573	624	742	Above Target	694	196
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

### *Human Rights Activities*

The U.S. Government has a two-fold strategy to promote and defend human rights by supporting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that advocate and monitor human rights and by training defenders of human rights in the legal profession and other watchdog groups. Both the NGO and training indicators are new this year to the APR/APP, although the NGO indicator has been reported by missions for several years.

In FY 2011, the number of U.S.-assisted NGOs exceeded the target by more than 500 percent. This was largely due to the USAID/India mission, which supported 3,087 human rights NGOs. Other missions exceeding their targets included Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, and Russia, which expanded NGO support to the North Caucus region for the first time. Colombia was able to stretch its funding to support an additional two NGOs that agreed to cost share. Zimbabwe registered a decrease from FY 2010, mainly due to a change in strategy to focus on fewer, larger NGOs with widespread membership that could play a more influential role in improving the protection of human rights in that country.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>						<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>		
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights receiving USG support</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3,485	3,988	3,484	4,679	810	4,662	Below Target	1,362	1,097
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

More than 3,300 defenders of human rights were trained in seven countries in FY 2011, including Armenia, Colombia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Venezuela. This number fell just short of the target of 3,405, which remains the same for FY 2012.



<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Human Rights defenders Trained and supported</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,405	3,345	Below Target	3,405	2,570	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

**Program Area: Good Governance**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>973,639</b>	<b>905,538</b>	<b>1,002,278</b>

The Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in this Program Area support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

*Executive Oversight*

This is a new indicator that seeks to measure legislative capacity to hold the executive branch accountable: a key function of democratic legislatures and a key component of a system of democratic checks and balances. In FY 2011, the target was not met as a very active program in Pakistan in 2010 ended in 2011, after the FY 2011 target was set. Programs in Haiti and Kenya exceeded their targets due to an active Kenya legislature that initiated investigations into a number of financial scandals involving various government ministries. In Haiti, the United States provided significant assistance to newly elected deputies and senators and their staffs, resulting in a more professional legislature, able to initiate several high quality oversight actions of ministry activities.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Good Governance</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
10,539	15,144	3,949	3,971	1,417	317	Below Target	392	48	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

*Training for Executive Branch Personnel*

The executive branch is generally tasked with executing the many routine tasks of the state, including managing service delivery and enforcing the nation’s laws. The civil servants and public employees who work in the executive are therefore critical to the effective and responsive management of the state. Building the skill-base of executive branch staff can therefore positively impact the overall effectiveness of state performance. Only three operating units reported training a total of 315 executive office personnel in FY 2011: Afghanistan, Georgia, and Moldova. No targets were set for 2011, but 666 personnel are expected to be trained in FY 2012.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of training days provided to executive branch personnel with USG assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	Data not available	666	595
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>231,285</b>	<b>233,658</b>	<b>236,841</b>

Programs in the Program Area Political Competition and Consensus-Building encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections with meaningful political competition are key to achieving a true democratic state. Extensive, long-term assistance is frequently needed to build the necessary groundwork for a credible and just electoral process. Open, transparent and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, non-partisan political party development, political participation, and voter education and turnout. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

*Election Observers Trained*

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained for deployment before or during national election with U.S. assistance as one component of promoting free and fair elections. Training observers or party agents increases the transparency of the election process, and contributes to a free, fair and credible election, as well as the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.

The success of this indicator depends, in large part, on the timing of elections. In FY 2011, the target was not met due to elections not having occurred in Iraq and Nepal, where the election was delayed by the drafting of the new constitution. Nicaragua also fell below its target because other donors, such as the Finnish and Danish governments, withdrew their funding for election observation before the November 2011 Presidential elections. Russia, on the other hand, exceeded its target by more than 80 percent because the active efforts of the NGO Golos, which trained election observers not only for regional elections but for State Duma elections as well.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
61,533	170,307	39,866	653,722	57,132	51,279	Below Target	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, African Union, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

*Voter and Civic Education*

The provision of voter and civic education in developing democracies helps ensure that voters have the information they need to be effective participants in the democratic process, contributing to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy. This unit of measure is defined as any eligible voter that receives voter or civic education messages through print, broadcast, or new media, as well as via in-person contact can be counted. Voter and civic education also includes community-based trainings in underserved areas, public service announcements on electronic media, written materials, internet-based information and messages using the new media (in this usage primarily, but not exclusively social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter). Content may include voter motivation, explanation of the voting process, the functions of the office(s) being contested, and descriptions of the significance of the elections in democratic governance.

This is a new indicator. In FY 2011, no targets were set by any of the reporting operating units. Voter education efforts were concentrated prior to major national elections in order to increase voter participation. The largest outreach efforts were in Afghanistan where voter and civic education programs reached more than 14 million citizens. Other successful programs were in Colombia, Liberia, Moldova, Nepal, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	Below Target	29,480,135	12,380,635
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

*USG-Assisted Political Parties*

Improvements in the representativeness of political parties will contribute to long-term improvement in democratic and representative political processes, as well as improvements in political parties and governments that are accountable to citizens. Activities in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups, including LGBT persons and disabled individuals. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society, and is a measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: to increase participation and empower marginalized groups.

The target was not met in FY 2011, due largely to delays in project start up in Indonesia, earlier than planned timing of elections in Morocco, and an inhospitable political climate in Belarus that made it impossible to work with independent political parties. On the other hand, Kenya and Nigeria exceeded their targets, with an increased interest in representing marginalized groups among political parties in Nigeria accounting for the increased interest in receiving U.S. assistance. Fiscal Year 2011 is the final year in which this indicator will be reported in the APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
127	249	217	116	118	88	Below Target	108	68
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, and State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Civil Society**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Civil Society	553,571	506,508	493,811

A fully participatory, democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society, including an independent and open media, in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights. FY 2011 funds for civil society programs remained similar to levels in FY 2010. Activities continued to support better legal environments for CSOs; improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT persons, disabled persons, and youth; and to promote an open and free media, including the Internet.

*Labor Unions*

In FY 2011, the United States strengthened respect for internationally-recognized worker rights by funding a robust labor portfolio consisting of 33 programs in more than 20 countries. These programs focused on building the capacity of workers organizations; improving legal advocacy; expanding livelihood opportunities; and advancing innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to promote the labor rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and migrant workers.

The United States worked to eradicate the use of child labor, especially in its worst forms, and promoted job creation in the construction industry through South-South cooperation in Haiti. This program is providing appropriate skills training to adolescents for gainful engagement in the construction sector, specifically concentrating on those activities in which adolescents can participate safely and legally. Both the U.S. and Brazilian Governments fund the joint project - which draws from Brazilian good practices in combating child labor - as part of an ongoing U.S.-Brazil trilateral cooperation initiative on decent work.

In China, U.S. programs largely focus on building the capacity of China's migrant worker population to advocate for their rights. Programs consist of training for workers on collective bargaining and their rights, the provision of legal aid for their workers and labor activists, and support for grassroots labor rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Legal aid efforts included support for strategic litigation and advocacy aimed at garnering support for broader policy reforms and more consistent enforcement of China's existing worker rights protection and labor laws.

The United States funds programs to strengthen independent, democratic trade unions in a number of countries and regions, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Maldives, Central America, and the Middle East. In Egypt, a U.S. program supported the first congress of the Egyptian Federation of Independent Trade Unions (EFITU), which represents a huge milestone towards building a sustainable and vibrant independent trade union movement in Egypt. In coordination with the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower, the United States also began a program with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to improve respect for worker rights and promote women's economic empowerment. With a country technical advisor now in place, the program will begin training Ministry officials on dispute resolution and enforcement of national legislation, as well as establishing a gender unit in the Ministry and improving job training for women workers.

In Sri Lanka, U.S. funding for former child soldiers provided vocation training opportunities for former child soldiers that led to employment; systematic psychological and psychosocial support; and a network of mentors from a pool of former child soldiers. Thus far, the program has enrolled 180 former child soldiers in basic education and English language training courses, of which 111 have graduated and upwards of 85 percent of the graduated students are either employed or self-employed.

The United States did not achieve the target goal of 53 active labor programs in FY 2011 for several reasons. Funding levels were lower than anticipated, which resulted in few programs starting in FY 2011. Additionally, several grantees delayed or halted implementation of their respective programs, especially those in the Middle East. While many programs will be closing in the first two quarters of FY 2012, numerous other labor programs began at the beginning of FY 2012.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>						<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>		
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	48	53	33	Below Target	NA	NA
<b>Data Source:</b> Relevant DRL grant agreements with required reporting.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data are derived from DRL's active grant agreements and do not require regular collection, merely aggregation. The nature and simplicity of the indicator guarantees high data quality.								

### *Positive Modifications in Civil Society*

A legal and regulatory framework that protects and promotes an engaged civil society and civic participation is a key precondition for democratic governance. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that frameworks are in place that enable civil society organizations (CSOs) to form and operate freely (e.g., NGO registration/incorporation laws, laws protecting freedom of expression and association), promoting the sustainability of the civil society sector (e.g., tax benefits for NGOs), and supporting public participation and social accountability (e.g., public hearings, instructional seminars, and conferences). This aspect also includes strengthening advocacy, networking, grassroots coalitions, and public support for reforms related to the enabling environment. The U.S. Government supports work on improving this legal framework and therefore tracks the number of positive modifications effected with U.S. assistance. Positive modifications are new or amended laws, or new or amended regulations, that are intended and considered to improve the enabling environment for civil society, civil society organizations, and freedom of association and assembly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina accounted for all of the results in FY 2011, exceeding its target by 40 percent, as no other operating unit reporting on this indicator was able to assist in securing any positive modifications to enabling legislation for civil society. This is the last year in which this indicator will be reported by operating units.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*To Be Retired*			
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
75	80	69	56	49	35	Below Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, USAID Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

#### *Advocacy Interventions*

This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome. It implies CSOs have or will have the capacity to substantively participate in democratic policymaking and that legislators are open to public participation and actively engage in it. Taken together, civil society participation in democratic policymaking improves the transparency and accountability of one's government and of the legislative process. The indicator measures CSOs' active participation in, or engagement with the legislature; for example, attend and contribute to committee meetings, send policy briefs, send comments on proposed legislation, and provide research. Both civil society advocacy efforts with legislatures and legislative outreach and openness to civil society engagement are counted.

The FY 2011 results more than doubled the target. Nearly every country exceeded their target. Armenia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda and Serbia all showed dramatic improvements from FY 2010. Targets for FY 2012 have all been adjusted upward to reflect a more active civil society in those countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE									*Revised*
Program Area: Civil Society									
Performance Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations receiving USG Assistance engaged in advocacy interventions									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
1,049	1,753	1,772	2,629	1,822	4,362	Above Target	4,017	2,962	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

### *NGO Sustainability*

The advocacy efforts of NGOs give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in United States-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO and CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score of 3.7 for Europe fell just short of the FY 2011 target of 3.6 in spite of continued efforts by NGOs to improve the societies in which they operate. While the overall score remained the same as in the previous year, one country experienced an improvement in their score while two regressed slightly. Kosovo saw an improvement primarily thanks to increased advocacy results, in which the government demonstrated both the will and the interest to work with NGOs on reforms. Both Albania and Macedonia experienced a regression in overall sustainability. In Albania, increasingly intense political stalemate essentially hindered NGOs advocacy efforts. In Macedonia, the environment for constructive advocacy was diminished by government harassment of NGOs as well as an increasingly negative public perception of NGOs.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Eurasia remained at 4.6, also falling just short of the FY 2011 target of 4.5. It is important to note, however, that no countries regressed in overall NGO sustainability in 2010 and several countries showed improvements in spite of the overall unchanged score. Moldova had the most significant changes across the board, with five out of the seven dimensions registering an improvement. Moldovan NGOs growing ability to engage in advocacy with a more receptive government, an increase in local funding sources, and increased NGO access to media coverage all contributed to the overall improvement in the sustainability of the country's NGO sector. In Russia, an improvement in the overall score was due to advancements in the legal environment and NGO advocacy efforts. Turkmenistan also showed improvements, given a slight opening of the legal environment and nascent government cooperation with NGOs.

While the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) was initially developed to assess the NGO sector in Central and Eastern Europe, it was expanded to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2009 through a partnership between the U.S Government and the Aga Khan Foundation. In FY 2011, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), with support from the Asia and Middle East Bureau, expanded the NGOSI to include several Asia and Middle East countries and in FY 2012 the NGOSI will be rolled out to include Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Europe and Eurasia NGOSI was and continues to be used in



assessing the democratic progress of countries and determining the feasibility of program and Mission phase out. Twenty-seven of the 29 in-country panel discussions and reports for the FY 2011 Index were convened and submitted by local implementing organizations receiving service agreements from the primary implementer. In FY 2012, it is expected that all 29 country panel discussions and reports will be convened and submitted by local organizations. The NGOSI is important not only for assessing the development of the sector, but also for civil society actors to use as an advocacy tool for improving the enabling environment for civil society in their respective countries. The 2011 Edition of the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) as well as all subsequent editions will be retitled the “Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index” (CSOSI). This will be the title for all regional indices.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: USAID NGO Sustainability Index- Europe								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	37.0%	20.0%	Below Target	20.0%	1.0%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2010 will be available in spring 2011.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: USAID NGO Sustainability Index- Eurasia								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	20.0%	4.0%	Below Target	2.0%	1.0%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/">http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/</a>. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.</p>								

## *Media Freedom*

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities.

USAID was active in the planning for or implementation of independent media programs in 46 countries in FY11, while regional and global programs supported or linked media professionals throughout Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eurasia, Latin America, and worldwide. Program designs respond to the specific developmental needs of each assisted local, regional, or national media system.

Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and mid-career training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector.

Since the early-1990s, independent media programs by over 50 USAID Missions have progressively integrated evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into media support programs, adapted to local needs and infrastructure capacities. Starting with simple Internet connections and web projects in the early 1990s, media assistance programs have progressively pushed the leading edges of ICT applications in the media sector. Depending on specific country needs, current media programs generally encompass: Internet and multi-media training for journalists; specialized training for bloggers and citizen reporters; development of databases to facilitate research, information, and news story exchanges among media; support for multi-media newsrooms and platforms; media applications of cell phone technologies; legal-regulatory support for expanding electronic media rights; and much more. For example, USAID/Russia was already in the early-mid 1990s assisting local media to create web versions, exchange news stories via the Internet, and share experiences at so-called New Media, New World conferences. USAID/Russia now broadly provides blogger training, technical guidance, and legal support, including creation of a Media Lawyers Center to advocate for Internet freedoms. ICT also finds heavy applications in less advanced media markets. For example, community radio stations even in the poorest rural markets (e.g. Mali, Haiti, Timor-Leste) make more effective use of Internet information exchanges and cell-phone interactive connectivity with their audiences as the result of USAID-supported media programs.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. For instance, DCHA/DRG's Media Assistance Utilizing Technological Advancements and Direct Online Response (MATADOR) program provides short-term consultative assistance to NGOs and independent media organizations on the use of new media technologies to enhance countries' communication and/or coordination efforts. MATADOR interventions are pilot activities aimed at ascertaining the most effective technology-based programmatic approaches to strengthening democracy, human rights, and governance abroad. In closed societies, a new Internet Security Coalition (ISC) project advances sustained technical assistance to civil society organizations, independent media and individuals whose use of ICT for expression, journalism, communications and advocacy is important for their societies, but potentially risky. ISC bridges the gap between cybersecurity specialists in the developed world and developing-world rights defenders by forging the links within the ecosystem such that it, the ecosystem, can become a loose network that shares information on best practices and assumes the role of organically providing technical assistance. Activities related to building the coalition, as well as direct technical assistance will build the foundation of the project.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted by U.S. Government								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,142	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,624	1,507	Below Target	1,865	1,545
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points on the Freedom of the Press Index since 2008.

According to the Freedom House Press Index, a number of countries experienced significant declines in press freedom in FY 2011—particularly in the Middle East, where a number of governments with long-standing records of hostility to the free flow of information took further steps to constrict press freedom by arresting journalists and bloggers and censoring reports on sensitive political issues. The unfolding developments of the Arab Spring demonstrate, however, that even in countries where democratic transitions appear stalled or reversed, U.S. support for alternative independent media platforms and professional training of journalists, lawyers, and media freedom advocates can slow the backsliding tendencies or build latent democratic capacities that can come into play during periods of liberalization. For FY 2011, 52 percent of U.S.-assisted countries improved their Freedom of the Press Index by at least ten points, exceeding the FY 2011 target by 2 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Freedom House Freedom of the Press Score								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0%	52.0%	Above Target	50.0%	50.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> "Freedom of the Press Index." Freedom House.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

### *Women and Civil Society*

The United States focuses a significant amount of its resources on supporting programs that benefit women globally. In FY 2011, the United States supported more than 45 programs totaling approximately \$45 million. Seventeen of these programs started in FY 2011. These programs target three key areas: (1)

promoting women's political empowerment, participation, and decision-making; (2) providing health, vocational, psychosocial and legal services to vulnerable women; and (3) enhancing women's access to, and participation in, civil society.

In Tunisia, one program trained approximately 40 female media and civil society representatives on techniques for working together to promote women's involvement in Tunisian politics. In Egypt, hundreds of women have been trained on how to plan a campaign and run for election. In Iraq, a U.S.-funded initiative launched the first ever female-owned commercial advertising agency that is not only advancing woman's role in the media industry, but also cultivating cutting edge reporting on women's political, economic, and social participation across the country.

Other programs funded by the United States also focus on the provision of important health, vocational, psychosocial, and legal services to vulnerable women, including victims of gender-based violence (GBV). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the United States funds a program to increase the technical capacity of the Congolese police to uncover, analyze, and catalog forensic evidence from mass graves and investigate GBV crimes; train local leaders to preserve evidence and aid the authorities in their investigations; provide legal and psychosocial counseling for victims living in remote areas via a mobile unit; educate the public on efforts to aid victims; and increase coordination among relevant actors. The program employs innovation technology such as satellite phones, a reporting hotline, satellite-internet, and video-conferencing to prevent future violations and to overcome operational constraints experienced by rural police in investigating GBV cases when they do occur. Approximately 45 Congolese police officers and 13 military personnel have been trained on techniques for investigating GBV cases and 83 GBV survivors have received free legal and psychological counseling. In Iraq, a U.S.-funded GBV initiative that included a multidimensional program composed of integrated victim services and a successful educational campaign for village residents and political and religious leaders, led to the first of its kind declaration of a village being "Female Genital Mutilation Free."

Finally, our women's programs focus on enhancing women's access to and participation in civil society. In Belarus, a U.S.-funded program conducted a survey of working conditions for women in manufacturing and collected approximately 500 surveys with the goal of measuring women's attitude toward the quality of their work and family life. As a result, the program implementers designed new services and community outreach programs created to help women self-organize and more effectively advocate for improved working conditions. In Laos, another U.S. initiative brought female Lao officials to Mongolia to meet with female-run civil society organizations (CSOs) and other groups that promote women's participation and rights protection. This exposure to a democratic environment greatly increased participants' understanding of the positive role civil society can play in a country.

The United States far exceeded its original target to train 700 women, training 2,060 women, through its civil society and women's programs. This exponential increase in number of beneficiaries reached can be explained by the fact that the original targets set for U.S.-funded media programs did not include a wider range of nontraditional journalists, such as bloggers and community journalists. However, these recipients were included as beneficiaries. In Tajikistan, one program trained 356 female journalists and in Nepal, another program trained 327 female journalists.

Empowering women and ensuring gender equality will remain high priority for U.S. foreign assistance programming. Furthermore, the United States will continue to encourage all of its foreign assistance recipients to include more women in the implementation of program activities, as well as program beneficiaries.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>					<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Civil Society</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	600	700	2060	Above Target	800	
<b>Data Source:</b> Required grantee quarterly and final narrative reports submitted to DRL.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Indicator is logically related to program activities, and data are submitted in a timely manner and reliably stored after receipt. For the majority of projects, an independent evaluator reviews results reported by an implementing partner. Site visits by DRL officers are also conducted. Data quality weakness comes primarily from a lack of consistent data collection process due to the great variety of implementing partners.								

**Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,630,159</b>	<b>9,072,794</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,683,610</b>	<b>5,893,110</b>	<b>5,680,250</b>

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the U.S. Government's initiative to help save the lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS around the world. This historic commitment is the largest by any nation to combat a single disease internationally, and PEPFAR investments also help alleviate suffering from other diseases across the global health spectrum. PEPFAR is driven by a shared responsibility among donor and partner nations and others to make smart investments to save lives. PEPFAR is advancing this agenda in the context of stronger country ownership, with the long-term goal of transitioning host countries (inclusive of all stakeholders) to plan, oversee, manage, deliver and finance a health program responsive to the needs of their people without development assistance.

The PEPFAR program has placed a heightened emphasis on supporting the creation of an AIDS-free generation globally by reducing the number of incident HIV infections in PEPFAR priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa by 20 percent; expanding antiretroviral treatment to six million patients; increasing coverage of voluntary male circumcision and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and procuring condoms to meet global need.

*Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)*

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives and enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can be analyzed to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have best practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Increasing enrollment of individuals into ARV treatment programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition,

persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be much reduced as these programs expand. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets for this indicator are based on the recent Presidential Announcement and represent the aggregate totals of individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR operating units. The targets are calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. Enrollments at sites were slightly greater than projected, which led to performance exceeding targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	5.0M	6.0M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 PEPFAR operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

### *Minimum Care Services*

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections.

Although the FY 2011 result is below target for the fiscal year, it exceeds the legislatively-mandated target to be achieved by the close of FY 2013 of 12M, and work will continue to provide care services to eligible adults and children. These targets represents the aggregated estimate of all PEPFAR-supported country programs, based on country-specific scale-up trends for care, as well as for service entry points in testing and counseling, Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and other services.

Target projections were based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. This modeling to estimate future achievements requires some adjustment to more accurately reflect actual patterns in the field. The projections model will be revised according to prior year data trends and country-level target setting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 Operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.</p>								
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider-supported activities; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that document data from patient care management, facility, community, and program management systems.</p>								

### *Treatment Recipients*

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives which enables many individuals to resume normal daily activities and provide care for their families. ARV treatment reduces the viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can help identify which countries are facing challenges scaling up their programs, and those with identified best practices which might be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Increasing enrollment of individuals into ARV treatment programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition, persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be reduced as these programs expand. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs with the partner nations in FY 2011, the United States directly supported treatment to some 3.9 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by 100,000.

The targets for this indicator represent the aggregate total of the individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR Operating Units. These targets are calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. Enrollments at sites were greater than projected, so targets were exceeded. This is the final year that this indicator will be reported in the APR/APP. In its place, the better measure of *Antiretroviral Recipients* will be used.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	3.2M	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	>4.0M	>4.0M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense, and Peace Corps.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.</p>								

### *Infections Prevented*

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners, and keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Because an infection averted is a non-event, this estimate needs to be modeled based on surveillance reports. The estimate of impact through FY 2011 is expected to be available in FY 2013 at the earliest.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Impact results for FY 2010 are not expected to be available until FY 2012. PEPFAR's legislative target from FY 2010 - FY 2014 is to prevent more than 12 million infections. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections averted using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance, surveys compiled by various government ministries, population-based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other relevant information provided by the government.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

### *Care and Support Service Recipients*

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States provided care and support services for 12.9 million people,



including approximately 4.1 million orphans and vulnerable children, but fell short of the target of 13.8 million. The target projections were based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. This modeling to estimate future achievements requires some adjustment to more accurately reflect actual patterns in the field. To improve performance the projections model will be revised according to prior year data trends and country-level target setting. The FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent the aggregate total of individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR operating units. The aggregate result exceeds legislatively-mandated target for this phase of PEPFAR, a total of 12M, to be achieved by the end of FY 2013. This is the final year that this indicator will be reported in the APR/APP. In its place, the better measure of *Minimum Care Services* will be used.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>					<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	11.4M	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 34 Operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

**Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>238,379</b>	<b>256,297</b>	<b>232,000</b>

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases, and in FY 2010, the disease killed approximately 1.4 million people. In FY 2011, USAID achieved significant progress in TB by providing global technical leadership and supporting the expansion of quality TB control in 41 countries. The latest WHO data show that in USAID's 20 Tier 1 priority countries, death and prevalence rates had decreased 29% and 13%, respectively, compared with 1990 levels, and twelve of the 20 USAID priority countries achieved treatment success rates of 85 percent or more. Detection of all forms of TB reached 60 percent, and more than 1.37 million smear-positive TB cases were successfully treated in all USAID-supported countries. In addition, in USAID-supported countries, more than 19,000 multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases have been detected and put on treatment.

The focus of USAID's TB program is to improve the quality of basic TB services as well as to prevent and combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB. Resources are used to expand the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities

to maintain the quality of TB programs and intensify case finding; help reinforce health systems; address MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engage all care providers, public and private; empower people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promote research. In particular, the programs supported the expedited scale-up of MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment, improved surveillance capacity, and improved infection control practices. The results achieved are expressed in terms of the contribution of U.S. resources to national TB outcomes, leveraged with funds from other donors, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization and USAID, promote accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy. The three performance indicators for TB programs measure the treatment success rate (TSR), case detection rate (CDR), and case notification rate (CNR).

#### *TB Treatment Success Rate #1*

The new Treatment Success Rate measure is "Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally." It is defined as the proportion of new smear-positive TB patients who are either cured (as confirmed by a bacteriological test at the end of treatment) or who complete their entire course of treatment (without bacteriological confirmation of a cure). In 1991, the World Health Assembly set a TSR target of 85 percent for each country. TSR is an outcome measurement of the quality of the program to successfully treat each patient put on treatment. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. TB patients who do not successfully complete their treatment are at higher risk for developing multidrug-resistant TB (TB resistant to the two most effective anti-TB drugs), and transmitting MDR-TB to their community. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug-resistant cases of TB in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The TSR is an important indicator to track because it provides a useful indication of the effectiveness of a country's TB control program. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and less likelihood for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. In FY 2012, the number of TB "priority" countries will change; Brazil and Pakistan will no longer receive TB funds and several Tier-2 countries will be included. Given the size and success of these programs in Brazil and Pakistan, it is likely to impact the FY 2012 treatment success rate. Due to this uncertainty, the FY 2012 target will remain at 86 percent. Since there are a number of countries with TSRs far below 86 percent, a one percent increase in TSR by FY 2013 is expected.

(This indicator is essentially the same as the previous "Average TB Treatment Success Rate" but clarifies how TSR is calculated. Currently, the indicator measures TSR for the 20 Tier-1 priority countries (listed below); however, the list of countries will change for FY 2012. Currently there are 20 Tier-1 priority countries and 21 Tier-2 priority countries but in FY 2012, the number of priority countries will be 26).

#### *TB Treatment Success Rate #2*

The TSR is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment for tuberculosis, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. The TSR is an outcome measurement of the quality of the program to successfully treat each patient put on treatment. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target of 85 percent is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug resistant cases of TB (known as Tier-1 countries) in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because

USAID's TB programs successfully addressed constraints in priority countries by focusing on initiatives to diagnose TB cases sooner while improving case holding and treatment adherence in public and private sector settings.

The Treatment Success Rate (TSR) provides a useful indication of the effectiveness of a country's TB control program. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and less likelihood for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. Countries that met or exceeded the TSR target have continued to improve their programs and increase their treatment success rates. In fact, only one additional country, Nigeria, met the target in FY 2011. In the remaining eight countries, more work is needed to improve the TSR.

This indicator will be dropped and replaced with a similar TSR indicator in the following years, therefore no out year targets are set.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally (Treatment Success Rate)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	Data not available	86%	87%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As mentioned above, the list of countries will change in FY 2012 (removing Brazil and Pakistan and adding several Tier 2 countries). This indicator tracks data that are two years old due to the duration of TB treatment. For example, FY 2011 data is actually 2009 data reported by WHO.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	80%	82%	84%	85%	86%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries included in this average are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The rate provided is the median of TSR rates from all of the 20 tier-one countries. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.</p>								

### *TB Detection and Notification Rate*

The case notification rate (CNR) refers to new TB cases notified to WHO for a given year, expressed per 100,000 population. Because effective treatment of TB patients reduces TB transmission, early detection is one of the main strategies of TB control, and this indicator measures a program's capacity to new cases. Since information on true incidence or prevalence of TB disease is either estimated or unlikely to be available in many countries, this indicator tracks the actual TB notifications in a country rather than a proportion of these notified cases to the estimated incidence. Trends over time in case notification usually indicate changes in program coverage and capacity to detect TB cases. Additionally, it provides data for program planning and M&E purposes, and it should be used as a measure to guide these activities. For example, an upward trend in case notification rates can reflect an improvement in program performance or, in some cases, the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The TB case notification rate will let the U.S. Government track how many new TB cases per year are detected and notified to the WHO. In countries where case detection is not 100 percent, the trend in TB case notifications may indicate changes in program coverage, access and capacity to detect TB cases. Currently, USAID priority countries have not yet detected 100 percent of their cases, therefore a rise in TB case notifications of the next few years is expected.

For target setting, trends in the TB case detection rate have been analyzed in Tier-1 priority countries in FY11 (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are based on these past trends plus expectations of similar budgets for FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2012, the number of TB "priority" countries will change which may impact our results and targets; Brazil and Pakistan will no longer receive TB funds and several Tier-2 countries will be included. This is a new indicator, however, so there were no targets for FY 2011.

### *TB Smear-Positive Case Detection Rate*

The CDR is measured by dividing the annual number of new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual number of new smear-positive cases (incidence). Achievement of a high CDR contributes to the reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected and treatments are provided. CDR efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those who test positive for TB and providing them access to treatment through Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) Programs. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the CDR target of 70 percent is a key indicator of program effectiveness. The CDR is an important indicator to track because it provides information on the percent of TB cases detected out of the total number of estimated number of cases in a country. It facilitates an understanding of the progress of a country's case finding efforts and helps focus additional active case finding efforts towards universal access.

The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because USAID's TB programs successfully addressed constraints in priority countries by strengthening laboratories, increasing involvement with the private sector, building human resource capacity, and improving leadership and management of facilities. Trends in the TB case detection rate were analyzed over the past several years in Tier-1 priority countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are based on these past trends plus expectations of similar budgets for FY 2012 and FY 2013.

WHO is no longer estimating new smear-positive TB cases, therefore, USAID can no longer track the smear-positive case detection rate and are unable to report for FY 2011. This indicator will be replaced with an all-forms TB Case Detection Rate.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases per 100,000 population nationally								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	Data not available	117/100,000	119/100,000
<p><b>Data Source:</b> World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As mentioned above, the list of countries will change in FY 2012 (removing Brazil and Pakistan and adding several Tier 2 countries).</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	55%	58%	63%	65%	N/A	Data not available	67%	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> USAID's Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.</p>								

**Program Area: Health - Malaria**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>618,760</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>619,000</b>

Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. The 2008-2014 U.S. Hyde-Lantos Malaria Strategy, which is being implemented under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), sets out two major goals: (1) expanding malaria control efforts in sub-Saharan Africa, with a particular focus on Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, the two countries with the greatest burden of malaria in Africa, to halve the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in Africa (or about 450 million people); and (2) expanding efforts to control malaria and thereby contain the spread of multidrug resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia

and the Amazon Basin of the Americas. The United States, and its malaria control efforts, led by USAID in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have played a major role in the global malaria response and is the single largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while also contributing substantial funding to the World Bank.

Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures and reductions in child mortality are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, prior U.S. assistance, national governments, and other donors. During the past five years, 11 PMI countries – Angola, Madagascar, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia – have reported an increase in household ownership of one or more Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) from an average of 31 to 60 percent. At the same time, usage of an ITN among children under-five more than doubled from an average of 21 to 50 percent, and similar increases have been documented for usage of ITNs by pregnant women. This increased ITN ownership and use, together with 25 million residents protected through PMI-supported IRS, means that a large proportion of the at-risk populations in PMI focus countries are now benefiting from one or more highly effective malaria prevention measures. In 2010 alone, more than 65 million people benefited from malaria prevention and/or treatment interventions in the 17 PMI countries/programs. In 10 PMI focus countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia), all-cause mortality rates among children less than five years of age have dropped by 16 to 50 percent. While a variety of factors are probably influencing the decline in under-five mortality rates, there is strong and growing evidence that malaria prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions.

#### *Protection Against Malaria*

If used properly, insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is also a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly. These interventions are the cornerstone of the President's Malaria Initiative's prevention strategy. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) that is U.S.-supported indicates whether U.S. assistance is extending prevention measures in 17 African countries.

With increased funding through PMI, the U.S. Government is now supporting the distribution of ITNs to achieve universal coverage across the PMI countries. In addition, IRS activities have also increased with evidence showing that there is an additive protective effect of combining IRS with ITNs. With the increased U.S. funding PMI has received for malaria, the program has also expanded into two new countries, DRC and Nigeria.

The target is set by estimating the number of ITNs that PMI will procure and distribute and the number of houses that PMI will spray in the following year based on the annual Malaria Operational Plans. Funding levels and addition of countries are also considered.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health - Malaria</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of people protected against Malaria with a prevention measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
22M	25M	30M	40M	46M	58M	Above Target	67M	75M
<p><b>Data Source:</b> The 17 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in eight new countries. The FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. The FY 2011 results include the original 15 PMI countries as well as the addition of activities in two new PMI countries, DRC and Nigeria. The estimated results account for double-counting by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10percent, which reflects an estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries benefiting from PMI-supported IRS and ITNs.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>)</p>								

**Program Area: Health - Other Public Health Threats**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>133,696</b>	<b>129,001</b>	<b>103,639</b>

More than one billion people suffer globally from the severe disfigurement, disability and blindness caused by neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children’s mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable. Seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm) can be controlled using single dose medication to all eligible individuals in an affected community at regular intervals. Since the approach to addressing these diseases is similar, an integrated delivery strategy for mass drug administration is utilized that is both highly effective and cost efficient.

USAID’s NTD goal under the GHI is to reduce the prevalence of seven of these diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population. This includes contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis in the Americas by 2016 and the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally by 2020. Under the USAID NTD program, the U.S. Government provided more than 145.9 million treatments to 65 million people in FY 2011. This was made possible by a dynamic public-private partnership with the pharmaceutical sector that has provided \$948 million in donated drugs to date.

*Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments*

The number of treatments is based on population coverage at district level for at risk populations as determined by district level mapping, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) coverage and rounds of coverage.

The expected impact of the delivery NTDs treatments through USG-funded programs is a reduction in the number and percentage of individuals of the target population at risk for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.

The FY 2011 target was 200,000,000 however only 149,500,000 treatments have been recorded as delivered at the time of this report. The reason for the shortfall is that the final quarter of data collection is still ongoing for recently completed mass drug administrations. Data collection is currently ongoing and will be completed in early FY 2012. Target populations are determined based on district level disease mapping. The program will be expanding into three new countries in FY 2012.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health - Other Public Health Threats</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) treatments delivered through USG-funded programs</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
36.8M	58.0M	136.6M	162.0M	200.0M	145.9M	Below Target	250.0M	300.0M
<b>Data Source:</b> Data is obtained from National NTD Program in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Nepal, Cameroon, Togo, Tanzania, Indonesia, Guinea, Bangladesh, Philippines, Vietnam and South Sudan. The data is collected and entered into the USAID NTD Program Database.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Envision Project and END in Africa Project review all third-party data collected at the national level for this indicator. As appropriate the data is triangulates with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

#### **Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>862,893</b>	<b>929,546</b>	<b>885,742</b>

In FY 2011, USAID's Bureau for Global Health (GH) played a key role in advancing GHI principles and progress toward goals to increase the survival of mothers, newborns, and children by supporting innovation and research, providing technical support to countries, and exerting global leadership.

Key achievements in research and innovation include: a USAID-supported, WHO-led, multi-center clinical trial, which found that a simplified regimen for the Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor – omitting controlled cord traction – results in little increased risk of severe hemorrhage during the provision of obstetric care. Research in sub-Saharan Africa is assessing the prevalence of disrespect and abuse of women delivering in facilities and testing interventions to tackle the problem and increase the use of skilled care. An analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys has documented the rapidly growing proportion of births in private sector facilities, highlighting a trend requiring special attention because regulation of quality in the private sector presents challenges. Research in Pakistan on the treatment of severe pneumonia found that children treated at home for severe pneumonia by community health workers were more likely to recover than children referred to health facilities. The results from this study may provide the evidence necessary for policymakers to change the global recommendation on community-based management of pneumonia.

USAID has supported a number of country-level advances in Maternal and Child Health (MCH). Through the Helping Babies Breathe Global Development Alliance, over 24,000 health workers in 27 countries were



trained to resuscitate newborns that need help in taking their first breath. The USAID fistula program supported 34 repair centers in 11 countries, completing more than 4,600 surgical repairs in FY 2011. The program has expanded its prevention focus and now supports 43 sites for prevention.

USAID, with partners, continues to provide direct help to countries to strengthen routine immunization and introduce new vaccines, while coordinating with WHO, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) to improve immunization introduction and coverage in dozens of countries. Through partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, significant progress was achieved in 2011; the number of polio cases in 2011 was 536 as of November 29, compared with 799 cases at the same point in 2010.

USAID's Child Survival and Health Grants Program reached 7,472,766 beneficiaries in 24 countries in FY 2011, with integrated, high-impact MCH interventions delivered through innovative community-oriented approaches, designed and implemented by US PVOs/NGOs and their local partners. Fifteen projects that came to an end in FY 2011 are estimated to have saved the lives of approximately 26,800 children under five.

USAID is leading several Agency partnerships to promote maternal and child survival. The public-private Mobile Alliance for Maternal Action (MAMA) is catalyzing a global network to harness the power of mobile technology. With other governments and foundations, the Saving Lives at Birth Grand Challenge for Development identified potential transformative technologies and approaches from 600 applications and is now supporting 16 of these. USAID also began work with private sector partners and the UN to promote global action to improve availability of the key medicines through the planned UN Commission on Commodities for Women's and Children's Health.

### *Skilled Birth Attendants*

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants in homes and health care facilities is important for prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. An increase in the coverage of attended births by skilled personnel is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Because 2011 is the first year that this indicator has been calculated using the restricted definition of a skilled birth attendant provided by WHO, comparison with earlier data is misleading. When compared with 2010 data calculated based on the current definition, the actual change in the use of skilled birth attendants is an increase from 44.4 percent to 45.4 percent, which is consistent with past trends. Substantively, low growth or even decline in skilled birth attendants coverage, occurring in some countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa, affects the global USAID target. Reasons vary by country and include: political changes affecting donor support and management of services; poor quality of care, including shortage of providers, unpredictable "24/7" coverage, and lack of supplies and drugs; and cost of care.

To increase the number of births attended by a skilled birth attendant, GHI intends to increase support for training, deploying, and motivating skilled birth attendants. GHI will promote awareness and planning in communities seeking care from skilled birth attendants. Reviewing evidence and supporting a policy dialogue to consider implementing financial incentives and improving referral systems will be undertaken. GHI will also work to improve the availability of supplies and drugs and implementation of quality improvement programs.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
39.7%	40.8%	41.8%	42.9%	50.9%	43.9%	Below Target	44.9%	46.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India UP, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Although Southern Sudan is an MCH priority country, there is no data for Southern Sudan.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Reliance primarily on Demographic Health Surveys which have a process to verify quality, validity, and reliability of data.								

### *Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations*

The Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage in developing countries of children ages 12 to 23 months who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is completed. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status.

Adequate DPT3 coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission. Global coverage for DPT3 increased from 73 percent to 85 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2010.(footnote) Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), more than 288 million children have been immunized since 2000. The World Health Organization projects that GAVI support for routine immunization programs has prevented five million future deaths from Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type b, pneumococcal, rotavirus, measles, polio, yellow fever, meningitis type A and pertussis. The U.S Government's Global Health Initiative builds on GAVI's efforts to immunize children comprehensively.

Targets were exceeded in FY 2011 due to a significant increase in national commitment and global financial support for new vaccine introduction and immunization. Efforts were made to increase support at the country-level, to strengthen immunization delivery systems, and to reach more children. Indicator and target values were determined through calculation of population-weighted trends.

This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being monitored only includes the assisted countries listed. Source is WHO/UNICEF Best Estimates.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of children who receive DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	62.2%	62.3%	66.1%	Above Target	67.5%	68.8%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. All preliminary data and Guatemala Reproductive Health Survey data reflect children vaccinated at any time prior to being surveyed (as compared to prior to age one). Note: 2011 data set does not include Bolivia, and adds Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, and Yemen. This revised country set applied to FY 2010 results produces an aggregate estimate of 64.8 percent. The FY 2011 result of 66.1 percent is therefore an increase of 1.3 percent over FY 2010, which is consistent with past targets and trends.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Reliance primarily on Demographic Health Surveys which have a process to verify quality, validity, and reliability of data.</p>								

**Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>632,600</b>	<b>660,982</b>	<b>642,700</b>

Some 215 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning, which translates annually into 53 million unintended pregnancies, 25 million abortions, 590,000 newborn deaths, and 90,000 maternal deaths. Continuing high fertility rates also place rapidly expanding demands on other social sector and political systems, economic growth, and the environment. In response, USAID advances and supports family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs worldwide through field-driven program design and implementation, comprehensive technical support, timely and authoritative research, global leadership, and high-impact partnerships.

The U.S. FP/RH program is designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. USAID uses a variety of indicators to assess program progress, including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and age at first birth.

Sustained increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning; where they can obtain voluntary family planning services that are easily accessible, of high quality, and that offer a wide range of affordable temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods; and when family planning use becomes an accepted normative behavior. U.S. support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions.

Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. As part of the GHI, FP/RH programs are becoming more integrated with other activities under the MCH and Nutrition Program Elements.

### Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in unintended pregnancies and abortion rates and slows population growth over time. The MCPR measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. The average MCPR is defined as the sum of the estimated annual MCPRs across all target countries as a proportion of (the number of target countries). Annual country estimates of MCPR are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys. Estimates for future years are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: MCPR: Modern method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.6%	29.8%	Above Target	30.8%	32.8%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Longer birth intervals are associated with a significant reduction in risk of mortality for both mothers and infants. By measuring the trend of birth intervals spaced more than three years apart in areas receiving family planning assistance, USAID can assess the broader health impact of its family planning programs. Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart measures the proportion of all birth intervals (open and closed) that are 36 months or longer.

Annual country estimates of birth spacing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Health Surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>						<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>		
<b>Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	Above Target	48.7%	49.1%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

### First Births Before Age 18

Delaying the initiation of childbearing helps slow population growth by lengthening the time between generations. In addition, early childbearing has multiple detrimental health and non-health consequences. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

This indicator measures the proportion of women who had a first birth below age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. The average percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 is equal to the sum of the estimated annual percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 across all target countries divided by the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of early childbearing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Health Surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

The expected impact of reducing early childbearing is improved maternal and child health, increased opportunities for young women to finish schooling and participate in the workforce, and, ultimately, slower population growth by lengthening the time between generations. Within its family planning/reproductive health program, USAID plans to increase the focus on youth and to devote additional attention and resources to family planning/reproductive under the GHI and BEST.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>					<b>*To Be Retired*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: First birth under 18</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	24.0%	On Target	23.6%	23.3%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Note: Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

### **Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>215,449</b>	<b>292,575</b>	<b>203,168</b>

The U.S. Government is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. The centrality of water for individuals, societies, and the environment also means that water issues intersect with all other aspects of development. Access to reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches,

including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 1990 baseline. The U.S. Government is committed to support the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

### *Improved Water Supply and Sanitation*

The below indicator measures the number of people who gained new access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, spring, or rainwater collection.

The U.S. Government fell short of the FY 2010 target of 5.6 million by 49 percent. The bulk of this shortfall can be attributed to a change being implemented during FY 2011 to separately track first-time water supply access and improved water supply access; it is expected that the result for first-time plus improved access, when added together may be very close to the FY 2011 target.

Improved drinking water sources, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (footnote), are ones that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection. All other sources are considered to be “unimproved.”

Unimproved drinking water sources, according to the JMP, are: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water. According to the JMP, “Bottled water is considered to be improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene. Where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis.” In some countries, bottled water is the best quality water available.

The use of an improved drinking water source is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease especially among children under five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful for program management and funding allocations and tracking MDGs. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent input from a small number of operating units. These targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

Additional information about the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation can be found at the following link: <http://www.wssinfo.org>.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	2,844,484	5,369,572	2,608,929	Below Target	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Note that the 2011 data set does not include Ecuador, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza, and Zambia, and adds Afghanistan, Bolivia, Lebanon, Liberia, Rwanda, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), USAID East Africa Regional, USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Regional Development Mission- Asia (RDM/A), and USAID Southern Africa Regional.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of households using an improved drinking water source								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	29.0%	31.0%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, and USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>). Reporting of this indicator is dependent on different country reading comprehension assessment systems.</p>								

Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease among household members, especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful in tracking the contribution of USG-funded activities to the MDGs.

An improved sanitation facility, defined according to the JMP, is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and includes: flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system; a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; or ventilated improved pit latrines. Any other sanitation facilities are considered "unimproved." Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit latrines without slab/open pit; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines. Households that use a facility shared with other households are also not counted as using an improved sanitation facility. The wording and definition of this indicator follows international guidelines in order to facilitate discussion about sanitation coverage issues with the donor community. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent input from a small number of operating units. These targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	14.0%	18.0%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, and the USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Data is generated through written reading comprehension assessments carried out at the country level at the end of primary school, except in cases of very low performance, where oral assessments may be needed.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>). Reporting of this indicator is dependent on different country reading comprehension assessment systems.</p>								

**Program Area: Health - Nutrition**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Health</b>	<b>8,633,363</b>	<b>9,073,544</b>	<b>8,575,805</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>196,868</b>	<b>203,283</b>	<b>156,156</b>

Undernutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. However, this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

As part of the GHI, nutrition programs are becoming integrated with activities under the maternal and child health and family planning/reproductive programs. USAID's strategic approach focuses on preventing undernutrition through a comprehensive package that includes maternal, infant, and young child nutrition programs; providing nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; targeting micronutrient interventions to reduce susceptibility to infections; and integrating nutrition across both health and agriculture programming to improve nutritional outcomes in food security programs. Nutrition is the lynchpin between the Feed the Future (FtF) initiative and the GHI. Improved nutrition is also a central component of four MDGs.<sup>5</sup> With GHI and FtF funding, USAID will support a country-led approach to nutrition programs that focus on achieving outcomes at the national level. The two initiatives will reduce undernutrition across target food insecure countries.

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and this causes over 100,000 maternal deaths every year. Very little progress has been made at the national level due to lack of political

<sup>5</sup> Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. Maternal Anemia Prevalence



commitment. Experience from previous activities demonstrates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diet, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FtF funding for nutrition for the countries identified below, and therefore no target was set. Initial results are reported in FY 2011, which represents data collected through the 2010 Demographic and Health Surveys.

The FY 2011 target was set including a previous set of priority countries. Recalibrating the baseline to be reflective of the current set of priority countries lowers the baseline by .9 percentage points. The original target was one percentage point lower than the baseline. The FY 2011 result is 3.8 percentage points below the new baseline, which still shows a result that exceeds the target. Population weighted rolling averages are calculated annually based on new data available. In this year's report there are six countries with new survey data, representing over 40 percent of the population of women of reproductive age in the focus countries. The FY 2012 target has been adjusted to be one percentage point below the result reported in FY 2011. A lower target of 40.7 percent has been established for FY 2013 due to an expected decrease in the number of countries that will have new data available during this performance period.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health – Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	46.0%	N/A	45.9%	42.2%	Below Target	41.2%	40.7%
<b>Data Source:</b> Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for FtF and GHI: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data are not available from Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was again recalibrated removing India as this is no longer a focus country.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

### *Underweight Children*

Over 130 million children worldwide, or one in every four children, are underweight. Undernutrition contributes to 3.5 million child deaths every year, making it the leading contributor to under-five mortality. Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator of global progress towards MDG #1. Underweight prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices, these gains are threatened. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FtF funding for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010.

The initial results reported in FY 2011 represents data collected through the 2010 Demographic and Health Surveys. Population weighted rolling averages are calculated annually based on new data available. With surveys done every five years, it is expected that new data would be available for approximately 20 percent of the total population of children underweight under age five in USAID focus countries every year. In FY 2011, there were six countries with new data, representing over 40percent of the Under-five population in the focus countries. These countries on average saw an annual reduction of .7 percentage points, which suggests that the FY 2011 target was exceeded.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Health – Nutrition</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	26.9%	N/A	26.5%	25.4%	Above Target	24.9%	24.7%
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

**Program Area: Education - Basic Education**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>916,274</b>	<b>1,105,782</b>	<b>747,968</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>722,385</b>	<b>849,548</b>	<b>573,081</b>

The United States promotes equitable, accountable, and sustainable formal and non-formal education systems. Investment in basic education focuses on improving early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.

The USAID Education Strategy 2011-2015 is focused on three main goals: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015.

*Primary Enrollment Rate*

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER is a measure of access to schooling among the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as the most reliable measure and so was chosen as an overall indicator of education outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of ten countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which help reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more

likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2011, the United States exceeded its target of 81 percent for the NER, with notable increases in Pakistan.

The FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are set at 83 percent in part to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn will reduce the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. Additionally, basic education programming is shifting, in line with new USAID Education Strategy, from increasing access to improving quality. While these shifts are occurring overall, programs in crisis and conflict environments will continue to support access. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the remaining unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Education - Basic Education</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
76.8%	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.0%	81.8%	Above Target	83.0%	83.5%
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage, there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries. However, this is the most straightforward and widely-used indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

**Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>421,332</b>	<b>380,959</b>	<b>284,708</b>

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations and increasing community and individual assets for sustainable development. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs). Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is housed at USAID to promote a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. The following representative indicators track improvements in the coverage of a nation's social service and social assistance programs for vulnerable people.

*Social Services and Assistance Beneficiaries*

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally-directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2011, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 3,141,197 children and adults.

Higher than expected performance in FY 2011 can be attributed to health and education programs that were able to access more rural patients and students than anticipated, particularly in China, Colombia and Vietnam. Several Missions, such as Belarus, were also able to leverage local and national partners for a broader and more sustainable impact. These gains were offset slightly by program delays in several countries that missed their FY 2011 targets. In Afghanistan, fear of retribution for accepting assistance had a direct impact on the program's ability to deliver assistance. Targets for FY2012 and FY2013 are determined by funding estimates and previous experience but are conservative due to changes in programming in several of the countries reporting.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*Final Year in APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of Vulnerable People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	2,040,131	2,307,106	3,141,197	Above Target	2,994,046	3,025,987	
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, USAID Africa Region (AFR), and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.									
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).									

Social assistance refers to projects aimed at increasing household or community assets or strengthening human capital. The overall results for the number of people benefiting from social assistance programs exceeded the target In FY 2011, with countries like Tanzania and Afghanistan able to reach more people than expected by leveraging other education programs or choosing labor-intensive infrastructure projects. Out year targets have been set based on planned programming and anticipated funding levels.

**STRATEGIC GOAL THREE****Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations****Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,018,778	3,064,461	Above Target	2,787,848	1,836,760

**Data Source:** FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and USAID Africa Regional (AFR) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>418,823</b>	<b>342,690</b>	<b>421,330</b>

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies, capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

*Fiscal Deficit Progress*

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and it is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure (averaged over three years to reduce fluctuations). Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 18 countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements projects in the Macroeconomic

Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 06- FY 10 (to allow for a lag in observable impact) to help keep prices stable and correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. programs provide technical assistance to raise “domestic resource mobilization” from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the percent of these countries that have managed to keep their average government cash deficit no larger than 3.0 percent of GDP for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2010 of 66.7 is the percent of the 18 countries that have kept their fiscal deficit in check from 2007-09.

This result shows a decline in the number of countries with ‘low deficits’ due to the impact of the global financial crisis, which slowed economic growth and reduced tax revenues. The recession increased fiscal deficits because government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in 2008 and 2009 will continue to impact results in FY 2011, for which calendar year (CY) 2010 data are not yet available. It is anticipated that the unfavorable trend for this indicator will reverse in 2012, thus the higher FY 2013 target. Nonetheless, USAID programs continue efforts to help client countries raise needed revenue and focus expenditures, and progress has been made. For example, in El Salvador, the Tax Policy and Administration Reform Project improved tax administration efficiency, increasing revenue without raising tax rates. This project modernized the tax information technology system, instituted fairer and more rigorous audits, boosted anticorruption initiatives, and improved taxpayer services.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
78.3%	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	72.2%	N/A	Data not available	66.7%	72.2%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank’s World Development Indicators: Government cash surplus/deficit as a percent of GDP. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

### *Inflation Rate*

Price inflation decreases the real value of money and other monetary items. It reflects the increase in the overall price level of goods in an economy, which results in a decrease in the amount of goods a unit of currency can buy. The inflation rate is a key indicator of macroeconomic stability. High inflation is indicative of a volatile economy and can adversely affect economic growth through unfavorable influence on investment decisions. In such an environment, inefficiencies also occur as firms focus on minimizing losses from currency inflation. The inflation rate is a new indicator beginning in FY 2010 that has been selected to monitor the impact of U.S. Government programs designed to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance and high inflation. Thirty-two countries receive USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 – 08, allowing for a lag in observable impact.

A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists. Therefore, results are expressed as the percent of these countries registering an inflation rate of 5 percent or lower plus those with higher rates that have registered a rate of inflation lower than in the previous year, indicating progress toward that target. While significant progress was recorded in FY 2007 and FY 2008 (reporting the previous CY results in both cases), none of these countries were able to keep price inflation below 5 percent during the global recession in CY 2008 (reported for FY 2009), as public revenues fell and remedial expenditures increased. Most of these countries worked to bring inflation back under control in CY 2009 and CY 2010, however, and a good performance is also expected in CY 2011, to be reported for FY 2012. The U.S. Government will continue to provide technical assistance in fiscal and monetary management, with the aim of helping a majority of assisted countries maintain macroeconomic stability.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate, consumer prices, annual</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
62.1%	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	50.0%	53.1%	Above Target	60.0%	65.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank's World Development Indicators: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %). This indicator is monitored for 32 countries that received USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 _ 08.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Calculation is the percent of USAID-assisted countries with inflation rates at or below 5 percent or making progress toward that benchmark.								

### *Tax Administration and Compliance*

Improved tax administration and compliance is linked to economic growth. When governments have more internally generated funds, they can invest in infrastructure, public services and social services that promote economic activity and productivity. A good tax system generates more income than a poorly designed or administered one. This indicator tracks the percent increase in tax collections that may result from U.S. programs to facilitate tax reform and reduce non-compliance with tax laws. Improved tax administration is most effective when it includes more complete audit and investigation coverage, better, modern customs enforcement and increased efficiency in tax submission and collection procedures.

This indicator is new to the APR/APP, so results are not available for previous fiscal years and baseline data is currently being collected. Targets reflect the desired outcome of U.S. programming and are also based on historic trends and growth rates in reporting countries.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>				<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>				
<b>Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Tax administration and compliance improved (% increase in tax collections) as a result of USG assistance.</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0%	N/A	Data not available	16.0%	17.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, West Bank and Gaza as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Trade and Investment**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>185,164</b>	<b>184,417</b>	<b>201,382</b>

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

*Export/Import of Goods*

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of their companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves the price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percentage point for each day saved and as much as four percentage points per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2011 target of 72 days was met, even though only three of the 13 countries – Haiti, Kazakhstan and Indonesia – actually experienced significant declines. Overall, ten countries made improvements. Because the average refers to results for 13 countries, average progress is unlikely to be large unless many countries take actions designed to improve performance at the same time.



Since FY 2006, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily reduced, indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down because the focus of U.S. assistance is moving from quick wins to addressing more intransient problems. For example, assistance to date produced significant time reductions through administrative streamlining (reducing the number of documentary requirements) and enabled advance filing of trade documents. In the future, assistance will focus on removing impediments to efficient port procedures, such as improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are therefore more modest than in prior years.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Trade and Investment</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Time to export/import (days)</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
79 days	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	72 days	On Target	70 days	67 days
<p><b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The values are the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005 but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

Reducing the number of different documents required in cross border trade is key to maximizing the improved efficiency that trade generates as a basis for faster economic growth and poverty reduction. These documents can include pre-shipment inspection certificates, insurance certificates, bills of lading/airway bills, certificates of origin, invoices, packing lists, weight certificates, and export and import licenses.

As above, the data in the table below represent the aggregate average number of documents required to export goods across borders for the 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.

The better performing country results are in the range of 4-6 documents. All 13 countries in the sample should be within this range by 2015 to meet explicit efficiency and cost reduction objectives. No target was set for FY 2011 as this indicator is new to the APR/APP tracking process. However, the FY 2011 result represents an improvement upon previous fiscal year results pulled from the same data source.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Number of documents required to export goods across borders decreased								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
9 docs	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	N/A	7 docs	Data not available	6 docs	6 docs
<p><b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, Doing Business Report. The number of documents needed to export goods across borders is reported by country under the Trading Across Borders topic. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

**Program Area: Financial Sector**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>92,656</b>	<b>80,566</b>	<b>70,501</b>

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

*Private Sector Credit Availability*

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database. Results from each Calendar Year (CY) are reported for the following the fiscal year. The record indicates that the substantial progress achieved in CY 2007 (reported for FY 2008) slowed during the next four years due to the global economic recession. However, the number of assisted countries increasing credit to the private sector (or already providing credit more than equal to 60 percent of GDP) still remained high at above 65 percent. Accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were made with USAID technical assistance. However, the indicator reflects an outcome impacted by a wide range of activities and events. The performance of financial markets in developing

countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are achievable.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Financial Sector</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	75%	64.9%	Below Target	75.0%	75.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank, World Development Indicators: Domestic credit to the private sector (as a percentage of GDP). This indicator is monitored for 41 countries receiving USAID technical assistance in the Financial Sector Program Area in FYs 2006-2008, to allow for a lag in observable impact.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY, for example. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

**Program Area: Infrastructure**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>1,258,017</b>	<b>929,975</b>	<b>1,025,620</b>

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve the economic productivity of men and women. The United States promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets and abundant natural resources are most likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure subsequent benefits are widely enjoyed. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, and cutting-edge technologies, and by prioritizing maintenance. For example, the United States is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband Internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. The United States is providing major assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development.

*Access to Energy and Infrastructure*

Better infrastructure promotes more rapid and sustained economic growth, as people and products can move and work more efficiently. This indicator tracks the number of people who benefit from improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance, either use an infrastructure service (such as transport) or receipt of an infrastructure product (such as ICT, water, sanitation, or electricity).

FY 2011 results for the number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance exceeded the FY 2011 target of 5,183,513 by about 12 percent. Successes include the construction of the Senaki-Poti gas distribution network and a focus on energy efficiency improvements in Georgia. There were also a high number of beneficiaries in Afghanistan. Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 represent a scaling up of infrastructure projects in Uganda, IDP housing and the East-West gas pipeline project in Georgia, the USAID Shelter Program in Haiti, as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that aim to increase access to power supplies in off-grid communities in a number of countries.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>					<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Infrastructure</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,183,513	5,820,641	Above Target	6,367,313	5,243,906
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Georgia, Haiti, Kosovo, Pakistan, and Uganda as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Operating Unit contractors and grantees identify infrastructure supported with USAID funding and estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries of this infrastructure.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

The FY 2011 result exceeded the target of 1,687,087 people with increased access to modern energy services as a result of U.S. assistance. Successful completion of projects in Liberia and USAID's South Asia region contributed to reaching the target for FY 2011, while Indonesia was able to leverage private sector funding to improve access to modern energy services for more people than expected. Delays in government funding negatively affected performance towards this indicator in Brazil and the Philippines. In Georgia, the United States aims to facilitate investment in the construction of 400 MW new run-of-river hydropower plants by FY 2014, but the actual construction of the plants will take at least two years. This indicator is being retired, so out-year targets have been based on current projects, but this data will be reported under a new indicator in the future.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*To Be Retired*			
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	2,129,223	1,687,087	1,701,901	Above Target	1,217,835	2,528,950
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports for Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Eurasia Regional, USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), USAID South Asia Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

*Access to Communications and Transportation Infrastructure*

Increased numbers of internet users and mobile phone subscribers add to economic growth and provide an expanded infrastructure for extending value-added socioeconomic services. Recent studies by the World Bank and others have drawn linkages between an increased number of Internet users and mobile phone subscribers and GDP per capita. Data link a 1.12 percent increase in GDP per capita in low- and medium-income countries for every 10 percent increase in the number of Internet users, and a 0.81 percent increase in GDP per capita for every 10 percent increase in the mobile subscription rate.

FY 2011 results exceeded the targets for both number of internet users and number of mobile phone subscribers. The commercial marketplace continues to experience higher-than anticipated growth rates in developing economies due to liberalized markets, competition, and universal service funds. Efforts to promote economic growth and prosperity via increased internet access and mobile phone use will continue to focus on rural markets where: 1) effective Universal Service Funds (USF), or funds collected from telecom services providers to promote services to underserved areas, make up for poor market conditions where there are high-costs and low revenue; and 2) the adoption of lower-cost off-grid solutions serve to extend connectivity to rural populations still largely ignored by the market.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internet Users								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	1.9B	2.1B	2.4B	Above Target	2.7B	3.1B
<p><b>Data Source:</b> United Nations International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A Mid-Term Review. FY2011 estimates were extracted from ICT Facts and Figures published at the 2011 ITU Telecom World.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality data available for the telecommunications sector.</p>								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Mobile Subscribers								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	5.0B	5.4B	5.9B	Above Target	6.2B	6.7B
<b>Data Source:</b> United Nations International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A Mid-Term Review. FY2011 estimates was extracted from ICT Facts and Figures published at the 2011 ITU Telecom World.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality data available for the telecommunications sector.								

Transportation infrastructure is linked to increased economic growth and social development, as businesses and individuals can more easily access the market and other opportunities, work more efficiently and cost effectively, and share ideas.

Transportation infrastructure projects exceeded their FY 2011 target of 3,096,426, largely due to successful programs in Afghanistan, Madagascar, and Sudan (pre-July 2011). In Madagascar, farm-to-market road rehabilitation contributes to poverty reduction by linking food insecure households with markets, schools and health services. In South Sudan, increased transportation infrastructure is necessary to boost the capacity of local government to administer and mitigate conflict in the new country's sparsely populated and vast territory. Starting in FY 2012 in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government will shift away from capital improvement and focus on capacity building, with the creation of a sustainable mechanism for transportation improvements. This is reflected in the lower target for FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,096,426	3,227,825	Above Target	2,121,874	257,418
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Barbados, Central African Republic, Haiti, Madagascar, Nepal, Philippines, South Sudan, and Sudan (Pre-July 2011) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ). Limitations of this indicator include consistently estimating the number of beneficiaries of transport services across different countries and programs.								

## Program Area: Agriculture

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1,389,113</b>	<b>1,400,569</b>	<b>1,467,067</b>

There are more than a billion people suffering from hunger. To solve the world's hunger problem, the world's poverty problem must be solved. There is renewed attention by donors to addressing persistent poverty – the root cause of hunger and economic fragility. The U.S. Government is renewing its commitment to agriculture and economic growth and focusing on harnessing the power of the private sector and research to transform agricultural development. Agriculture is a key driver to foster economic growth, reduce poverty and global hunger, and improve health. By the World Bank's estimates, it is twice as effective in reducing poverty as investments in other sectors like manufacturing or mining. U.S. investments in agriculture, including support provided through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, focuses on creating a foundation for sustainable economic growth by helping countries accelerate inclusive agriculture sector growth through improved agricultural productivity, expanded markets and trade, and increased economic resilience in vulnerable rural communities. Through Feed the Future, the United States will focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity to help prevent future famines such as the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa.

To become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from farm to the grocery's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

### *Agricultural Technology*

Working with rural households, the United States promotes technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain, which is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production as well as agricultural productivity at regional and national levels. In FY 2011, more than 5 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 3.6 million by 45 percent. This is a result of increased emphasis on extension and outreach, and expansion of activities to new areas and new crops. Activities such as Nepal's Economic Agriculture and Trade program and Senegal's Wula Nafaa project work with farmers and other individuals to increase usage of appropriate agricultural technologies and management practices.

**STRATEGIC GOAL THREE****Program Area: Agriculture****Performance Indicator: Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	3,627,836	5,271,629	Above Target	6,139,997	7,766,912

**Data Source:** FY 2011 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Asia Middle East Regional, State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS), USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), USAID Southern Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

*Benefiting Rural Households*

In FY 2011, the United States exceeded its target of 3.8 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture by nearly 600,000. With U.S. Government support, over 18,500 rural households in Ghana benefited from assistance in agricultural productivity and business development, and meeting quality standards. In Rwanda, the Sustaining Partnerships to enhance Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development project directly benefited over 141,000 rural households by promoting specialty coffee processing, resulting in a 77 percent increase in the value of Rwandan coffee exports over the life of the project. Feed the Future agriculture production and processing activities in Haiti benefited 61,000 households, resulting in 76 percent increase in agriculture related income among targeted households. With increased Feed the Future investments, the number of rural households benefiting from U.S. assistance is expected to increase in upcoming years.



STRATEGIC GOAL THREE									*Final Year in APR/APP*
Program Area: Agriculture									
Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	3,210,058	3,784,805	4,359,028	Above Target	8,120,992	10,847,642	
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Angola, Bangladesh ,Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi ,Democratic Republic of the Congo ,El Salvador, Fiji ,Georgia ,Ghana ,Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan ,Kenya ,Kyrgyz Republic ,Lebanon, Lesotho ,Liberia ,Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal ,Nicaragua ,Pakistan ,Rwanda, Senegal ,Somalia ,South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan (Pre-July 2011) ,Tajikistan ,Tanzania ,Timor-Leste ,Turkmenistan ,Uganda ,Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen ,Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS),USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA),USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP),USAID West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>									

### *Value of Agricultural Exports and Sales*

In Feed the Future (FtF) focus countries, smallholders are learning to run their farms as businesses and compete successfully in national and international markets. Improved markets will, in turn, contribute to increased agricultural productivity and food security. To monitor incremental sales at the farm level, a new indicator was added in FY 2010: “Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation.” In FY 2011, U.S. investments increased the value of incremental sales from approximately \$900,000 in FY 2010 to almost \$87 million in FY 2011. Activities such as AgriFUTURO in Mozambique and ACCESO in Honduras worked with farmers and agribusinesses to improve the agribusiness enabling environment; provide business development services for agricultural enterprises; build linkages between agribusiness enterprises and financial institutions for the provision of credit and other financial services; and, forge public and private partnerships to mobilize additional resources, transfer technologies, and develop markets. The large increase in the value of incremental sales over the past year is due in part to increasing agricultural prices. It also reflects increasing U.S. Government assistance in agriculture through such initiatives as the FtF program. The FY 2011 result is in line with the FY 2011 target, which was set at an ambitious level based on an estimation that all 20 FtF focus countries would be able to report on activities that contribute to this indicator.

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focuses on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2011, producers were able to increase the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 16 percent, based on an approximation using currently available data. While fluctuating commodity prices negatively affected results in some countries, other countries were able to exceed their targets for this indicator. The withdrawal of a tax on agricultural exports in Tanzania incentivized new companies to work with smallholder farmers. In Serbia, U.S. programs assisted in capturing niche markets and taking advantage of trade shows to increase the value of exports. Completion of infrastructure projects by USAID/RED in the Dominican Republic allowed farmers to maximize use of post-harvest facilities. This indicator, “Percent Change in Value of International Export of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a result of U.S. assistance” will retire following FY 2011 reporting and will be replaced by the better measure described above, “Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation.”

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>*To Be Retired*</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	28.2%	14.8%	16.0%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Macedonia, Mali, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, USAID East Africa Regional, and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Agriculture</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	65,577,818	86,789,146	Above Target	414,186,954	473,088,792
<b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports for Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a> ).								

**Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>506,759</b>	<b>506,862</b>	<b>531,229</b>

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and

costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private-sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative “red tape.” Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

*Global Competitiveness Index*

A primary focus of U.S foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulations that discourage investment in new technologies to enhance productivity. This in turn will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. The United States also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods-market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher scores (on a scale of 1.0 to 7.0) reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. There are 56 countries in the index that received USAID assistance in the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area in FYs 2006, 2007 and/or 2008 (allowing for a lag in observable impact). The indicator is reported as the percentage of those countries that either reached an index score of 4.5 or greater or received a higher score than the previous year. The United States, for example, ranked as number five in the GCI 2011/12 index with a score of 5.43, while Thailand ranked as number 43 with an index score of 4.52.

None of the 56 USAID-assisted countries in the index have yet reached such a high benchmark, but the percentage that received improved scores over the preceding year increased from 41.2 percent in the 2009/10 index to 74.5 percent in both the 2010/11 and 2011/12 indices. Despite the global recession, most countries still worked to improve their business climate. The number of USAID-assisted countries that reached a lower benchmark of 4.0 increased steadily from 18 in the 2008/09 index to 23 in 2011/12. (Comparable index numbers for the previous years are not available.) USAID technical assistance projects in this area have generally met a welcome response among recipient governments that are keen to attract more private investment.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>								
<b>Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	41.2%	74.5%	70.0%	74.5%	Above Target	75.0%	80.0%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Global Competitive Index (GCI) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were included in earlier reports. This is a product of data available from the GCI. Its reports, beginning in 2008-09, contained data for 51 to 56 of the 64 countries that received USAID assistance in this Program Area. Though there was a small difference in the number of countries included in the index each year, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit year-to-year comparisons.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> 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.</p>								

**Program Area: Economic Opportunity**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>158,824</b>	<b>193,736</b>	<b>189,724</b>

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small- enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they are often the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

*Commercial Bank Accounts*

The World Bank estimates that in developed countries, 81 percent of adults are banked, with 3.2 accounts per adult. By contrast, in developing countries, it is estimated that only 28 percent of adults are banked, with only 0.9 accounts per adult. Using regression analysis, the World Bank finds that measures of development and physical infrastructure are positively associated with the numbers of deposit accounts, loans, and bank branches. This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for the level of “economic opportunity” in a country, in that, as described above, access to financial services is related to increased economic activity and growth. It is a contextual indicator, since it is measured at the country level and thus cannot be attributed only to USAID influence.

Data for 10 of the USAID microenterprise countries was not able to be collected for this indicator in 2010. This may inflate the results slightly compared to 2009, when more USAID microenterprise countries were covered in the data, as the missing countries rank among the very poor: Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Liberia. The FY 2012 target represents a slight improvement, as USAID assistance will continue to focus on improving financial access for the unbanked.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Economic Opportunity</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults</b>									
<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Results</b>	<b>FY 2010 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Target</b>	<b>FY 2011 Results</b>	<b>FY 2011 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2012 Target</b>	<b>FY 2013 Target</b>	
N/A	N/A	N/A	697	N/A	653	Data not available	675	680	
<b>Data Source:</b> World Bank’s Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) annual Financial Access report. Data is based on a survey of financial regulators in over 140 countries. The indicator is an average of those countries receiving USAID microenterprise assistance for which there is data.									
<b>Data Quality:</b> CGAP’s Financial Access team checks the robustness of the data by comparing with previously reported data, following up when there are large discrepancies, cross-checking values with other World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics, and conducting checks for internal consistency and rationality. Data reported lag by a year: 2011 results reflect data collected for the year 2010.									

*Sustainable Microfinance Institutions*

MFIs provide access to financial services to those who would not otherwise have access, enhancing individual financial security and microenterprise development. The data below reflect the share of

U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs (including personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability; it is the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The data summarize performance across a mix of MFIs, ranging from new to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2011, 71 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the target of 70 percent. Similar to FY 2010, success can be attributed to a tendency toward supporting MFIs and MFI networks that are also making progress toward reaching financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency is an important step toward that goal.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic that monitors a changing set of institutions, the target is not expected to show an upward trend. The target for FY 2012 is considered feasible and appropriate for a mix of MFIs at different stages of development. It remains to be seen how well MFIs weather the still-unfolding financial crisis. Therefore, the targets are intentionally conservative. In addition, both banks and non-bank financial intermediaries within the catchment area of USAID-supported MFIs are introducing alternative delivery channels such as mobile phone banking. If MFIs do not adapt business models that accommodate this trend, increased demand for technology-based products and services offered by alternate service providers may lead to decline in demand for MFIs' conventional products and services. A decline in demand would hinder MFI progress towards operational self-sufficiency.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>					<b>*To Be Retired*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Economic Opportunity</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
69%	74%	86%	75%	70%	71%	Above Target	70%	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100 percent or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The indicator value shown for FY 2011 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFIs supported in FY 2010. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID Operating Units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Data provided for the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and quality of USAID's MRR data.</p>								

**Program Area: Environment**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>827,117</b>	<b>766,615</b>	<b>675,874</b>

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources were committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President’s Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

*Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) is an internationally recognized measure of climate change mitigation. The measure enables comparison of impacts from policies and activities that reduce, avoid, or store greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and industrial gases) in the energy, industry, transport, land use and land use change (agriculture, forestry, and natural resource conservation) sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change. This aggregation facilitates assessment of the impact of U.S.-supported climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors.

FY 2011 results exceed the target to reduce or sequester emissions by 100 million metric tons due to revised calculations from one operating unit with large areal coverage. Most units that reported results met their targets, but not every unit that received climate change funding in FY 2010 provided results. In part this is due to the lack of a climate change earmark in FY 2009, which disrupted climate change monitoring and reporting. In addition, new climate change funding and direction for FY 2010 has delayed procurement in many units. As the Agency moves forward with the new Climate Change and Development Strategy, there will be a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities that seek transformational change through policy reform, enhancing national systems, and capacity building. These activities do not lead to easily quantifiable near-term emissions reductions, and long-term impact may be indirect or subject to a substantial time lag. To improve long-term results, GCC experts in Washington and in field missions will work with partner countries to enhance capacity in developing low emission development strategies (including by producing robust greenhouse gas inventories and establishing sound monitoring, reporting, and verification systems), improve the enabling environment for clean energy (e.g., through energy sector reform), build capacities for and link field level activities to national REDD+ policy frameworks, and support robust monitoring and evaluation efforts. Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are estimates that reflect the new focus on policy reform, enhancing national systems, and capacity building and the lag time for measureable results. In addition, greater accuracy in emissions accounting may lead to lower estimated results and lowered targets in future years.

**STRATEGIC GOAL THREE****Program Area: Environment****Performance Indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, reduced or sequestered as a result of U.S. assistance**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	120M MT	100M MT	200M MT	Above Target	100M MT	100M MT

**Data Source:** Data reported for previous years were collected through EGAT/GCC Team’s online reporting tool. Results for FY 2011 are collected through Foreign Assistance Performance Plans and Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Beginning in FY 2011, all USAID and State Department operating units receiving direct GCC funding for Sustainable Landscapes or Clean Energy are required to apply this indicator to their GCC programs. This should lead to increased reporting on this indicator beginning in FY 2013. In future years, results should increasingly be calculated using new web-based calculators developed by USAID EGAT/GCC. This should signify a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.

**Data Quality:** Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent is the standard measure of climate change mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be aggregated to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector.

*Hectares Under Improved Management*

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, “Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources Under Improved Natural Resource Management,” to measure the impact of many site-based natural resource and biodiversity interventions. Improved management includes implementation of best practice approaches, increased technical or material capacity of resource managers, and evidence of progress from a wide range of context specific interventions. Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by reducing soil productivity and water, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. This decline in ecosystems annually contributes about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

In FY 2011, over 100 million hectares were under improved natural resource management, mostly in biologically significant areas. This is equivalent in size to the States of California, Nevada and New Mexico combined, and represents a ten percent increase over the previous year. Overall success can be attributed to capacity building of a diversity of individuals and institutions responsible for managing land and water resources, from community and indigenous groups to government authorities and private sector rights holders. About half of this achievement is in 12 high-biodiversity landscapes across Central Africa, where USAID supports land use planning processes and natural resource management activities consistent with local, national and regional priorities. Despite the difficult access and insecurity in many areas, the program reached over 97 percent of the FY 2011 target set for this indicator, and exceeded FY 2010 reporting by 20 percent.

In Indonesia, work with coastal communities and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries improved the management of 8.5 million hectares, mostly in marine protected areas (MPAs), conserving coral ecosystems while enhancing food security. Even with a loss of 900,000 hectares in one MPA following redrawing of boundaries, the program exceeded the FY 2011 target by 11 percent as a result of the new 3,500,000 ha Savu National Park. Bi-lateral, regional and global USAID programs in Andean nations are also responsible for much of the area under improved management in FY 2011, including coastal areas of

Ecuador where four communities were granted concessions to sustainably manage 15,000 hectares of mangroves, a popular surfing beach began managing for sea turtle nesting habitat as well, and community rangers patrol several coastal parks. Further inland, almost a half million hectares of high-altitude forest and grassland is better managed with support from innovative water fund financing, and two million hectares of lowland indigenous territory is under improved stewardship. In Bolivia and Peru, an USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)-managed program supported rigorous wildlife monitoring, adaptive management of protected areas, and conservation enterprises, which collectively improved management across three million hectares. These investments are working, as demonstrated by one indigenous territory in lowland Bolivia where deforestation is 400 percent lower than surrounding areas.

The overall result for FY2011 is a conservative estimate during a year of changes in the way hectares under improved management was reported. Targets for FY2011, FY2012 and FY2013 are estimates based on FY2011 actuals and indicator trends for major operating units and are based on planned programming.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL THREE</b>									<b>*Revised*</b>
<b>Program Area: Environment</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. assistance</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	103,100,000	101,800,000	Improved, but target not met	103,500,000	106,800,000	
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Southern Africa Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, Malawi, Mali, Ethiopia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan (before July 2011), Afghanistan, Philippines, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, Morocco, USAID Office of Development Partners, Panama, Peru, USAID Central America Regional, USAID Latin America Regional, Guatemala, Guyana, and Haiti as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.</p>									
<p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>									



## STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

### **Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.**

- **Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need, according to principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity.** In addition to providing emergency relief in response to natural and man-made disasters, the State Department and USAID also focus on building host nation capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of disasters on their own. Where appropriate, humanitarian assistance should be linked effectively to longer-term development programs, reducing the long-term cost of conflict and natural disaster and facilitating the transition from relief through recovery to development.

In FY 2011, the United States committed close to \$4 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Four, representing approximately 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Four, six indicators were above target, two were on target, and three were below target.

**Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>	<b>3,617,098</b>	<b>3,894,209</b>	<b>3,645,084</b>

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. policy and programs advance the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State leads U.S. Government responses to political and security crises and conflicts. As part of this response, the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) responds primarily to humanitarian crises of a political nature and emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to non-governmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance account and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of OFDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs in response to child protection and gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs, where appropriate. Beyond Washington, DCHA and PRM staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the U.N. Mission in New York, and 5 U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. USAID and the Department of State continue to invest in establishing and using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

*Refugee Admissions to the United States*

This Program Area focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings

established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, the measure is also an indication of PRM's performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM's work. In FY 2011, the U.S. Government resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2011 totaled 56,424 refugees, which represents 73 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. The primary reason for the reduced number of refugee arrivals in FY 2011 was the implementation, in late 2010, of a new enhanced security check for all refugees at the final stages of processing for U.S. resettlement, which added to the processing time and delayed travel. As a result of the enhanced security screening, there was a decrease in refugee arrivals from March to June, nine months into the 2011 fiscal year. There have also been issues outside the control of the U.S. Government which have added to the delays, including barriers imposed by refugee-hosting governments. Security vetting issues have still not been fully resolved and are likely to continue to impact refugee arrivals, particularly Iraqis, throughout FY 2012, due to the number of applicants who fail to pass the new security check.

Beyond third-country resettlement, in FY 2011 the United States achieved significant results in supporting other durable solutions as well. In Afghanistan, for example, efforts to reintegrate returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) passed a milestone in December 2010 with the construction of the 200,000th home for returnee families. USG support to shelter programs in Afghanistan began in 2002 and has been an important element in the return of some 4.5 million refugees. The shelter program has benefited some 1.4 million people – or around a quarter of all returnees. Also in FY 2011, the last two remaining camps for Congolese refugees in Zambia closed following the October 2010 departure of the final repatriation convoy to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). PRM support to both UNHCR and IOM helped 47,000 refugees return to the DRC from Zambia in the past four years.

The Department of State's humanitarian diplomacy has also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation in the Western Balkans, where the foreign ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia signed a joint declaration aimed at providing durable solutions to the 74,000 remaining most vulnerable refugees and IDPs in the four countries. They agreed to close remaining collective centers where many thousands of displaced persons are currently living and to provide durable housing solutions for them. The agreement is a landmark achievement and represents sustained effort by the four regional governments, UNHCR, the EU, the OSCE, the U.S., and others.

Department of State assistance and advocacy also contributed to efforts in FY 2011 to promote the identification and registration of stateless persons, amend citizenship laws, and improve the implementation of existing laws. Achieving an increased number of states parties to the United Nations Statelessness Conventions is key to addressing statelessness, a problem which affects as many as 12 million people around the world. In 2011, Croatia, Nigeria, Panama, and the Philippines acceded to one or both of the two major international conventions on statelessness. Also, in August 2011, the Turkmen Parliament incorporated the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons into domestic law.

**STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR****Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions****Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	100%	73%	Below Target	100%	100%

**Data Source:** Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).

**Data Quality:** PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. The data are valid, as they rely on direct, official reporting of refugee admissions numbers. The data cannot be manipulated, as they are stored in a password-protected database operated by a PRM contractor.

*Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities*

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

Since 2000, the Department of State has taken a leading role in raising and addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response, providing over \$70 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2011, the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) worked with its partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees.

In addition to supporting its primary international organization partners – UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross, and UN Relief and Works Agency – in their efforts to prevent and combat GBV, a key objective of the Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) GBV programming is to integrate or “mainstream” GBV interventions into multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2011, 38 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other IO projects included activities to prevent and respond to GBV. This exceeds the FY11 target of 35 percent, is a substantial increase over the FY10 percentage of 30 percent, and demonstrates a significant accomplishment in PRM's efforts to mainstream and expand GBV programming. PRM also increased the amount of funding for targeted GBV projects to over \$11 million in FY2011 from \$10 million in FY2010.

The Department of State's targeted GBV projects were implemented in every region of the world, and included a range of activities, such as: trainings for medical and psychosocial personnel to provide improved services to GBV survivors; radio programs to raise awareness of GBV and resources for GBV survivors; training for judges and police personnel to handle GBV cases appropriately; and livelihood trainings and activities to reduce women's vulnerability.

For example, PRM is funding a project in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to empower refugee returnee and socially excluded women through life, literacy, vocational, and business skills training, as well as to provide access to support services for GBV survivors. PRM is also funding a program that aims to identify best practices to protect survivors of GBV in forced displacement settings. The project will evaluate how shelter interventions in humanitarian settings can better decrease risks to the beneficiary population.

USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) also supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of gender-based violence into their humanitarian operations. Related activities can include health and psychological services, linkages to justice and legal systems, centers for women and girls, GBV sensitization, and income-generation opportunities. In FY 2011, 13 DCHA-supported project activities reached an estimated 457,000 beneficiaries with programs to prevent and respond to GBV.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR</b>						<b>*Revised*</b>		
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of NGO or other international organization projects that include dedicated activities to prevent and/or respond to gender-based violence</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	35.0%	38.0%	Above Target	35.0%	35.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Internal award document tracking system and from implementing partner reports (verbal or written).								
<b>Data Quality:</b> A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality and impact of GBV program activities. Data for USAID's indicator are reviewed by OFDA’s internal systems for measurement and response, and by OFDA Regional Teams and OFDA TAG members.								

### *Vulnerable Populations*

The indicator below measures the reach of protection and solution activities funded by USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, USAID has placed greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation. In disaster situations, USAID response efforts help ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. In disaster and conflict situations, children often require special assistance to address their unique vulnerabilities. In FY 2011, USAID supported programs to address child protection for especially vulnerable children in 19 countries. Because conflicts and natural disasters often separate families and disrupt normal care-giving for children, USAID programs ensure that adequate protection measures are in place for children, such as the reunification of separated and unaccompanied children with their families. USAID-OFDA has also taken steps to safeguard and restart children’s education in order to help communities cope with and recover from disasters. Throughout its programs, USAID ensures the protection of vulnerable children from risks of exploitation, abuse, and other violations. USAID supports the work of the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). These initiatives raise awareness about the numbers and needs of IDPs around the world and promote good practices in protection and assistance for the displaced. Through activities carried out in FY 2011, USAID reached approximately 4.7 million persons displaced as a result of 40 natural disasters. The continued global crisis

of internal displacement highlights the importance of USAID's role as the lead United States Government foreign assistance agency in addressing internal displacement.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR</b>									<b>*New to APR/APP*</b>
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>									
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of U.S.-funded NGO or other international organization projects that include activities or services designed to reduce specific risks or harm to vulnerable populations</b>									
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	79.0%	Below Target	80.0%	80.0%	
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available.									
<b>Data Quality:</b> A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality of protection activities.									

#### *Food Aid Beneficiaries*

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2011, Food for Peace provided more than \$1.77 billion in emergency food assistance and program support in 50 countries around the world. Of this funding, \$1.54 billion was made available through Title II emergency resources and \$232 million in International Disaster Account funds in grants through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP provided funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to support local and regional procurement and cash and food voucher programs in 22 countries, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2011, FFP contributed \$1.28 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 36 different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Near East.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of FFP programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries reached versus planned levels. FFP continues to improve the ability to identify food needs in emergencies and how best to deliver food assistance.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR</b>								
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percent of planned emergency food aid beneficiaries reached with U.S. assistance</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
86%	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2011 drawing on FY 2010 data.								

### Global Acute Malnutrition Rate

The nutrition status of children under five is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian emergency and the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The under-5 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable children and is influenced by food security, availability of health services, water/sanitation/hygiene (WASH) and other factors. As an internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States and its partners are meeting the assistance needs of populations of concern such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Department of State considers humanitarian situations to be emergencies when more than 10 percent of children under age 5 suffer from acute malnutrition in a setting where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict, infectious diseases, or restricted movements (e.g. camp settings). In both emergency and protracted situations (those that have been in existence five years or longer), malnutrition contributes to mortality amongst children and hinders their long-term growth and development. There are hundreds of locations worldwide where the USG and its partners are providing direct assistance to vulnerable populations in order to address humanitarian need. For example, in FY 2011, the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and its partners provided life-saving protection and assistance to Somali, Sudanese, and Eritrean refugees throughout the Horn of Africa. Despite enormous logistical challenges as a result of massive Somali refugee inflows into both Kenya and Ethiopia, State and USAID reached the most vulnerable with food, non food items, and other basic services.

Survey data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in July 2011 showed that by mid-year PRM was meeting or exceeding its targets in FY 2011. In 92 percent of surveyed emergency sites, GAM remained below emergency thresholds. In 98 percent of surveyed protracted situations, GAM rates remained below protracted malnutrition thresholds. Complete nutrition data for calendar year 2011 will be available from UNHCR in February 2012. It is anticipated that as a result of crises in Africa in the past year, the percentage of protracted sites which exceeded malnutrition thresholds will likely be higher as many newly displaced refugees fled to protracted refugee sites in Kenya, Ethiopia, and elsewhere, potentially increasing overall GAM rates.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR</b>					<b>*Revised*</b>			
<b>Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions</b>								
<b>Performance Indicator: Percentage of surveyed refugee camps in protracted situations where global acute malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 percent</b>								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	Above Target	70	73
<b>Data Source:</b> Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Results are based on a limited number of surveys received as of July 11, 2011, so this data should be considered preliminary. PRM will receive complete nutrition data for calendar year 2011 from UNHCR in February 2012. It is anticipated that as a result of crises in Africa in the past year, the percentage of protracted sites which exceeded malnutrition thresholds will likely be higher as many newly displaced refugees fled to protracted refugee sites in Kenya, Ethiopia, and elsewhere, potentially increasing overall GAM rates in FY 2011. In FY 2011 PRM participated in a Department-wide review of its foreign assistance indicators, and through this process revised the way it measures and reports on GAM. Given that the majority of camp-based refugees are in protracted situations, PRM has developed a more rigorous methodology and refined its targets to better report on the performance of the Bureau and its partners. Performance in out-years will reflect this refined methodology.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
41%	39%	25%	40.5%	40%	59%	Above Target	40%	40%
<p><b>Data Source:</b> Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Médecins sans Frontières). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.</p>								

*Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity*

USAID provides rapid response to meet the basic needs of populations affected by life-threatening disasters, both natural and complex. USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is the U.S. Government’s lead in international disaster response. USAID reached over 45 million beneficiaries affected by 70 disasters in 59 countries during FY 2011 and provided targeted assistance to almost 14 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North, West, Central, and Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Central, South, and Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Natural disasters represented 65 percent of response activities on the ground in FY 2011. Major components of USAID’s humanitarian assistance activities include shelter and settlements, water, sanitation and hygiene, public health, nutrition, protection, economic recovery, and food security programming, as well as emergency food assistance. Close to 12 percent of the FY 2011 budget went toward such lifesaving and life-sustaining relief materials as blankets, plastic sheeting for emergency shelter, and water containers. Emergency food assistance saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to the critical needs of the country’s population during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. In FY 2011, DCHA provided more than \$931 million in food assistance in response to emergencies in 26 countries, including 12 in Africa, 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 10 in the Asia and Near East regions. DCHA contributed more than \$739.6 million to WFP in response to global appeals for emergencies in Africa, Asia, and Near East regions.



STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Number of internally displaced and host population beneficiaries provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,760,000	49,250,102	Above Target	45,760,000	45,810,000
<b>Data Source:</b> Internal awards tracking systems ( <i>Abacus</i> ) and other sources, including implementing partner reports, and verbal or written reports from regional teams.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> A weakness of this indicator is its inability to reflect appropriate identification and targeting of eligible beneficiaries or the quality of humanitarian assistance activities.								

*NGO Projects Mainstreaming Protection*

This indicator was used in previous years to measure the extent to which nongovernmental organizations funded by USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) mainstream protection activities into their projects. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed project.

Humanitarian assistance interventions with protection activities mainstreamed into them are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For example, assistance organizations may use protocols to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, the United States’ goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide can be realized. FY 2011 results of 37 percent equaled the target. The favorable increase compared to the FY 10 result of 32 percent is the result of OFDA's aggressive efforts to reach out to partners with guidance on how to mainstream protection programming.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	26	32	37	37	On Target	N/A	N/A
<b>Data Source:</b> 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.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> This indicator is reviewed by OFDA’s internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA’s Technical Advisory Group (TAG). In FY 2010, OFDA began undertaking improved field/program monitoring that includes ongoing data quality assessments. This activity is continuing in FY2011, with several program monitoring and DQA activities having taken place in Haiti in October and an activity currently underway in Haiti in January 2011.								

**Program Area: Disaster Readiness**

	<b>FY 2011 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2012 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2013 Request</b>
<b>Disaster Readiness</b>	<b>142,811</b>	<b>150,041</b>	<b>111,683</b>

U.S. assistance builds resiliency and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks and prepare for rapid, coordinated response. Programs also focus on increasing resiliency among households and communities and improving their ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. Although principles of disaster readiness and risk reduction are often incorporated into disaster response programs, assistance in the Disaster Readiness program area focuses primarily on risk reduction, readiness, resiliency, and capacity building.

*Disaster Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions*

Climate and weather-induced disasters account for the largest number of natural disasters and affect more people than any other type of natural hazard. USAID-supported hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities are aimed at increasing resilience to climate and weather hazards through an integrated approach that addresses community needs while emphasizing locally sustainable and environmentally sensitive measures. USAID works closely with vulnerable communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, universities, and non-governmental organizations in building DRR capacity. USAID-supported programs in the Horn of Africa to address recovery and resiliency among agriculturalists and pastoralists. The USAID-funded Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC) program, for example, increases income for livestock owners by supporting pasture irrigation, constructing safe watering holes, enhancing access to veterinary services, and improving live-stock marketing practices. Despite ongoing drought conditions in the region, pastoralists were able to realize higher, more stable incomes and decrease their reliance on food aid through enhanced access to markets and credit.

USAID supports DRR stand-alone and integrated programming at the regional, national, and community level. FY 2011 achievements included national contingency planning and capacity building in desert locust prevention and other transnational plant pest control, conservation agriculture to reduce food insecurity due to erratic rainfall, flood early warning, and volcano and seismic monitoring. USAID-supported hydro-meteorological activities such as the two Zambezi River basin projects implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and World Meteorological Organization reduce vulnerability to floods by linking technology to communities at risk. In FY 2011, the DCHA-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) responded to 28 different volcanoes in six countries, which included remote assistance for 19 volcanic events, four crisis responses, and capacity building in Indonesia and Guatemala. A VDAP team helped Indonesian scientists forecast the eruption of Merapi, which experienced its largest eruption in over 100 years in November 2010. As a result, Indonesian authorities were able to evacuate residents before the eruption and saved more than 10,000 lives. DCHA also supports the USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT) to provide technical assistance for earthquake and landslide mitigation activities. In FY2011, EDAT seismologists and geologists provided technical assistance in China and Haiti.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR				*New to APR/APP*				
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of host country and regional teams and/or other stakeholder groups implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disasters as a result of U.S. assistance within the previous 5 years								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0%	5.0%	Below Target	7.0%	10.0%
<b>Data Source:</b> Internal award tracking system (abacus), third-party reporting, IO reporting, NGO reports, individual contacts, etc.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The implementation or application of training is likely to follow some years after USG inputs. The numerator will necessarily be a subjective estimate initially, although improved data collection mechanisms in the future can improve on data access and reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR				*New to APR/APP*				
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
17,256	224,519	10,004	18,030	9,055	12,396	Above Target	11,952	9,948
<b>Data Source:</b> Internal award tracking system (abacus), and implementing partner quarterly reports								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The rigor, length and quality of the training varies among countries. Without established criteria to standardize training, this indicator may be subject to some over-reporting.								

*Hazard Risk Reduction*

USAID’s Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), which is one of the bureaus that funds disaster readiness, addresses risk reduction and food security preparedness with national contingency planning and capacity building across several sectors, including desert locust prevention and control, hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction (DRR), and volcano and seismic monitoring. The new indicator below indirectly measures the level of capacity building for improved preparedness, mitigation, and response by tracking the development of new hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems and/ or curricula each year with U.S. Government assistance. Although an output indicator cannot fully reflect the positive impact of USAID’s disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts, this is a strong proxy measure. Out-year targets are expected to decrease as USAID-supported countries complete the development of hazard risk reduction plans and strategies. In FY 2011, USAID exceeded its target by 10 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR					*Final Year in APR/APP*			
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, or curricula developed								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	86	41	45	Above Target	40	35
<b>Data Source:</b> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) tracks targets; these were compared with partner reports, as available.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> Over-reporting due to double-counting is being addressed with improved monitoring & reporting systems and guidance. Overall the quality of reporting on this indicator is Fair to Good.								

## STRATEGIC GOAL FIVE

### Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

- **The foundation of America's leadership abroad is a prosperous American economy.** Level 21st century playing fields and the free flow of goods, services, investment and information are critical both to our national prosperity and to many of our foreign policy goals. As such, the State Department is elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of our foreign policy - including trade, commercial diplomacy, and investment. Leveraging resources and capabilities from across federal agencies, we will identify and seek to break down national and regional barriers to trade and investment, placing new priority on market-distorting practices such as non-enforcement of intellectual property rights, the abuse of exchange rates and regulatory practices, and indigenous innovation policies.
- **Industrial policy and competitiveness issues, trade and investment standards, and intellectual property rights protections are critical issues for emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Latin America.** We will shape our agendas in Latin America and Asia in ways that advance U.S. interests on this set of competitiveness issues. Globally, we will promote and support efforts to raise awareness within the U.S. of potential market opportunities abroad in support of the President's National Export Initiative. Finally, in light of the critical role of energy to our prosperity and that of our partners, we will promote energy security for the U.S. and our partners, including through a range of energy supply and conservation strategies and technologies.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

## STRATEGIC GOAL SIX

**Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.**

- **Because today's most pressing foreign policy challenges require complex, multi-dimensional public engagement strategies to forge important bilateral, regional and global partnerships, public diplomacy has become an essential element of effective diplomacy.** To assure that our partnerships are durable, public diplomacy efforts, including State Department and USAID exchange programs and the work of our public affairs officers in the field, will seek to foster positive perceptions of the United States and sustain long-term relationships between Americans and our partners around the world based on mutual interest, mutual respect, and mutual responsibility. We will develop proactive outreach strategies to inform, inspire, and persuade audiences, counter violent extremism, connect Americans to counterparts abroad, empower women and girls around the world, and reach out through contemporary means by moving out from behind the podium and other traditional platforms to using new media and engagement tools.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

## STRATEGIC GOAL SEVEN

**Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.**

- **The management platform supporting foreign policy will continue to evolve as the U.S. Government responds to expanding global challenges and emerging opportunities in an increasingly austere budget environment.** Our primary aims are to assist American citizens to travel, conduct business and live abroad securely; facilitate travel to and connections with the United States for foreign citizens; ensure a high-quality workforce with appropriate skill sets for today's global context, supported by modern, secure infrastructure and operational capabilities; provide strong operational support for mission programs, including access to local communities; and create the conditions for optimal effectiveness of implementing partners. Missions must assess how to reduce cost while maintaining or improving operations and focusing on strategic imperatives. Specific focus areas include implementing QDDR, including the QDDR's human resource reforms; expanding regionalization of administrative services; full adoption and improved use of the Collaborative Management Initiative and eServices data; fully consolidating the State-USAID management platform; making more effective use of the financial management Post Support Unit; developing cross-regional platforms to offshore work from some posts; and implementing cost-effective greening initiatives. USAID Missions are also expected to implement the reforms encompassed in USAID Forward, including but not limited to the areas of human resources, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of operational efficiency and impact, and application of science, technology and innovation.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

As part of the Indicator Reengineering Process described in the introductory section of the APR/APP, cross-cutting indicators were created that were not associated with any single Program Area of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure. Select indicators for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment and Capacity Building are presented in this section.

### **Cross-Cutting Issue: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

U.S. efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment cut across several sectors. The U.S. seeks to: reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services - economic, social, political, and cultural; reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals; and increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies.

Programs are designed to take both women's and men's participation into account. The U.S. supports gender-related work in a range of sectors, including economic growth, agriculture and food security, education, conflict mitigation and resolution, civil society and the media, and climate change. For example, the USG supports a range of activities that strengthen and promote women's participation and leadership in peace building, civil society, and political processes in order to address and mitigate challenges impacting women's ability to participate meaningfully in important decisions and processes that affect them, their families, and their communities and nations; these activities include efforts to mobilize men as allies in support of women's participation and in combating gender-based violence. U.S. efforts also work to ensure that women's issues are fully integrated in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Funds include efforts to promote stability, peace, and development by empowering women politically, socially, and economically around the world.

#### *Equal Access to Social, Economic and Political Opportunities*

The indicator below measures changes in societal attitudes and norms about gender equality that may serve as a proxy for deeper structural changes in the social, political, and economic spheres. Gender equality and female empowerment are key to effective and sustainable development. A growing body of research demonstrates that societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth. They benefit from greater agricultural productivity and improved food security. Increasing girls' and women's education and access to resources improves health and education for the next generation. Empowering women to participate in and lead public and private institutions makes them more representative and effective.

This indicator will be used to gauge the effectiveness of USG efforts to promote gender equality by measuring changes in target population attitudes about whether men and women should have equal opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. This indicator will be particularly relevant to programs that seek to address or change social norms, especially those around gender. Illustrative programs include those designed to raise broad awareness of human rights, programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues, education programs designed to change social norms and gender roles, programs designed to increase the political participation of women, youth development and empowerment, or behavior change in the health sector, among others. The data for this indicator will be collected by survey at the beginning and end of any relevant USG-funded training or program. The unit of measure is a proportion, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores on the equal opportunity survey have increased over time and the denominator is the total number of persons who participated in the relevant training/programming. This indicator is new to the APR/APP process, so no data is available for previous FYs, and baseline data is currently being collected. FY 2012 and FY 2013



targets will be updated as missions incorporate this new indicator into their operational and monitoring plans.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities.								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	N/A	N/A
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports from Colombia, Comoros, El Salvador, Madagascar, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Uganda, State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), and USAID Central America Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System, although all OUs reported 0 value this FY. Initial data will be collected and targets set in FY 2012.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> The questions used in the surveys have been validated in the World Values Survey, the AfroBarometer in Africa, and the Ibero-American surveys in Latin America. Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>).</p>								

*Gender Based Violence Services*

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. GBV impacts both development and humanitarian assistance objectives and cuts across most technical sectors (e.g., health, education, democracy and governance, economic growth, and disaster response). The indicator below looks at the types of services that are being delivered to male and female victims of abuse within and across countries. Examples of USG-supported services include legal, health, psycho-social, economic, shelters and hotlines.

This indicator will enable the Department of State and USAID to gain a basic but essential understanding of the reach and scale of programs to address various types of services that are provided to male and female victims of abuse. It will also allow U.S. Government country teams, host country governments, and implementing partners to assess whether interventions are adequately addressing identified needs within the country. This indicator is new this year, so no target was set for FY 2011. FY 2011 results and FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets reflect input from a small number of operating units. Targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS					*New to APR/APP*			
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	Data not available	2,115,759	2,412,899
<p><b>Data Source:</b> FY 2011 Performance Reports from Armenia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Data is to be collected and reported by implementing partners with programs in any sector (health, humanitarian, education, etc.) that are designed to raise awareness about or prevent gender-based violence.</p> <p><b>Data Quality:</b> Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. 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, <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf</a>). Limitations of this indicator data include that it cannot provide information about the quality of services and it doesn't lend itself well to cross program or country comparisons.</p>								

### **Cross-Cutting Issue: Multilateral Contributions**

#### *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative*

The United States continued to work with agencies of the United Nations system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The Department of State launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM – now UN Women) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI-II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The indicator below reflects progress on important managerial aspects of those organizations as rated by the USG UNTAI II annual assessment. The annual assessment rates on 8 accountability goals based on the achievement of specific benchmarks using a 5-point scale.

**CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS****\*New to APR/APP\*****Program Area: Multilateral Coordination****Performance Indicator: Percent of Major UN organizations funded by the IO&P account that have overall accountability ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) annual assessment**

FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.8%	Data not available	72.9%	75.0%

**Data Source:** Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, which rate organizations against benchmarks.**Data Quality:** Performance data reported by Missions for international organizations will be review and validated by responsible officers in the IO Bureau. A second level review for accuracy and consistency of rating determinations will be conducted by a lead officer.

## Management Accomplishments – USAID

In fulfilling President Obama’s commitment, as stated in the President’s Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), to build USAID into “the world’s premier development agency,” USAID implemented ambitious reforms called **USAID Forward**. Through foundational changes in several key areas, these reforms aim to ensure the Agency becomes a model for delivering efficient and effective development assistance. Below are specific areas of reform and some accomplishments to date. For more information on USAID *Forward*, please visit <http://forward.usaid.gov>.

**Evidence Based Policy:** For USAID to become the world’s premier development agency, it must be able to make strategic policy choices that are informed by cutting-edge evidence and analysis. In 2010, the Agency created the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning to shape overall strategic and program planning to ensure the Agency’s evolution as a learning organization. The agency introduced a new evaluation policy that has been called “a model for other federal agencies” by the American Evaluation Association. Evaluation results will be released within three months of their completion, whether they tell a story of success or failure.

**Strategic Budgeting:** The new Office of Budget and Resources is tasked with ensuring that budgets are aligned with agency priorities, linked to program outcomes, and that funds are expended efficiently. In an era of constrained foreign affairs budgets, the need is especially compelling to invest based on sound analysis and evaluation of what works.

**Locally Led Development:** USAID is creating new funding mechanisms to allow it to work directly with local partners, substantially increase in-country capacity, and empower the local private sector and civil society to create meaningful development solutions. In the 2011 Development Assistance Committee Peer Review, the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development recognized these efforts, calling the Agency a leader when it comes to private sector engagement.

**Innovation:** To transform development through science, technology, and innovation, USAID launched the Grand Challenges for Development, a series of grant competitions designed to focus the development community on key barriers to progress. We recently announced award nominations for our first Grand Challenge—Saving Lives at Birth—and plan to soon unveil Grand Challenges in agriculture, energy, and education. In addition, USAID established a partnership with the National Science Foundation to link their research fellows with USAID-funded scientists in the developing world.

Each of these reforms is designed to change the way the Agency does business—with new partnerships, a greater emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on real results. Collectively, these reforms will help ensure USAID is investing every development dollar in the most effective, efficient, and transparent way possible.

## Management Challenges - USAID

<b>Working in Critical Priority Countries and Disaster Areas</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Program Implementation.</b> USAID continues to face enormous challenges in implementing its programs and activities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, and Haiti. Security concerns, weaknesses in governance, and corruption are persistent problems. Moreover, as USAID provides more of its assistance directly to host-country institutions to help build capacity at the national, provincial, and local levels, questions concerning accountability for those funds may arise.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	(See discussion on Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) significant deficiencies in the MD&A section under Management Assurances.)
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date</b>	(See discussion on FMFIA significant deficiencies in the MD&A section under Management Assurances.)
<b>Managing for Results</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Assistance Planning.</b> Of the 80 performance audits OIG conducted in FY 2011, 25 disclosed problems with assistance planning: (1) program performance indicators and targets were not established, updated, or were not very closely related to USAID activities; (2) performance targets were inconsistent in performance management plans, contracts and grants, and annual work plans or were not appropriate; and (3) performance indicators were not adequately defined, or data collection procedures were not uniform amount partners. These deficiencies make it difficult for program implementers—USAID, partner-governments, contractors, and grantees—to track progress toward and achieve program objectives and results.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	In June 2010, the Administrator established a Bureau for Policy Planning and Learning (PPL), which is leading USAID's efforts to enhance strategic and program planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation processes. In January 2011, PPL began to implement its new Evaluation policy and in September 2011, it launched new guidance requiring missions to develop a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) by FY 2013. This guidance includes requirements for indicator selection to ensure that indicators are directly related to strategic objectives. Nine missions in three regions (AFR, E&E, and ASIA) are now implementing an approved CDCS, including country-level performance measures.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date</b>	Following issuance of the CDCS guide, PPL is developing new project design guidance which emphasizes the importance of establishing performance indicator targets that directly relate to USAID activities. New USAID Program Cycle Guidance including policy, strategy, project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation and performance management phases is being drafted. Each phase in the program cycle requires that USAID staff and program implementers consistently track progress toward achievement of strategy and program goals and expected results in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Additional training is planned in Washington and regional hubs in FY 2011 to continue staff skill building in planning, performance management and target setting. Nine additional countries have a CDCS under review to be approved by December 2011 and a total of 76 countries and regions are on schedule to have completed CDCS by the end of FY 2013. Training will be emphasized for new Foreign Service officers under the Development Leadership Initiative.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	<b>Performance Management.</b> For programs audited in FY 2011, a significant portion of program performance targets were not met, or performance lagged behind targets in key areas. OIG reported this finding in 17 performance audit reports. Also, 35 performance reports documented instances of inadequate contract or program management.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	The Agency continued efforts to build its capacity in planning and performance management by delivering 10 Managing for Results (MfR) workshops in FY 2011. Over 462 people have been trained to date and have improved their MfR skills and indicator selection. Out of the 462 people trained, more than two-thirds work in Missions currently preparing a Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The remaining participants are members of the Development Leadership Initiative. Four lessons of the MfR workshop focus specifically on indicator selection, data quality, setting baselines, targets and program development with hands-on exercises that allow participants to apply what they learn to real life development

	assistance scenarios. As of FY 2011, the MfR workshop has become an institutionalized part of the Agency's capacity building efforts to support ongoing improvement in the areas of planning and performance management. The Management Bureau's Office of Management Policy, Budget and Performance updated the FY 2011 curriculum to include monitoring and evaluation in high threat environments in accordance with current USAID policy.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date</b>	An additional 275 staff are targeted for training in MfR in Washington and regional hubs in FY 2012. In addition to the MfR training, two critical phases of the program cycle—Strategic Planning and Evaluation—have become an institutionalized part of the Agency's process for achieving development results. Improved guidance for Project Design and Implementation as well as for Performance Management will be fully implemented in FY 2012. To strengthen the role of Contracting Officer Technical Representatives' (COTR) in overseeing performance management, a new course for mid-level COTRs is being piloted in February 2012.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Results Reporting.</b> OIG audits have identified inaccurate or unsupported reported results. In 37 of the audit reports OIG issued in FY 2011, OIG noted that data reported by USAID operating units or their partners were misstated, not supported, or not validated.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	USAID/M/MPBP and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (State/F) undertook a review and revision of the Foreign Assistance Standard Indicators as part of the streamlining initiative in FY 2011. These indicators are used by all USAID operating units (OUs) to report on program performance. As a result of the review, major revisions were made to the indicator set, including elimination of some indicators, revisions to other indicators to improve the clarity and focus of the indicators, and creation of new indicators. A large component of this effort was the development of new indicator reference sheets which provide detailed definitions of the indicators, parameters for and limitations on data collection, and instructions to clarify the type of data expected to be submitted for each indicator. The FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report guidance also includes specific instructions to OUs on the standards for Data Quality Assessments. These actions are designed to emphasize the importance of accurate data collection and reporting at the mission level, and provide additional tools for OUs to use to improve data collection and reporting.  In addition, USAID is elevating the importance of program reporting and has strengthened the use and selection of indicators and targets in strategy and project development.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	In FY 2012, ADS 203 Assessing and Learning will be revised to incorporate new guidance and underscore the importance of selecting indicators that directly relate to the activities undertaken and the importance of accurate reporting.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Sustainability.</b> Sustainability is the capacity of a host-country organization to achieve long-term success and stability and to serve its clients and consumers without interruption and without reducing the quality of services after external funding ends. OIG audits have identified obstacles to project sustainability, with 11 audit reports disclosing sustainability weaknesses in FY 2011.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	Under the USAID Forward reform, USAID is focusing on strengthening the capacity of host country and local institutions by contracting with and providing grants to more varied local partners to ultimately create conditions where aid is no longer necessary. USAID realizes that enhancing local sustainability through foreign assistance is a long term undertaking.  USAID is also building capabilities by providing Local Capacity Development trainings. In FY 2011, USAID trained 190 people in 26 different operating units.  More specifically, in addressing OIG's audit findings that India did not have a sustainability plan, the India Mission stated that in collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA), the Mission is currently developing a transition/sustainability plan for the state society in Uttar Pradesh to ensure that USAID maintains influence over how the \$40.1 million in accumulated savings is spent and ensures they are spent for purposes consistent with the original program. The Mission is continuing a dialogue with SIFPSA begun in October 2011. They are currently taking the following actions:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Consultations and discussions with Government of India, Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Governing Board of the State Innovations in SIFPSA and SIFPSA leadership on transition plans;</li> <li>2) Consultations within USAID/India to develop plan of action (including Regional Legal Advisor, Controller, Program Support Office, Health Office, Front Office);</li> <li>3) Two firms were hired (PriceWaterhouse Coopers [PWC] and R. M. Lall and Company) to work on operationalization (PWC) and financial/legal (R.M. Lall) matters regarding the SIFPSA transition;</li> <li>4) USAID/India Mission Director meeting with newly appointed Government of UP Executive Director of SIFPSA to reach agreement on planned course of action (October 19, 2011).</li> </ol>
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:</b>	As part of the new project design guidance that will be rolled out in FY 2012, a sustainability assessment will be mandatory. The USAID/India Mission has identified two remaining items: (1) in November 2011, review the reports from the two firms and present a planned course of action to SIFPSA and government counterparts, and (2) in December 2011, hold a Governing Board of SIFPSA meeting to review and approve the planned course of action.
<b>Managing Acquisitions and Assistance</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Strategic Procurement Reforms.</b> Current strategies emphasize the importance of using partner country systems and strengthening local capacity and institutions. To assess the partner country systems, USAID established a Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF). Use of the framework will discharge USAID’s fiduciary duties, advance USAID’s broad development goals, and achieve measurable results jointly identified and agreed on with the partner country government. If USAID intends to use a partner country’s supreme audit institution (SAI), USAID needs to coordinate with the USAID OIG to ensure that the SAI can conduct audits in accordance with U.S. Government Auditing Standards.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	These broad strategic procurement reforms are intended to develop and use local country systems that are consistent with international standards of public financial management—not with U.S. standards, per se. In accordance with international agreements reached in Paris and Accra (2005 Paris Declaration and 2008 Accra Agenda for Action), USAID’s reform effort is designed to generally recognize (developed-world) international standards, as implemented locally. While USAID would expect there to be substantial overlap between U.S. Government Auditing Standards and those of the international community, these would not necessarily be identical in all respects.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:</b>	Subject to the above clarification, coordination with the USAID OIG on the Agency’s strategic procurement reforms is welcome, and the Agency looks forward to the OIG’s review and input. In accordance with Agency policy on the PFMRAF, there are many opportunities to consult with the OIG before conclusions are reached on the capacity of partner-country systems to manage USG funds. This falls solidly within the OIG’s statutory duty to coordinate and recommend policies designed to “promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness” in the administration of the Agency’s programs and operations (Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, Sec. 2) as well as within its oversight and enforcement functions.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.</b> USAID commonly uses cost-reimbursement contracts, which allow for payment of allowable incurred costs. However, these types of contracts place a heavy burden on USAID operating units to provide the monitoring necessary to provide assurances that U.S. taxpayer funds are used efficiently and effectively.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	In April 2011, USAID reported in its Acquisition Savings Plan to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a 21 percent reduction of total new awards in high-risk contracting mechanisms. In August 2011, a permanent chair was named for the new Acquisition and Assistance Review Board (AARB), formerly Contract Review Board (CRB). The Agency has begun developing guidance for the new AARB.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target</b>	The Agency will continue to monitor and reduce the number of cost-reimbursement type contracts whenever feasible. The guidance for the new AARB will be issued in October 2012,

<b>Completion Date:</b>	with initial applicability to acquisition actions. During the following six months, the Agency will assess the effectiveness of the new procedures and make decisions on including assistance actions in future AARB reviews.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Implementing Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12).</b> The OIG reported that USAID lacked the resources to comply with this U.S. Government-wide directive. Although USAID has since met the requirements for credentials that allow access to the buildings at headquarters, it has not yet met the requirement for credentials that enable access to information systems. Future challenges in this area include tailoring an implementation plan for USAID/Washington and overseas posts.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	Under OMB’s policy on continued implementation of HSPD-12 for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, in coordination with the Office of Security, formed a HSPD-12 Steering Committee to assure continuity of physical and logical access. An analysis of vendors was completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2011.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:</b>	During the first quarter of FY 2012, USAID will begin the pilot to implement logical access to the Agency’s information technology (IT) infrastructure. USAID’s intent is to issue federal Personal Identity Verification (PIV) and PIV-I cards to USAID employees ahead of OMB’s scheduled time line.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Consolidating IT Personnel and Infrastructure with the Department of State.</b> In FY 2010, USAID and DOS consolidated their IT personnel and infrastructure in Afghanistan and shifted USAID personnel to DOS’s network, OpenNet. Subsequently, USAID conducted a business study for consolidating USAID and DOS IT infrastructure at approximately 70 locations where both USAID and DOS have operations. The approach chosen as a result of this study invokes total integration of hardware, software, and support personnel. USAID is planning to conduct pilots at three locations starting in October 2011. USAID’s study identified potential critical risks associated with the consolidation effort—including weakening of system security and not attaining projected savings—that will require management attention.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	USAID and DOS are in the process of jointly (1) implementing pilots at three mission locations—Lima, Guatemala, and San Salvador—to validate the findings of the study and architecture, and (2) developing architecture for the Foreign Area Network as well as developing an overall governance structure for the solution.
<b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:</b>	Pending the results of pilots, USAID and DOS may decide to extend it to all USAID missions.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Safeguarding Classified Material.</b> In response to a November 2010 OMB memorandum that noted the “significant damage to our national security” caused by WikiLeaks disclosures, USAID conducted: (1) a self-assessment of the Agency’s handling of classified material; (2) an external review by the Information Security Oversight Office and the Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive (ONCE); and (3) a review by the OIG. All three of these efforts noted areas for improvement in safeguarding classified material.
<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Policy.</b> The recommendations of the ONCE to improve the policy, standards, operating procedures, processes and guidelines for classified operations were embraced by USAID. As a result USAID drafted new management policies for classified operations, communications security, cable room operations, conducting secure meetings and conferences, and personal electronic device management.  <b>Safeguard and Protection.</b> To assure secure system baselines, USAID re-imaged 131 classified system hard drives to the latest DOS ClassNet operating system baseline, between July and October 2011. Further, all system hard drive antivirus signatures were validated and current. The software was validated to ensure it actively monitors ClassNet systems. USAID performed an internal assessment of current infrastructure against future requirements. This assessment spanned user-classified processing systems, secure video telecommunications, secure voice, and controlled, secure print capability and protected distribution systems at future planned secure operations locations to harden protective capabilities of physical



	<p>connections. USAID planned, researched, and invested in thin client infrastructure, personal identification number (PIN)-secured networked print devices, TEMPEST-certified secure video teleconference with TEMPEST-certified secure Voice Over Internet Phone (VOIP) for both Secret and Top Secret-Sensitive Compartmented Information environments. USAID also purchased encryption device upgrades with appropriate administrative training packages to reinforce proper administrative capability within the Agency. USAID plans to be fully migrated to a thin client-managed environment by June 2012. In addition, USAID is developing a local model that adopts and mirrors the Defense Information System Agency safeguard and protective measures, to include implementation of minimum required, limited, designated Agency “trusted agents,” who will be authorized to reproduce classified documentation, and will be accountable for tracking, documenting, transferring to internal and external bureaus and/or agencies, and dispositioning media on behalf of USAID.</p> <p><b>Continuity of Operations Program.</b> USAID has initiated actions to fully implement thin client infrastructure to support classified computer processing and upgrade to Internet Protocol-based secure video telecommunications and voice capability no later than March 2012. The protected distribution systems will be installed to protect classified computing connections during non-operations hours.</p> <p><b>Accountability.</b> USAID developed a local inventory and labeling mechanism that resulted in 100 percent accountability of classified hardware, printers, and hard disk drives. All stand-alone computing devices were removed from the operational environment in July 2011.</p> <p><b>Training and Awareness.</b> The Chief Information Security Office and the Office of Security training coordinators jointly revamped initial and annual refresher training and tracking mechanisms. A baseline, automated training program will be developed, customized and implemented throughout the Agency, aimed at increasing awareness, automating annual training, and tracking and sending training reminders to users.</p> <p><b>Information Security.</b> Under Executive Order 13526, training has been developed for Original Classification Authorities (OCA). The training is designed to ensure OCAs are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in the classification, safeguarding, and declassification of classified national security information. Individuals authorized to hand-carry classified materials must carry with them a Form AID500-7, and a Courier Authorization Card. To ensure the safeguarding, control, and accountability of classified material and courier cards, effectively October 15, 2011, the Office of Security is the only office authorized to issue Courier Authorization Cards to USAID-designated couriers.</p> <p><b>Portable Electronic Devices (PED).</b> USAID developed a new policy which encompasses a risk-management approach that combines the use of security technology products with user awareness and procedural controls and measures to minimize the vulnerabilities inherent with PEDs.</p> <p><b>Counterintelligence and Insider Threat.</b> As outlined in Executive Order 13587, USAID developed an Insider Threat program called <i>Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information</i>.</p>
<p><b>Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:</b></p>	<p><b>Culture.</b> In response to assessments by ODNI and OIG, USAID formed a steering committee to oversee, recommend, and guide the Agency’s unified activities to address, direct and improve protection, safeguard, administration, accountability, inventory, and effective use of classified information and systems. The target completion date is June 2012.</p> <p><b>Capability.</b> USAID is soliciting expertise and input from all Agency security offices, business units, and bureaus to assure policies, culture, and activities support Agency business goals and objectives, encompass all 10 security domains, and result in well-rounded, vetted, and unified actions across the Agency.</p>

	<p><b>Competency.</b> USAID is reviewing strategy to align with Department of Defense 8570 Information Assurance training requirements to increase, train, and retain well-qualified, knowledgeable information assurance and IT staff. Classified equipment issue, safeguard, and protection responsibility will be assigned at the highest level in each USAID bureau. The target implementation date is June 2012. Agency policies related to personnel, physical, and industrial security programs; counterintelligence program; and PEDs are under technical review. USAID expects to formally approve them by June 2012. In addition, USAID will implement an Insider Threat Detection and Prevention program under Executive Order 13587. Business goals and objectives, encompass all 10 security domains, and result in well-rounded, vetted, and unified actions across the Agency.</p>
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## Management Challenges – Department of State

<b>Contracting and Procurement</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Staffing.</b> The Department’s primary acquisition organization, the Bureau of Administration’s Office of Acquisitions (AQM) has experienced an increase in the number of procurement transactions processed and an increase in the dollar value of procurement actions issued without a corresponding increase in contracting personnel to handle the workload.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	AQM hired over 59 employees and 44 contract staff since 2008 in contract officer/procurement-related positions.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	AQM will continue to assess its workforce. Through internal funding mechanisms (a one percent fee charged on all contracting services) and direct-hire authority through 9/30/2012, AQM will continue to adjust staffing to meet the Department’s procurement needs.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Administration and Oversight.</b> The Department’s administration and oversight of some contracts is inadequate, especially for accountability in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Tajikistan. Additionally, the Department must ensure contractors are properly chosen and work is properly conducted and monitored to help contain costs.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	The Department revised Contracting Officer Representative (COR) training to include more skills based, real world examples. Certification of CORs ensures that only trained personnel are assigned COR duties. Contract administration resources must now be planned for at the time of requisitioning on major services programs (over \$25 million per year). Personnel fulfilling COR roles must be evaluated on COR duties by management and the contracting officer. Exceptional CORs are rewarded with an annual award for excellence. Procurement data quality has been significantly improved.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	The Department will continue to focus on balancing its workforce and rebuilding core capabilities. Contracting Officer Representative training will be augmented with annual COR conferences to bring the community together. Past performance information must be improved and used to manage contractor performance. Past performance reporting will be centralized in the Office of Acquisition Management for more effective management.
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Monitoring of Grants.</b> The Department needs to improve monitoring of grantee performance in the area of refugee and humanitarian programs and democracy building activities.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	The Department implemented a Grants Management Review process to assess bureau and post-grant management operations. Grantee site visits have been increased with Department oversight organizations partnering with bureau grants officers on grantee reviews. Program evaluation guidelines have been issued by the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance (F) to assess program effectiveness.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	The Department will continue to improve grants management training by developing online training options to assist overseas grants operations.
<b>Coordinating and Overseeing Foreign Assistance</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Integrated Budget Planning.</b> In preparation for collaborating on the development of the FY 2014 Foreign Assistance budget, agreed upon roles and responsibilities for the Department and USAID should be developed and disseminated to avoid redundant or conflicting requirements for agency bureaus.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	The Department and USAID have engaged to determine the FY 2014 budget process and the respective roles of each agency and their offices, including a multi-year budgeting initiative as part of QDDR implementation and an initiative to streamline and integrate the FY 2014 budget planning process. An after-action review of the FY 2013 budget process was also conducted to inform and improve the FY 2014 process.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	The FY 2014 budget process for Foreign Assistance programs will begin in the first quarter of 2012. It is expected that that initiatives undertaken will have a substantial impact on rationalizing and streamlining the preparation of the budget, will result in detailed definition of respective agency and office roles, and will inform the FY 2014 budget formulation process.

<b>Diplomacy with Fewer Resources</b>	
<b>CHALLENGE</b>	<b>Consolidating State-USAID Management Platforms.</b> The goal of fully consolidating State-USAID management platforms remains an unaccomplished goal, despite some progress toward consolidation.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	A new Joint Management Board (JMB) was established to facilitate the consolidation of management support services between State and USAID and to address specific issues. As successor to the previous steering group, the Joint Management Council, the JMB is intended to be more streamlined and provide a strong single voice to both headquarters and field.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	The consolidation of management support services has been successful at posts where State and USAID are located in the same building or Embassy compound and where they are not collocated. The JMB will re-evaluate unresolved unconsolidated services across all posts and formally or informally contact posts to move forward with full consolidation by an agreed-upon deadline of September 30, 2012.
<b>Information Security and Management</b>	
<b>Challenge</b>	<b>FACTS Application.</b> The Department needs to ensure documents with respects to the FACTS application.
<b>Actions Taken</b>	The FACTS team received training on ITAB and identified data which are responsive.
<b>Actions Remaining</b>	Actions were completed after distribution of the draft summary report.

**Discontinued and Revised Indicators**

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counterterrorism</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards (Revised in FY 2011 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Revision</b>	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.

<b>OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. Measures for Afghanistan will be addressed more comprehensively in future HPPG and APG reporting.

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Good Governance</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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 <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp</a> .

<b>OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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 <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org">http://www.freedomhouse.org</a> .

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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."

<b>OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	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.

<b>OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>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)</b>
<b>Reason for Discontinuation</b>	The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.

## **Program Assessment Rating Tool Measures**

With conclusion of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Department of State and USAID have revised the group of representative indicators included in annual performance report to reflect current foreign assistance and Administration priorities. PART measures that remain applicable to current programs are identified in Table 5. Table 6 lists PART measures for Foreign Operations-funded programs that have been discontinued from annual performance reporting.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 5: Reported PART Measures for Foreign Operations-Funded Programs**

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Net enrollment rate for primary schools
<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>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 6: 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
<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 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>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

<sup>4</sup> A list of discontinued PART indicators from State Operations funded programs is available in the State Operations Volume of the FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification.



<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 first births to women under age 18
<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 for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with U.S. Government assistance
<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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**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	(\$ in thousands)														
	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,878,357	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	7,070,349
<b>Africa</b>	7,915,306	987,337	1,265,573	3,646,673	503,540	61,368	42,600	16,110	19,098	159,650	-	-	1,213,357	-	-
Angola	60,871	2,300	40,353	10,300	-	-	7,500	418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,990	2,557	28,197	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	75,467	-	-	74,443	-	-	-	685	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	17,886	-	5,988	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	-	11,652	-	-
Burundi	56,980	2,736	11,544	15,000	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	-	27,348	-	-
Cameroon	24,965	-	1,500	21,250	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	1,930	-	-
Cape Verde	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,775	-	-
Chad	90,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	399	-	-	-	89,564	-	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	112,827	-	-	93,305	14,715	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	4,718	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	288,166	-	86,046	39,635	45,915	6,000	1,000	500	300	21,520	-	-	67,250	-	-
Djibouti	13,391	4,000	400	1,800	-	-	-	372	1,996	-	-	-	4,823	-	-
Ethiopia	778,670	77,782	106,482	289,089	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	304,667	-	-
Gabon	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	165,885	92,568	62,543	9,000	-	500	-	825	449	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	25,017	7,000	17,469	-	-	500	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	786,621	75,813	75,345	498,760	-	-	2,000	8,000	929	998	-	-	124,776	-	-
Lesotho	33,236	-	6,400	26,650	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	215,814	-	32,340	2,800	124,532	-	16,000	522	7,173	5,000	-	-	27,447	-	-
Madagascar	77,579	1,350	52,797	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,932	-	-
Malawi	172,571	37,000	67,995	46,448	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	20,728	-	-
Mali	137,906	71,143	54,597	1,500	-	-	-	397	200	200	-	-	10,069	-	-
Mauritania	5,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	200	-	-	-	5,058	-	-
Mauritius	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	387,143	39,165	62,674	261,963	-	-	500	2,000	402	-	-	-	20,449	-	-
Namibia	103,272	-	1,946	101,122	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	52,045	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	49,479	-	-
Nigeria	632,464	55,791	101,971	471,227	-	1,250	-	1,013	1,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	207,886	49,482	42,415	109,072	-	-	-	559	300	-	-	-	6,058	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,813	44,600	51,253	1,535	-	-	-	1,026	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,302	-	-	500	6,500	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	11,908	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	(\$ in thousands)														
	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Somalia	144,963	-	1,547	-	19,627	-	-	2,000	-	-	75,300	-	46,489	-	-
South Africa	571,440	15,734	15,469	535,319	-	-	2,000	1,300	820	798	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	395,382	-	34,848	12,036	223,431	-	25,000	2,800	763	-	41,870	-	54,634	-	-
Sudan	238,626	-	-	-	26,393	-	2,000	1,100	-	-	-	-	209,133	-	-
Swaziland	59,799	-	6,900	52,700	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	509,650	75,193	89,222	336,254	-	-	450	-	455	200	-	-	7,876	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	472,070	60,586	75,349	309,084	-	-	235	-	608	300	-	-	25,908	-	-
Zambia	379,701	36,226	52,794	283,661	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	6,598	-	-
Zimbabwe	147,455	-	37,459	39,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,088	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	57,517	-	-	-	16,089	-	4,933	16,900	-	3,635	15,960	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	86,971	68,850	18,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,150	21,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,773	47,449	8,524	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	31,130	27,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	81,917	68,832	13,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>742,869</b>	<b>318,877</b>	<b>130,899</b>	<b>98,468</b>	<b>90,892</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,885</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>39,202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,527	-	2,100	-	36,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	75,408	24,000	32,460	3,000	12,000	-	-	2,940	260	748	-	-	-	-	-
China	17,800	7,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	205,727	123,995	37,191	5,250	-	-	10,520	7,000	1,811	19,960	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,224	1,455	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,900	200	-	-	-	1,669	-	-
Malaysia	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	537	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,441	6,198	-	-	-	-	-	250	997	2,996	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,493	-	-	-	3,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,333	79,055	32,437	-	-	-	2,065	9,525	1,971	11,970	-	-	7,310	-	-
Samoa	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,968	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,541	1,568	1,568	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	17,086	11,139	1,996	-	2,994	-	660	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	126,897	22,000	-	81,978	18,463	-	-	2,020	476	1,960	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,612	-	-	-	12,515	-	1,100	1,400	597	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,455	38,000	20,215	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	818,005	-	14,582	22,528	15,852	583,900	-	19,685	30,287	131,171	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	27,706	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	2,650	1,064	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,417	-	399	-	-	39,725	-	850	449	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,400	-	1,248	-	-	20,000	-	1,215	943	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	13,864	-	-	-	-	13,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48,727	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	1,250	986	4,491	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,778	9,481	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	956	3,493	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	8,862	-	-	-	8,362	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,992	5,988	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,695	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,088	-	-	850	-	65,800	-	2,575	1,895	15,968	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	998	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	85,428	-	-	-	-	79,000	-	750	678	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	2,794	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	28,203	-	-	-	-	22,650	-	520	1,041	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	399	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,295	-	-	-	-	19,500	-	400	898	1,497	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,927	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	1,000	455	1,472	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	36,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	33,932	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,974	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	66,138	-	8,488	2,300	-	54,350	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	48,939	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	1,150	893	1,896	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,397	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	748	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,243	-	3,997	19,378	-	86,261	-	2,700	1,925	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	41,805	-	450	-	2,495	37,860	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	32,635	-	-	-	2,495	29,890	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>Near East</b>	7,013,300	19,039	8,982	-	1,810,925	-	290,340	62,215	17,294	4,740,177	26,000	-	38,328	-	-
Algeria	9,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	953	-	-	-	8,232	-	-
Bahrain	17,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	435	15,461	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,563,775	-	-	-	249,500	-	1,000	4,600	1,275	1,297,400	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	471,796	-	-	-	325,700	-	114,560	29,800	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	678,184	-	-	-	362,274	-	250	12,500	3,760	299,400	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	186,351	-	-	-	84,725	-	19,500	4,800	2,476	74,850	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,654	-	-
Morocco	34,141	19,039	-	-	2,281	-	750	1,100	1,989	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	16,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,622	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	25,749	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500	175	1,950	17,124	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	550,128	-	-	-	395,699	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,429	-	-
Yemen	82,905	-	8,982	-	26,606	-	1,750	4,500	1,094	19,960	-	-	20,013	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,140	-	-	-	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	135,000	-	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	5,013,464	146,527	278,453	23,504	2,906,927	111,840	522,558	111,575	13,068	305,652	-	-	296,120	-	297,220
Afghanistan	2,620,823	-	69,660	250	1,967,509	-	400,000	69,300	1,555	-	-	-	112,549	-	-
Bangladesh	190,701	79,286	61,483	-	-	-	350	2,575	994	2,957	-	-	43,056	-	-
India	121,600	26,500	78,385	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,601	-	-	-	914	-	-
Kazakhstan	17,567	-	1,996	-	-	-	10,400	1,900	876	2,395	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	41,364	-	998	-	-	-	36,500	1,550	820	1,496	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,179	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	88,964	19,000	32,645	-	16,979	-	3,700	900	1,010	898	-	-	13,832	-	-
Pakistan	1,798,201	-	28,443	-	918,904	-	114,298	24,800	4,055	295,408	-	-	115,073	-	297,220
Sri Lanka	27,837	14,741	-	-	-	-	-	450	952	998	-	-	10,696	-	-
Tajikistan	44,482	-	1,248	-	-	-	40,290	1,725	469	750	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	11,012	-	399	-	-	-	8,500	1,075	288	750	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,335	-	2,196	-	-	-	8,250	600	289	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	(\$ in thousands)											Other*			
	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO		IO&P	FFP	IDA
Central Asia Regional	23,154	-	1,000	14,254	-	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	9,245	-	-	-	3,535	-	4,210	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,856,199</b>	<b>361,463</b>	<b>130,977</b>	<b>203,323</b>	<b>435,130</b>	<b>506,220</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>14,458</b>	<b>84,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	897	-	-	-	-	300	300	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	410	-	-	20	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	41,915	10,350	16,367	-	-	15,000	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	23,321	15,000	4,990	1,300	-	1,000	400	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	500	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	453,218	-	-	-	184,426	204,000	4,750	1,895	47,904	-	-	-	10,443	-	-
Costa Rica	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,996	18,103	9,043	9,250	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	24,254	17,270	-	-	-	4,500	-	400	499	-	-	-	1,585	-	-
El Salvador	29,778	23,904	3,086	20	-	-	-	1,521	1,247	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	110,161	49,325	18,068	-	-	3,992	-	192	499	-	-	-	38,085	-	-
Guyana	16,911	3,000	-	13,525	-	-	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	380,261	-	26,946	156,240	131,000	19,420	-	220	1,597	-	-	-	44,838	-	-
Honduras	56,017	42,266	10,988	1,000	-	-	-	765	998	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	7,589	5,350	1,200	300	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	178,145	25,000	3,455	-	18,000	117,000	5,700	1,006	7,984	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,065	16,400	5,891	897	-	-	-	538	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,984	-	-	-	-	-	150	738	2,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,806	5,500	-	-	-	500	-	407	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	96,581	49,789	9,123	50	-	31,500	2,000	619	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,337	11,231	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	213,579	-	-	-	76,704	109,008	11,400	-	16,467	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	28,562	17,000	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,835	47,445	5,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	9,819	4,530	5,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Asia Middle East Regional	29,631	18,491	5,490	650	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security (BFS)	248,306	248,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	978,928	96,830	12,974	-	30,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-167,235	863,270	142,631
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	66,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,949
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	208,852	181,000	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP)	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	320,991	-	320,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	329,079	-	329,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	351,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,290	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	78,471	78,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	105,552	-	-	-	105,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	222,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,546	5,260	54,453	118,740	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	18,000	17,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,744,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744,504
Reserve	16,288	6,432	-	-	9,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,339,164	-	-	1,339,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Representatives	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,990
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,740
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,283
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,407
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,177	2,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,334,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,144
Peace Corps	374,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,250
Millennium Challenge Corporation	896,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,454
African Development Foundation	29,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,441
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
Export-Import Bank	2,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-201,875														-201,875
Trade and Development Agency	49,900														49,900
International Trade Commission	81,696														81,696
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,155														2,155
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>1,948,181</b>														<b>1,948,181</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820														89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630														184,630
International Development Association	1,232,530														1,232,530
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-														-
Inter-American Development Bank	20,958														20,958
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950														24,950
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-														-
Asian Development Fund	-														-
African Development Bank	-														-
African Development Fund	109,780														109,780
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440														29,440
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														-
Asian Development Bank	106,373														106,373
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800														99,800
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-														-

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,573,664	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,768	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	8,156,143
<b>Africa</b>	7,075,274	1,000,552	1,369,802	3,370,638	607,731	-	85,900	43,250	14,315	16,118	243,968	-	323,000	-	-
Angola	58,665	-	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,855	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	655	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	24,225	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Burundi	31,885	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Cameroon	13,020	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	200	-	-	6,000	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,020	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	226,850	-	97,850	24,635	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	450	-	19,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	5,285	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	335	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	580,405	94,398	120,500	254,089	-	-	-	-	575	843	-	-	110,000	-	-
Gabon	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,183	95,568	66,500	9,000	-	-	-	-	765	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,300	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	652,200	92,000	78,150	468,760	-	-	2,000	8,900	890	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	199,766	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	490	6,500	5,000	-	15,000	-	-
Madagascar	67,600	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-
Malawi	161,233	26,500	70,000	46,448	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Mali	143,843	72,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-	-
Mauritius	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	380,489	37,165	65,200	255,239	-	-	500	2,000	385	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Namibia	90,934	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Nigeria	625,388	50,291	132,000	441,227	-	-	-	-	870	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	196,372	54,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,660	50,000	53,950	1,555	-	-	-	-	850	325	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,375	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Somalia	167,995	-	1,550	-	19,627	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	142,818	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500,268	14,734	10,000	469,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	815	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	470,206	-	44,210	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	800	-	58,000	-	15,000	-	-
Sudan	31,100	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,700	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	531,179	105,000	98,100	327,039	-	-	450	-	390	200	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,958	64,999	80,475	284,084	5,000	-	600	-	600	200	-	-	25,000	-	-
Zambia	368,097	28,726	55,375	283,661	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	101,408	-	41,500	34,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	80,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	19,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	68,398	50,566	17,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	66,100	45,500	9,800	800	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	78,082	64,582	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>694,181</b>	<b>285,990</b>	<b>135,750</b>	<b>80,968</b>	<b>88,115</b>	-	<b>24,645</b>	<b>34,315</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>35,658</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,100	-	3,000	-	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,050	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	260	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,000	105,000	37,750	3,250	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,800	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	825	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	547	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	142,435	81,055	33,000	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,850	14,555	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,054	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,325	988	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,893	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	650	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,070	-	-	-	12,515	-	5,895	1,100	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	65,440	33,700	23,000	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>714,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>20,678</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>513,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>29,425</b>	<b>106,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	22,650	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,250	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,750	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,057	-	-	-	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,900	14,400	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,070	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	950	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	62,935	-	8,500	1,300	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,650	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	113,878	-	4,000	19,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	31,200	-	1,050	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	8,053,023	16,539	6,000	-	1,589,430	664,000	67,395	18,009	5,663,650	28,000	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,125	-	-	-	900	-	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,200	-	-	-	500	-	700	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,500	-	-	-	250,000	1,000	4,100	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,683,345	-	-	-	299,400	500,000	31,945	2,000	850,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,950	-	-	-	360,000	500	11,750	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,150	-	-	-	84,725	24,000	5,050	2,375	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	200	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,144	16,539	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,805	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,854	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,699	-	-	-	395,699	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	68,456	-	6,000	-	26,606	11,000	3,750	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	75,000	-	-	-	50,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	5,006,033	126,286	192,400	21,254	2,833,465	112,811	452,814	105,930	14,040	305,033	42,000	-	42,000	-	800,000
Afghanistan	2,327,462	-	-	-	1,936,762	324,000	64,750	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	200,076	81,686	69,600	-	-	674	3,666	950	1,500	-	-	-	42,000	-	-
India	108,030	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	5,200	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	18,785	-	400	-	-	14,100	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,050	-	2,500	-	-	40,800	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,690	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	190	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	84,833	14,600	36,650	-	26,979	3,700	1,014	950	940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,101,908	-	-	-	864,700	116,000	20,800	5,000	295,408	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka	14,055	8,000	-	-	-	1,440	3,450	665	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,021	-	3,250	-	-	38,751	1,650	570	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,885	-	-	-	-	8,000	850	350	685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,940	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	600	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	(\$ in thousands)														
	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Central Asia Regional	18,874	-	1,000	14,254	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,811,464</b>	<b>330,285</b>	<b>105,491</b>	<b>189,363</b>	<b>466,541</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>568,270</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>67,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,330	6,500	14,100	-	-	7,500	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	17,240	12,000	-	1,300	-	3,000	-	300	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	383,015	-	-	-	179,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,665	37,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	315	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	30,110	12,300	7,750	9,250	-	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	19,830	14,000	-	-	-	-	4,500	500	380	450	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	28,204	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,050	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	95,185	46,325	17,600	-	-	5,000	-	-	760	500	-	-	25,000	-	-
Guyana	10,840	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	357,161	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	23,000	-	-
Honduras	56,966	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,700	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	330,125	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,635	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,989	8,900	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	790	399	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	760	1,840	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,730	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	380	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	83,550	45,000	5,000	-	-	-	28,950	2,000	620	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	34,240	11,640	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	190,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	90,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	14,000	10,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>18,530</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>															
Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security (BFS)	276,400	276,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	128,775	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	123,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,319,015	104,650	15,000	-	27,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,000	975,000	143,465
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	161,052	145,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources (ENR)	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP)	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	354,094	-	354,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	398,045	-	398,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,902,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,300
Reserve	188,481	86,000	29,368	-	13,521	-	-	5,000	-	54,592	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,859,959	-	-	1,859,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,033,690</b>														<b>1,033,690</b>
Peace Corps	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000

**Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Debt Restructuring	12,000														12,000
Export-Import Bank	-266,000														-266,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-197,010														-197,010
Trade and Development Agency	50,000														50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000														80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000														2,000
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>2,622,388</b>														<b>2,622,388</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820														89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630														184,630
International Development Association	1,325,000														1,325,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364														117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000														75,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000														25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670														4,670
Asian Development Fund	100,000														100,000
African Development Bank	32,418														32,418
African Development Fund	172,500														172,500
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000														30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														-
Asian Development Bank	106,586														106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000														135,000
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500														174,500

\* Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

	(\$ in thousands)														
	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,556,035	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	7,955,560
<b>Africa</b>	6,368,292	1,000,717	1,301,410	2,956,818	562,199	74,947	37,975	13,255	15,971	132,000	-	273,000	-	-	-
Angola	56,280	-	39,700	10,300	-	-	6,000	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	61,415	-	-	60,640	-	-	-	575	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,200	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Burundi	31,775	2,000	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Cameroon	17,000	-	1,500	15,250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	137,322	-	-	121,422	13,500	-	-	200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	228,988	-	89,700	37,238	50,100	5,250	500	400	200	15,000	-	30,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,815	1,700	-	1,800	-	-	-	315	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	351,271	91,782	106,900	54,089	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-
Gabon	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	179,304	109,154	60,300	8,700	-	-	100	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	21,600	5,700	15,500	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	459,538	92,940	79,400	277,402	-	1,800	6,150	750	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	27,714	-	6,400	21,224	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	169,207	-	30,700	695	105,200	15,662	-	450	6,500	2,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	66,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Malawi	145,768	19,000	70,400	45,098	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Mali	129,243	66,143	61,250	1,500	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	316,211	37,477	66,600	209,739	-	500	1,525	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	73,600	-	-	73,500	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	17,115	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	599,450	50,200	106,900	438,600	-	-	-	750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	201,886	53,600	43,500	104,086	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,772	33,900	53,400	1,397	-	-	-	750	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Sierra Leone	17,350	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Somalia	74,000	-	-	-	19,400	1,800	1,800	-	-	51,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	488,777	14,600	11,000	459,427	-	2,000	300	750	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	426,598	-	36,010	16,600	288,499	27,404	2,135	750	200	40,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Sudan	40,600	-	-	-	37,600	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,690	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	571,365	134,145	91,700	344,295	-	450	200	375	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	438,314	62,586	81,000	281,397	-	581	-	550	200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Zambia	380,030	26,700	57,100	295,930	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	130,205	-	38,000	38,605	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	79,315	-	-	-	18,400	17,500	18,015	-	3,400	22,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	77,116	50,566	26,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	19,174	19,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	55,442	45,150	9,600	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	27,192	23,700	2,000	1,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	72,900	58,500	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>659,970</b>	<b>299,749</b>	<b>133,250</b>	<b>79,146</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>18,682</b>	<b>29,720</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>35,488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,000	-	10,800	-	27,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,526	27,566	34,000	3,000	5,000	-	2,700	260	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	7,300	-	-	2,000	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,276	112,000	36,750	250	-	10,066	5,600	1,610	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,000	-	-	-	-	800	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,100	6,100	-	-	-	-	250	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,432	86,662	31,000	-	-	2,450	9,135	1,665	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,275	5,051	1,000	335	-	1,466	1,185	1,250	988	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	12,760	9,800	2,000	-	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	103,078	21,700	-	66,978	7,100	450	3,100	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	14,550	-	-	-	12,000	990	1,000	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2013 Request**

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	45,283	28,500	15,200	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	612,560	-	26,250	27,200	358,077	48,633	21,800	28,600	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	20,875	-	-	-	10,025	4,450	2,400	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	36,608	-	2,500	-	27,219	2,824	765	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,330	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	775	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45,541	-	-	-	28,556	6,735	4,750	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,200	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	68,700	-	4,000	-	42,660	4,000	1,840	1,800	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,668	-	-	-	42,544	10,674	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	16,445	-	-	-	9,812	1,663	470	900	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,680	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	5,261	-	-	-	335	1,826	1,400	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	25,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	51,961	-	10,750	-	36,229	4,182	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	28,063	-	-	-	19,913	3,000	2,450	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	850	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	104,407	-	7,900	27,200	53,957	4,100	2,350	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	22,560	-	1,100	-	21,137	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,561	-	-	-	20,911	400	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	8,991,012	19,676	9,500	-	1,394,350	957,894	58,497	18,945	5,736,150	26,000	-	-	-	770,000	-
Algeria	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)		Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Egypt		1,563,274	-	-	-	250,000	7,894	3,580	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq		2,045,197	-	-	-	262,850	850,000	30,347	2,000	900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel		3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan		670,600	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,800	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon		167,450	-	-	-	70,000	15,500	4,700	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya		1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco		32,606	19,676	-	-	-	1,500	1,720	1,710	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman		11,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,050	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia		36,600	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	1,300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza		440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen		76,650	-	9,500	-	38,000	4,000	4,050	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)		1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)		65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)		2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)		700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)		26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy		30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)		2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPE)		5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>		<b>5,288,494</b>	<b>130,695</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>2,877,066</b>	<b>754,619</b>	<b>92,145</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>360,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800,000</b>
Afghanistan		2,505,020	-	-	-	1,849,270	600,000	54,250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh		199,489	86,000	64,900	-	-	674	3,365	900	1,650	-	-	42,000	-	-	-
India		98,310	15,500	69,500	7,000	-	-	5,050	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan		14,900	-	2,500	-	6,892	1,471	1,530	707	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic		46,725	-	4,000	-	32,819	6,156	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives		3,026	2,000	-	-	-	-	450	176	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal		75,100	14,000	38,200	-	17,000	3,330	825	900	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan		2,227,596	-	-	-	928,250	124,000	19,346	6,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka		16,520	10,900	-	-	-	1,440	3,104	626	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan		37,405	-	7,500	-	19,125	7,255	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan		6,725	-	-	-	4,640	550	500	350	685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan		12,595	-	4,000	-	5,512	743	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional		22,138	-	1,000	18,780	2,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional		20,650	-	-	-	11,200	9,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional		2,295	2,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>		<b>1,651,770</b>	<b>348,928</b>	<b>86,816</b>	<b>175,219</b>	<b>434,200</b>	<b>476,450</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>62,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)		Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Argentina		814	-	-	-	-	-	270	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize		1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia		22,215	7,515	9,500	-	5,000	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil		6,195	2,000	-	1,300	-	2,000	270	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile		1,080	-	-	-	-	-	270	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia		331,825	-	-	-	155,000	142,000	3,250	1,575	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica		1,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba		15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic		29,840	13,300	6,750	9,025	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador		21,310	16,000	-	-	-	4,500	-	360	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador		41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala		93,570	56,000	17,100	-	-	2,000	-	720	750	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Guyana		6,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti		339,963	-	25,100	131,543	141,000	17,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	23,000	-	-	-
Honduras		58,150	49,000	4,500	1,000	-	-	-	650	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		5,398	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico		269,499	23,000	-	-	35,000	199,000	3,950	1,549	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua		13,099	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama		3,655	-	-	-	-	-	135	720	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay		5,860	5,000	-	-	150	-	-	360	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru		73,665	47,300	-	-	-	23,300	500	565	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname		225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas		180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago		180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay		450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela		3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean		35,200	12,600	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional		180,885	-	-	-	85,200	81,000	4,685	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional		29,711	13,500	5,391	10,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional		45,738	38,213	7,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional		13,500	9,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>		<b>22,400</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)</b>		<b>36,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Bureau for Food Security (BFS)</b>		<b>304,300</b>	<b>304,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Counterterrorism (CT)</b>		<b>117,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>		<b>2,242,035</b>	<b>116,435</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,600</b>
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>		<b>64,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>															
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	182,700	169,200	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources (ENR)	14,250	-	-	-	14,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (JTIP)	18,720	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	355,929	-	355,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	380,545	-	380,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	68,763	68,763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	156,557	-	-	-	-	156,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	327,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,300	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	101,000	-	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	196,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	71,000	91,100	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	50,337	50,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,675,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675,400
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	2,085,837	-	-	2,085,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>1,540,645</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,540,645</b>
USAID Capital Investment Fund	134,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,900
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	50,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,045
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,181,571</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,181,571</b>
Peace Corps	374,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Export-Import Bank	-359,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-359,100
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-192,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-192,116
Trade and Development Agency	57,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,600
International Trade Commission	82,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,139
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>2,625,344</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2,625,344</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	129,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,400
International Clean Technology Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500

**Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Asian Development Bank	106,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,799
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	134,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,000
Strategic Climate Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Country / Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)**

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>		297,220	6,573,778	3,882,871
Complex Crises Fund		-	30,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance		-	30,000	-
Economic Support Fund		-	2,801,462	1,037,871
South and Central Asia		-	2,801,462	1,037,871
Afghanistan		-	1,936,762	1,037,871
Pakistan		-	864,700	-
Foreign Military Financing		-	1,102,000	911,000
Near East		-	850,000	900,000
Iraq		-	850,000	900,000
South and Central Asia		-	197,408	-
Pakistan		-	197,408	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs		-	-	11,000
Reserve		-	54,592	-
Global Security Contingency Fund		-	50,000	-
International Disaster Assistance		-	150,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance		-	150,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		-	943,605	1,050,000
Near East		-	503,605	850,000
Iraq		-	500,000	850,000
Yemen		-	3,605	-
South and Central Asia		-	440,000	200,000
Afghanistan		-	324,000	200,000
Pakistan		-	116,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance		-	229,000	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration		-	229,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		-	120,657	-
Africa		-	7,750	-
Kenya		-	7,750	-
Near East		-	7,500	-
Iraq		-	5,000	-
Yemen		-	2,500	-

**Country / Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)**

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	43,000	-
Afghanistan	-	23,000	-
Pakistan	-	20,000	-
<b>CT - Counterterrorism</b>	-	57,407	-
<b>Reserve</b>	-	5,000	-
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	297,220	800,000	800,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	297,220	800,000	800,000
Pakistan	297,220	800,000	800,000
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	-	81,000	-
<b>Africa</b>	-	61,000	-
Somalia	-	51,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	10,000	-
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	-	20,000	-
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	-	6,554	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	6,554	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expense</b>	-	259,500	84,000
<b>USAID Management</b>	-	259,500	84,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	-	4,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	-	255,000	84,000

## Objective, Program Areas Summary

FY 2011 Actual - FY 2013 Request

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>		31,596,032	33,917,586	33,749,120
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>		8,768,584	10,594,467	10,681,033
1.1	Counter-Terrorism	520,843	517,866	447,933
1.2	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	328,134	313,033
1.3	Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	8,457,214	8,652,872
1.4	Counter-Narcotics	779,100	678,000	675,266
1.5	Transnational Crime	90,397	85,591	73,318
1.6	Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	527,662	518,611
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>		2,516,898	2,596,346	2,839,068
2.1	Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	950,642	1,106,138
2.2	Good Governance	973,639	905,538	1,002,278
2.3	Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	233,658	236,841
2.4	Civil Society	553,571	506,508	493,811
<b>3 Investing in People</b>		9,967,765	10,559,535	9,608,481
3.1	Health	8,630,159	9,072,794	8,575,805
3.2	Education	916,274	1,105,782	747,968
3.3	Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	380,959	284,708
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>		4,836,473	4,405,430	4,582,727
4.1	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	342,690	421,330
4.2	Trade and Investment	185,164	184,417	201,382
4.3	Financial Sector	92,656	80,566	70,501
4.4	Infrastructure	1,258,017	929,975	1,025,620
4.5	Agriculture	1,389,113	1,400,569	1,467,067
4.6	Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	506,862	531,229
4.7	Economic Opportunity	158,824	193,736	189,724
4.8	Environment	827,117	766,615	675,874
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>		3,803,897	4,091,449	3,790,212
5.1	Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	3,894,209	3,645,084
5.2	Disaster Readiness	142,811	150,041	111,683
5.3	Migration Management	43,988	47,199	33,445
<b>6 Program Support</b>		1,702,415	1,670,359	2,247,599
6.1	Program Design and Learning	165,695	134,059	706,834
6.2	Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	1,536,300	1,540,765

**Objective, Program Areas by Account**  
FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,596,032	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	3,788,024
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,768,684	98,879	-	-	488,966	128,476	1,154,713	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	1,350	-	-	373,272
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	520,843	24,000	-	-	8,820	-	1,030	269,891	-	215,952	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	305,758	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	2,752	-	-	17,340	35,172	509,343	162,921	105,542	5,147,854	304,390	-	-	-	297,220
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	779,100	29,754	-	-	168,661	4,776	575,264	-	246	399	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,397	6,930	-	-	2,886	11,320	69,076	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	35,443	-	-	291,249	49,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,052
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,516,898	237,789	-	-	1,430,005	257,173	439,093	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	133,528
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	43,096	-	-	153,559	68,034	434,938	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	39,466
2.2 Good Governance	973,639	102,707	-	-	801,809	55,304	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,664
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building	231,285	36,795	-	-	127,513	27,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,180
2.4 Civil Society	553,571	55,191	-	-	347,124	106,038	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,218
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,967,765	503,951	2,498,000	5,334,310	1,215,977	68,490	-	-	-	-	-	171,100	175,937	-	-
3.1 Health	8,630,159	91,368	2,483,000	5,334,310	351,056	47,546	-	-	-	-	-	169,250	153,599	-	-
3.2 Education	916,274	387,442	-	-	505,508	15,935	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	5,539	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	25,141	14,970	-	359,413	5,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,799	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,836,473	1,634,935	-	-	2,569,228	232,376	-	-	-	-	-	156,590	243,344	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	11,551	-	-	391,164	16,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	185,164	72,351	-	-	87,889	18,324	-	-	-	-	-	6,600	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	92,656	16,280	-	-	62,852	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,258,017	36,828	-	-	1,190,270	28,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,617	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,389,113	767,332	-	-	360,988	44,547	-	-	-	-	-	84,775	216,246	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	92,762	-	-	238,230	90,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,824	81,126	-	-	62,043	7,869	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	1,786	-	-
4.8 Environment	827,117	556,705	-	-	175,792	13,335	-	-	-	-	-	58,590	22,695	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,803,897	23,537	-	-	82,702	9,225	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	1,077,719	863,270	1,744,504
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	500	-	-	79,377	9,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,210	768,270	1,700,576
5.2 Disaster Readiness	142,811	23,037	-	-	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	18,509	95,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	43,988	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,928
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,702,415	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165,695	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

**Objective, Program Area by Account**  
FY 2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	33,917,586	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	4,500,065
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,594,467	68,598	-	-	580,903	125,541	1,371,473	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	1,350	-	-	934,226
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	517,866	12,825	-	-	23,000	-	-	288,891	-	212,000	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	328,134	-	-	-	-	26,205	-	291,929	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,457,214	600	-	-	19,449	40,318	817,631	150,000	105,788	6,089,610	383,818	-	-	-	850,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	678,000	21,400	-	-	165,500	3,988	486,767	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	85,591	6,200	-	-	4,091	8,050	67,075	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	527,662	27,573	-	-	368,863	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,226
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,596,346	179,538	-	-	1,416,091	242,091	608,232	-	-	-	-	21,655	1,500	-	127,239
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950,642	28,717	-	-	211,051	66,077	583,142	-	-	-	-	21,655	-	-	40,000
2.2 Good Governance	905,638	81,273	-	-	737,325	55,100	25,090	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	5,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building	233,658	21,412	-	-	152,020	21,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,489
2.4 Civil Society	506,508	48,136	-	-	315,695	99,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,559,535	651,568	2,625,000	5,542,860	1,359,700	53,696	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	159,956	-	-
3.1 Health	9,072,794	135,925	2,607,500	5,542,860	441,707	30,956	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	147,091	-	-
3.2 Education	1,105,782	482,643	-	-	604,453	16,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	380,959	33,000	17,500	-	313,540	6,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,356	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,405,430	1,551,225	-	-	2,297,045	193,853	-	-	-	-	-	155,945	207,362	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	342,690	10,112	-	-	322,671	9,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	184,417	60,267	-	-	104,078	14,822	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	80,566	12,471	-	-	55,353	11,787	-	-	-	-	-	955	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	929,975	19,663	-	-	881,137	26,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,400,569	815,441	-	-	363,852	28,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,056	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,862	58,416	-	-	278,224	86,222	-	-	-	-	-	82,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	193,736	73,397	-	-	105,953	4,776	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	2,110	-	-
4.8 Environment	766,615	501,458	-	-	185,777	9,140	-	-	-	-	-	60,240	10,000	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,091,449	24,083	-	-	78,347	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,097,182	975,000	1,902,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,209	-	-	-	74,772	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051,000	900,000	1,856,900
5.2 Disaster Readiness	150,041	22,284	-	-	3,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	46,182	75,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	47,199	1,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,400
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,670,359	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	134,059	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund



**Objective, Program Area by Account**  
FY 2013 Request

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	33,749,120	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	4,148,645
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,681,033	82,805	-	-	611,105	1,703,194	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	1,198	-	-	-	912,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	447,933	14,250	-	-	16,500	-	228,088	897	187,000	-	1,198	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	313,033	-	-	-	23,688	-	279,345	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,652,872	1,200	-	-	14,930	1,148,297	128,000	101,746	6,184,599	249,100	-	-	-	-	825,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	675,266	29,438	-	-	149,633	494,580	-	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	73,318	7,022	-	-	5,738	60,317	135	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	518,611	30,995	-	-	400,616	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,839,068	338,069	-	-	1,600,391	803,308	-	-	-	-	14,680	1,020	-	61,000	20,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,106,138	63,447	-	-	249,415	770,096	-	-	-	-	14,680	-	-	8,500	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,002,278	134,951	-	-	820,095	33,212	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	-	3,000	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	236,841	54,959	-	-	159,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	8,600
2.4 Civil Society	493,811	84,712	-	-	371,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,608,481	411,392	2,504,000	5,350,000	1,059,729	-	-	-	-	-	164,880	115,480	-	3,000	-
3.1 Health	8,575,805	73,539	2,491,000	5,350,000	391,141	-	-	-	-	-	164,000	103,125	-	3,000	-
3.2 Education	747,968	322,353	-	-	421,625	-	-	-	-	-	880	3,110	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	284,708	15,500	13,000	-	246,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,245	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,582,727	1,658,245	-	-	2,545,296	-	-	-	-	-	143,642	229,544	-	6,000	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	421,330	22,925	-	-	398,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	201,382	74,797	-	-	120,684	-	-	-	-	-	5,901	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	70,501	18,585	-	-	51,291	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,025,620	34,665	-	-	988,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,467,067	871,428	-	-	377,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,568	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	531,229	119,035	-	-	343,013	-	-	-	-	-	67,181	-	-	2,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	189,724	77,683	-	-	100,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	-	-	4,000	-
4.8 Environment	675,874	439,127	-	-	165,712	-	-	-	-	-	62,035	9,000	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,790,212	28,035	-	-	69,921	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	1,053,956	960,000	-	1,675,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,645,084	100	-	-	66,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,000	890,000	-	1,643,690
5.2 Disaster Readiness	111,683	26,200	-	-	3,627	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	8,956	70,000	-	-
5.3 Migration Management	33,445	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,710
<b>6 Program Support</b>	2,247,599	6,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	1,540,645
6.1 Program Design and Learning	706,834	6,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,540,765	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,645

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

**Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	770,000
<b>Near East</b>	-	-	770,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	65,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-	-	5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	700,000

Congressional Budget Justification

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS

## **Annex: Regional Perspectives**



Fiscal Year 2013

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## Africa Regional Overview

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2013 budget request reflects United States policy priorities in Africa and the U.S. vision for using American diplomatic and development resources: to promote peace and stability; to advance good governance and economic development; and to address critical issues such 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 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have recovered quickly from the global financial crisis, and the International Monetary Fund has projected that the growth rate in Africa will increase in 2012 to nearly 6%. On the other hand, the region's progress toward democracy and good governance continues to be characterized by moderate decline according to the 2011 Freedom House "Freedom in the World" index measuring political rights and civil liberties. On the positive side, Niger and Zambia experienced peaceful transitions in political power last year, Liberia and Nigeria conducted internationally recognized free and fair elections, and Cote d'Ivoire's political stalemate was resolved. However, The Gambia experienced serious deterioration in its freedom rating following seriously flawed elections, the electoral process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was troubled, and a trend of backlash against the media, civil society and political opposition was seen across countries such as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda. Looking forward, elections in Kenya and possibly Zimbabwe during 2012 will highlight the challenges of consolidating democracy in countries beset by complex ethnic and political disputes exacerbated by years of mistrust and violence.

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 the age of five, for example, fell by 14 percent between 1990 and 2008 (from 184 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 144 deaths in 2008); this trend is expected to continue with the expanded coverage of interventions to address malaria and 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 64 percent in 2008. 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,915,306	7,075,274	6,368,292	-706,982
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	68,750	-	-68,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	7,750	-	-7,750
Peacekeeping Operations	-	61,000	-	-61,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	<b>7,915,306</b>	<b>7,006,524</b>	<b>6,368,292</b>	<b>-638,232</b>
Development Assistance	987,337	1,000,552	1,000,717	165
Economic Support Fund	503,540	607,731	562,199	-45,532
Food for Peace Title II	1,213,357	323,000	273,000	-50,000
Foreign Military Financing	19,098	16,118	15,971	-147
Global Health Programs - State	3,646,673	3,370,638	2,956,818	-413,820
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,265,573	1,369,802	1,301,410	-68,392
International Military Education and Training	16,110	14,315	13,255	-1,060
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	61,368	85,900	74,947	-10,953
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	42,600	35,500	37,975	2,475
Peacekeeping Operations	159,650	182,968	132,000	-50,968

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Africa Regional Overview</b>	<b>7,915,306</b>	<b>7,075,274</b>	<b>6,368,292</b>	<b>-706,982</b>
<b>Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>1,850</b>
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	7,150	9,000	1,850
<b>Africa Maritime Security</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Foreign Military Financing	3,635	2,000	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	-	2,000	2,000	-
<b>Africa Military Education Program</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PRACT)</b>	<b>20,299</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>723</b>
Economic Support Fund	2,039	2,000	2,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,000	2,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,300	7,800	8,523	723
Peacekeeping Operations	9,960	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-30</b>
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	270	-30
<b>Safe Skies for Africa</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Trafficking in People (TIP)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-150</b>
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	900	-100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	-	-50
<b>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>25,722</b>	<b>-3,078</b>
Development Assistance	22,000	12,500	10,500	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	3,500	4,000	3,500	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,300	8,800	9,222	422
<b>West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-3,800</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,433	16,800	13,000	-3,800
<b>Africa Regional Democracy Fund</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	4,300	4,300	4,300	-
<b>Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	-	1,300	1,300	-
<b>Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	2,750	2,750	2,750	-
<b>Conflict Minerals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	-	650	650	-
<b>Kimberley Process</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,400	1,400
<b>Other</b>	<b>7,835,789</b>	<b>6,982,374</b>	<b>6,278,477</b>	<b>-703,897</b>
Development Assistance	965,337	988,052	990,217	2,165
Economic Support Fund	487,451	587,731	543,799	-43,932
Food for Peace Title II	1,213,357	323,000	273,000	-50,000
Foreign Military Financing	15,463	14,118	12,571	-1,547
Global Health Programs - State	3,646,673	3,370,638	2,956,818	-413,820
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,265,573	1,369,802	1,301,410	-68,392
International Military Education and Training	16,110	14,315	13,255	-1,060
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	56,435	63,550	57,447	-6,103
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,700	26,350	19,960	-6,390
Peacekeeping Operations	143,690	224,818	110,000	-114,818

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Africa Regional Overview</b>	7,915,306	7,075,274	6,368,292	-706,982
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	387,613	501,300	360,826	-140,474
<b>Development Assistance</b>	39,636	23,298	27,555	4,257
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	22,750	12,825	11,250	-1,575
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,886	10,473	16,305	5,832
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	66,769	100,801	81,603	-19,198
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,539	16,500	6,000	-10,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	5,825	825	-5,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	1,200	1,100	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	58,705	77,276	73,678	-3,598
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	19,098	16,118	15,971	-147
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,098	16,118	15,971	-147
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	16,110	14,315	13,255	-1,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,864	14,315	13,255	-1,060
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	246	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	43,750	59,550	52,467	-7,083
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,000	57,750	50,792	-6,958
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,200	1,050	1,050	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,550	750	625	-125
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	42,600	43,250	37,975	-5,275
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	25,600	25,950	23,595	-2,355
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	900	1,170	270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,400	16,400	13,210	-3,190
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	159,650	243,968	132,000	-111,968
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	159,650	243,968	132,000	-111,968
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	261,185	272,520	313,934	41,414
<b>Development Assistance</b>	89,859	62,609	104,293	41,684
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,700	3,100	9,833	6,733
2.2 Good Governance	39,813	33,758	50,290	16,532
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	18,602	6,343	13,720	7,377
2.4 Civil Society	24,744	19,408	30,450	11,042
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	153,708	183,561	187,161	3,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	25,092	27,865	22,228	-5,637
2.2 Good Governance	75,582	76,460	87,470	11,010
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	19,900	42,040	38,312	-3,728

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	33,134	37,196	39,151	1,955
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>17,618</b>	<b>26,350</b>	<b>22,480</b>	<b>-3,870</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,618	26,350	22,480	-3,870
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,386,388</b>	<b>5,285,511</b>	<b>4,624,670</b>	<b>-660,841</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>264,660</b>	<b>298,005</b>	<b>198,684</b>	<b>-99,321</b>
3.1 Health	53,110	76,130	46,050	-30,080
3.2 Education	209,550	219,875	152,634	-67,241
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>100,900</b>	<b>137,100</b>	<b>104,158</b>	<b>-32,942</b>
3.1 Health	21,000	39,000	19,171	-19,829
3.2 Education	76,300	94,100	77,404	-16,696
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,600	4,000	7,583	3,583
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>108,582</b>	<b>109,966</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>-46,366</b>
3.1 Health	92,986	98,101	56,425	-41,676
3.2 Education	2,484	2,509	890	-1,619
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13,112	9,356	6,285	-3,071
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>3,646,673</b>	<b>3,370,638</b>	<b>2,956,818</b>	<b>-413,820</b>
3.1 Health	3,646,673	3,370,638	2,956,818	-413,820
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,265,573</b>	<b>1,369,802</b>	<b>1,301,410</b>	<b>-68,392</b>
3.1 Health	1,265,573	1,369,802	1,301,410	-68,392
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>973,303</b>	<b>975,970</b>	<b>1,063,786</b>	<b>87,816</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>592,729</b>	<b>616,640</b>	<b>669,685</b>	<b>53,045</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	36,813	30,156	41,671	11,515
4.3 Financial Sector	9,133	5,743	9,100	3,357
4.4 Infrastructure	16,934	6,971	12,165	5,194
4.5 Agriculture	363,660	416,500	448,000	31,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,906	5,250	28,895	23,645
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,633	6,500	5,923	-577
4.8 Environment	148,650	145,520	123,931	-21,589
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>181,163</b>	<b>185,269</b>	<b>188,277</b>	<b>3,008</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,458	20,300	21,000	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,500	6,500	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	5,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	72,806	68,000	58,000	-10,000
4.5 Agriculture	67,320	45,208	48,208	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,392	26,239	31,995	5,756
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,687	8,522	5,274	-3,248
4.8 Environment	7,500	8,500	11,800	3,300
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>199,411</b>	<b>174,061</b>	<b>205,824</b>	<b>31,763</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	2,617	2,196	1,976	-220
4.5 Agriculture	172,313	159,755	194,848	35,093
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,786	2,110	-	-2,110
4.8 Environment	22,695	10,000	9,000	-1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>906,817</b>	<b>39,973</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>-34,897</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	453	-	500	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>905,364</b>	<b>38,973</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>-35,397</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	891,943	35,000	-	-35,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,421	3,973	3,576	-397

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Africa Regional Overview</b>	<b>7,915,306</b>	<b>7,075,274</b>	<b>6,368,292</b>	<b>-706,982</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>387,613</b>	<b>501,300</b>	<b>360,826</b>	<b>-140,474</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	54,889	55,275	40,845	-14,430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	900	1,170	270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	252,837	354,376	226,053	-128,323
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,446	1,050	1,050	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,250	1,950	1,725	-225
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	75,591	87,749	89,983	2,234
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>261,185</b>	<b>272,520</b>	<b>313,934</b>	<b>41,414</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	48,410	57,315	54,541	-2,774
2.2 Good Governance	115,395	110,218	137,760	27,542
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	38,502	48,383	52,032	3,649
2.4 Civil Society	58,878	56,604	69,601	12,997
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,386,388</b>	<b>5,285,511</b>	<b>4,624,670</b>	<b>-660,841</b>
3.1 Health	5,079,342	4,953,671	4,379,874	-573,797
3.2 Education	288,334	316,484	230,928	-85,556
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for	18,712	15,356	13,868	-1,488



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Vulnerable Populations				
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>973,303</b>	<b>975,970</b>	<b>1,063,786</b>	<b>87,816</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,458	20,300	21,000	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	36,813	34,656	48,171	13,515
4.3 Financial Sector	9,133	9,743	14,600	4,857
4.4 Infrastructure	92,357	77,167	72,141	-5,026
4.5 Agriculture	603,293	621,463	691,056	69,593
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	31,298	31,489	60,890	29,401
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,106	17,132	11,197	-5,935
4.8 Environment	178,845	164,020	144,731	-19,289
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>906,817</b>	<b>39,973</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>-34,897</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	891,943	35,000	-	-35,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	14,874	4,973	5,076	103
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>506,354</b>	<b>277,690</b>	<b>279,720</b>	<b>2,030</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	217,252	87,296	84,428	-2,868
6.2 Administration and Oversight	289,102	190,394	195,292	4,898

## 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 and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism, which includes 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, al Shabaab and others to impose their radical ideology on the moderate and tolerant populations of the region.

Stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia, and Somalia will incorporate training on human rights and gender-based violence. Police and military professionalization programs, particularly in South Sudan, will also help to prevent conflict and maintain regional stability. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will complement these efforts through regional activities that address the complex range of development problems that undermine stability across Africa.

Peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, and South Sudan 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.

U.S. assistance will strengthen both the police and justice sectors to 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.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2013, the United States will seek to fortify its support to key processes and institutions that are critical to accountable governance and stability in Africa, and promote governance systems that enable sustainable socioeconomic progress.

The biggest governance challenge in Africa during FY 2013 will be the consolidation and strengthening of the newly independent and democratic nation of South Sudan. The United States will continue to build the capacity of government institutions in South Sudan, and support the peaceful resolution of disputes in and around the oil-producing border regions.

Supporting peaceful and legitimate elections will also be a priority in FY 2013. The United States will support election officials, civil society, political parties, and the media to prepare for, monitor, and conduct credible elections in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. Post-elections, U.S. assistance will continue to support Kenya and Zimbabwe as they pursue and implement reforms to move toward post-transition governmental institutions and systems.

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 strengthen national and regional institutions essential for improving democracy and governance in the region. Desired outcomes of assistance include consolidation of democratic policies and practices, 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 in other sectors, and strengthen the voices of progressive African countries in regional organizations such as the African Union.

### **Investing in People**

As a key component of the Global Health Initiative, 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 to address the epidemic where two-thirds of the people living with HIV/AIDS reside. As of September 2011, 3.8 million Africans have received life-saving antiretroviral treatment under PEPFAR. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) 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 five years, and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic loss in Africa. In 2010, over 27 million people were protected through indoor residual spraying, over 17 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets were procured, and five million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women were distributed. Major U.S. 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, non-governmental 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 2010 alone, U.S. efforts contributed to more than 1.35 million people achieving first-time access to an improved water source in Africa, and nearly 2 million people having first-time access to improved sanitation. Across sub-Saharan Africa, about 10 billion liters of water have been treated, with Zambia (2.2 billion), and Rwanda (1.95 billion) among the largest treatment recipients. FY 2013 assistance 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 work directly with communities, local governments, and utilities responsible for service provision, but will also focus support on regional associations such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and the African Water Association, helping to strengthen their capabilities and programs.

An educated population is critical to promoting changes in governance institutions, human capacity, and economic systems. 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. FY 2013 funding will focus on basic education activities that will assist Africa in meeting the Millennium Development Goals for education, and build on shifts begun during FY 2012 to realign existing programs and design new ones to contribute to the goals of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Education Strategy. Programs will focus on improving the quality of education by focusing on improving reading skills and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. 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**

Many African countries have been experiencing rapid, poverty-reducing growth for over a decade. This growth not only reduces poverty and hunger, but also creates jobs (especially for a growing and somewhat disaffected youth), and provides the resources to expand health and education services. Africa is expected to continue to experience growth, but growth is also fragile, especially in the face of slowing global economic growth. The United States will support African countries' efforts to sustain 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 (FTF) initiative dedicates resources to addressing the nutrition and food security problems facing Africa's poor. The FY 2013 request will support sustainable, comprehensive, 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. In FY 2013, FTF will be also focused in crisis-prone areas of countries to help prevent future crises and improve economic resiliency, including in

Kenya and Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa. Supporting the Horn of Africa's recovery from the devastating drought crisis continues to be a high priority within the region.

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. U.S. assistance will also concentrate on reducing greenhouse gas emissions while sustaining economic growth under GCC, Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Initiative, which helps strengthen capacity at the national level to develop emissions baselines and trajectories, enabling them to make choices about economic growth and emissions pathways. This initiative will be enhanced through on-the-ground investments in projects in access to clean energy, energy efficiency, and improved land management that help reduce or sequester greenhouse gas emissions.

### **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.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

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.

## Angola

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Angola, one of three countries in Africa that maintain a Strategic Partnership Dialogue with the United States, possesses a capable military that today ensures its role as a stabilizing regional force. Yet, despite its immense potential, Angola's development indicators remain among the worst in the world, with two-thirds of the population living in poverty. U.S. assistance will focus on preventing major infectious diseases, strengthening health systems, increasing access to family planning and reproductive health services, and building capacity within non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in health advocacy and health service delivery. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote stabilization and security sector reform.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	60,871	58,665	56,280	-2,385
Development Assistance	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	10,300	10,300	10,300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,353	40,500	39,700	-800
International Military Education and Training	418	365	280	-85
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	7,500	6,000	-1,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Angola</b>	60,871	58,665	56,280	-2,385
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,918	7,865	6,280	-1,585
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	418	365	280	-85
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	418	365	280	-85
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	7,500	7,500	6,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	7,500	6,000	-1,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	300	-	-	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	300	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	300	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	52,653	50,800	50,000	-800
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	10,300	10,300	10,300	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	10,300	10,300	10,300	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>40,353</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>-800</b>
3.1 Health	40,353	40,500	39,700	-800

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Angola</b>	<b>60,871</b>	<b>58,665</b>	<b>56,280</b>	<b>-2,385</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,918</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>-1,585</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,918	7,865	6,280	-1,585
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>300</b>	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	300	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>52,653</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-800</b>
3.1 Health	50,653	50,800	50,000	-800
3.2 Education	2,000	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>-29</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	804	903	909	6
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,872	3,519	3,484	-35

### 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 the destruction of unstable and excess ordnance and weapons, including anti-personnel landmines, while building capacity within the Angolan agencies responsible for addressing these issues. Humanitarian landmine clearance of roads and in rural areas allows for the safe return of refugees and improves economic opportunities, and increases access to social services. U.S. assistance will also bolster professionalism in the Angolan armed forces and promote goodwill between Angolans and Americans.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will support continued military professionalization, including a focus on English language training and training on the importance of reduction of the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the Angolan military. 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. U.S. assistance will fund the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) clearing 1.5 million square meters of land and roads, and the destruction of 10,000 weapons, including 70 tons of excess munitions, stockpiled by the army and air force in densely populated areas.

## **Investing in People**

As many as one million Angolans died, 4.5 million were internally displaced, and another 450,000 had fled the country by the end of the civil war in 2002. The country's infrastructure and public service systems were in ruins. Lack of access to quality health and education services has constrained the social development of Angola's population. Child and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world, with almost one child in five not surviving to age five, while maternal mortality is 610 per 100,000 live births. The high fertility rate of 5.8 births per woman and lack of access to clean water contributes to the problem. 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, in collaboration with Angola's public and private sectors, as well as civil society, to help prevent the spread of this disease before it rises to the devastating rates seen in neighboring countries within the region.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The U.S. Government has partnered with the Government of Angola and other stakeholders to support the development of an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable health system and a strong workforce capable of providing quality health care services to all Angolans under the Health Systems Strengthening approach. U.S. assistance will support investments in quality health service delivery by providing capacity-building for Angolan NGOs working in this sector, which will complement the implementation and procurement objectives of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative. Funding will also continue to work with the Angolan Ministry of Health (MOH) to build institutional capacity, while simultaneously strengthening provincial and district level systems.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: 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.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Activities will continue to support the MOH with polio surveillance, routine immunizations, and nationwide health campaigns.
- Family Planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (RH): Health systems that provide access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis will be strengthened. Health care providers will receive training in the provision of long-term family planning methods. USAID will purchase contraceptives and provide logistic technical assistance to complement MOH efforts to achieve country contraceptive security.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A formal program review was conducted of the humanitarian demining and weapons destruction programs in FY 2011, which included financial audits of all three implementing partners, as well as the verification of clearance, the recording and reporting of the

number of weapons destroyed, and the impact of the program. Multiple site visits were conducted to monitor the IMET-funded HIV/AIDS training programs.

During FY 2011, all of the activities in the health program underwent quarterly pipeline analyses that examined spending rates to ensure that resources were being efficiently programmed. In addition, all activities under these sectors produced approved Performance Monitoring Plans, which were used to gauge progress during the Portfolio Implementation Reviews held in November 2011. U.S. staff also conducted field visits to directly examine progress, interview stakeholders, and ensure program compliance. Several program evaluations, including the overall performance of the Family Planning program and a nationwide health systems assessment were carried out during FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program reviews concluded that NADR funds were being used effectively and efficiently, improving and hastening access to demined areas throughout the country. IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building are moving in the right direction. Additionally, the Angolan military's U.S.-funded HIV/AIDS reduction programs continue to benefit Angola and improve the U.S – Angola relationship.

Within the Health Portfolio, the evaluation of the FP Program identified the need for change in the FP program from service delivery assistance to a focus on FP policy, guidelines, and advocacy at the central level, in the context of HSS. The findings of the 2010 evaluation of the Angolan health system informed the USAID health sector strategy for 2011-2015 and provided various recommendations for the MOH and its new Angolan district health strategy. The Strengthening Angolan Systems of Health (SASH) program focuses on HSS and direct capacity building base on findings outlined in this assessment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Formal program reviews of the humanitarian demining and weapons destruction programs informed funding decisions under the NADR account to clear high and medium impacted communities, perform surveys of suspected hazard areas, conduct mine risk education campaigns, and safely destroy weapons and munitions throughout Angola. IMET funding will be used to assist the Angolan military in its efforts to develop an internal English language instruction program less dependent upon U.S. assistance and reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in their military.

The PEPFAR Partnership Framework will continue to boost activities in HIV/AIDS prevention and increase the amount of strategic information available to improve planning and decision-making for the national program.



## Benin

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Benin is a model of democracy in West Africa. Presidential elections in March 2011 and legislative elections a month later were peaceful and benefited from strong citizen participation and robust press freedom. However, poor health care, low quality of public education and insufficiently transparent governance persist as obstacles to national development. The United States supports efforts to improve the health of Beninese families by reducing the malaria disease burden, improving the health of mothers and young children, and strengthening the health system. Additionally, U.S. assistance provides support to Benin's defense and military capacity enhancement, thereby enabling the country to maintain domestic peace and security, while contributing to regional stability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,990	28,630	23,710	-4,920
Development Assistance	2,557	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,197	28,400	23,500	-4,900
International Military Education and Training	236	230	210	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Benin</b>	30,990	28,630	23,710	-4,920
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	236	230	210	-20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	236	230	210	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	236	230	210	-20
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	30,754	28,400	23,500	-4,900
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,557	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,557	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	28,197	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3.1 Health	28,197	28,400	23,500	-4,900

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Benin</b>	30,990	28,630	23,710	-4,920
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	236	230	210	-20

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	236	230	210	-20
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>30,754</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>-4,900</b>
3.1 Health	28,197	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3.2 Education	2,557	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,996	1,725	950	-775
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,081	2,330	1,805	-525

### **Peace and Security**

Benin is a substantial contributor to multilateral peacekeeping operations in Africa and is willing to take part in additional peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Benin has assumed a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea, a key U.S. objective in the region. Department of State programs will support efforts to ensure regional stability by professionalizing the military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2013 International Military Education and Training funds will continue to support the development of a professional, apolitical, and well-trained military that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance its peacekeeping capacity. U.S. assistance will support professionalization training at the Army Staff College and Army War College. It will also be used for defense resource management training and Naval Staff College training.

### **Investing in People**

Benin's health system is structured geographically to provide nearly every citizen access to basic health services, but quality of services remains poor due to a weak overall health system. Malaria is the single most significant cause of death in children under the age of five. Maternal mortality remains high, with no significant reduction over the last decade. Under-five mortality has decreased, but high neonatal mortality persists. Modern contraceptive prevalence, at six percent, is very low even by West African standards. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has been stable over the last five years. U.S. assistance will support improved planning and implementation of key national programs focused on malaria, mother and child health, HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning, and will complement national efforts to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will help strengthen Benin's health system by building the capacity of its public health system to provide quality services at the decentralized level, and support private health care providers to align their services with national norms.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing global malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set. Assistance will focus on prevention and treatment, including indoor residual spraying, universal distribution of bed nets, procurement of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and prevention of malaria in pregnant women.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funding will support proven, high-impact and low-cost interventions that improve maternal health, neonatal survival, childhood immunizations, and the provision of community case management and/or referral of common childhood illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** Assistance will expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan the number and spacing of their children, including the timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth and state stability. USAID/Benin will focus on commodity support, with an emphasis on injectables and other longer-term family planning methodologies. A small portion of FP/RH funds will be directed towards the surgical repair of obstetric fistulas.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, the USAID Mission to Benin conducted routine activities to monitor programmatic and financial performance and reached a number of evaluation milestones, such as the following:

- A performance evaluation showed that coverage of maternal and child health, and family planning interventions has improved, but there continue to be gaps in sustainability and gender equality.
- A program audit of the malaria program recommended several actions to improve data collection and reporting, commodity management and project site visits.
- Quarterly program reviews assessed progress on program activities, and surveys provided data on how commodities and supplies are reaching and benefitting the intended end-users. One survey assessed the readiness of rural hospitals to initiate and sustain malaria interventions.
- An assessment of the commodity supply chain used by the Ministry of Health indicated that USAID-supported reforms have resulted in better supply chain performance at the central level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities summarized above led to the following targeted actions:

- Lessons learned in the Integrated Family Health Project were used in the development of the Benin GHI Country Strategy and will be used to develop new activities for integrated mother and child health and family planning.
- Actions following the malaria program audit led to the tightening of data collection and protection protocols, re-training of staff in data collection, and the resolution of commodity management issues that will enhance future program implementation.
- The results of the supply chain assessment led to a re-orientation of ongoing reform activities towards Ministry of Health regional depots.
- In FY 2012, Benin will participate in the multi-country impact evaluation of malaria interventions to reduce under-five mortality. The final evaluation of integrated case management of common childhood diseases will help refine approaches to addressing the acute health worker crisis through task-shifting to community health workers. Data from Benin's fourth Demographic and Health Survey that will be completed in 2012 will provide a baseline for the next generation of projects for the health sector in Benin.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 budget request includes the nationwide scale-up of selected malaria activities. A review of the results of the Triage, Evaluate and Treat Urgently (TETU) approach for children with complicated malaria showed that the approach could reduce malaria deaths in young children by up to 40 percent.

The evaluation of integrated family health activities showed that capacity building at the Ministry of Health's central level is required to support field activities. It also showed that the urban poor now have less coverage than the rural poor. As a result of these findings, the FY 2013 budget request includes funding for new activities targeting capacity building and the urban poor.

## Botswana

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Botswana is one of the United States' strongest, most outspoken allies in Africa and offers a powerful model for the region and the world of a stable, democratic African nation. Botswana still struggles with one of the world's highest HIV/AIDS rates, a pressing need to diversify its diamond-dependent economy, and expanding relations with other nations increasingly interested in Botswana's untapped coal reserves. United States' foreign policy priorities in Botswana include managing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including its impact on women and vulnerable citizens, and reinforcing strong civil-military relations to maintain robust bilateral ties and encourage Botswana's support for regional security.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	75,467	66,855	61,415	-5,440
Foreign Military Financing	339	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360
International Military Education and Training	685	655	575	-80

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Botswana</b>	75,467	66,855	61,415	-5,440
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,024	855	775	-80
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	339	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	339	200	200	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	685	655	575	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	685	655	575	-80
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360
3.1 Health	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Botswana</b>	75,467	66,855	61,415	-5,440
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,024	855	775	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,024	855	775	-80

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360
3.1 Health	74,443	66,000	60,640	-5,360
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,338</b>	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,607	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,731	-	-	-

### **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 continues to host regional military exchanges that promote a spirit of regional cooperation, and is the most reliable supporter 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, which is an ideal platform for supporting peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance expands connections with Botswana's military leaders and supports Botswana in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations. Assistance also improves professionalization of the military, enhancing 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 senior and mid-level professional military education schools such as 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 25 percent among adults between 15 and 49 years old, one of the highest rates in the world. It is estimated that more than 300,000 Botswanans are living with HIV/AIDS.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance will support the goals of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State: 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) were done in 15 locations throughout the country, mostly with local non-governmental organization (NGO) sub-partners. DQAs were also introduced to the Government of Botswana (GOB) Districts through Centers for Disease Control (CDC) activities with the Ministry of Local Government. In FY 2012, DQA activities with the GOB will be further developed and standardized.

Portfolio Reviews were done for each project. Post also completed a final evaluation of a three-year project that supported orphans and vulnerable children, and is completing a bio-behavioral surveillance survey to identify and understand the size and locations of most at-risk populations and determine their impact on the transmission of HIV in Botswana.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A recent 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 treating and preventing mother-to-child transmission, as compared to the approach for programs where critical gaps remain, including tuberculosis/HIV and medical male circumcision. Evaluation findings have been used to select focus regions and populations for programs that will have the greatest impact on reducing the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Botswana.

IMET funding requests are based on reviews at U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and in Washington to evaluate program performance against the goals stated in AFRICOM's annual Commander's Intent and assess country-specific projections for resources needed to further U.S. objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Continued U.S. support for the Botswana Defense Force through the IMET and FMF programs remains key to sustaining one of the most professional militaries on the continent which in turn serves as a regional role model and consistent partner.

PEPFAR 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.

Moving forward, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will seek to directly fund some of the local NGOs which have been beneficiaries of USAID capacity-building programs and are now ready to transition to more direct ownership, with the eventual goal of creating programs that are completely locally supported.

## 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 181 out of 187 countries in the 2011 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. About 80 percent of its 15.8 million people reside in rural areas, with the vast majority depending on subsistence agriculture. Malnutrition persists at a crisis level for a high percentage of children in several regions. The lack of basic health care and potable water engender serious health problems. U.S. assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on increasing food security for mothers and children in food deficit areas, improving the education of girls, strengthening malaria control and reproductive health services, addressing threats of meningitis and influenza, increasing production of high potential agricultural zones, enhancing access to markets, and increasing investment in land and rural productivity. Support for counterterrorism and strengthening border security are of growing importance in Burkina Faso.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>24,225</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>-3,025</b>
Food for Peace Title II	11,652	15,000	15,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,988	9,000	6,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	246	225	200	-25

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>17,886</b>	<b>24,225</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>-3,025</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-25</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-25</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	225	200	-25
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	246	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,658</b>	<b>16,304</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>-3,750</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>7,304</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>-750</b>
3.1 Health	5,282	6,795	6,554	-241
3.2 Education	388	509	-	-509
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
3.1 Health	5,988	9,000	6,000	-3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>750</b>
4.5 Agriculture	5,982	7,696	8,446	750



## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	17,886	24,225	21,200	-3,025
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	246	225	200	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	225	200	-25
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	246	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	11,658	16,304	12,554	-3,750
3.1 Health	11,270	15,795	12,554	-3,241
3.2 Education	388	509	-	-509
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,982	7,696	8,446	750
4.5 Agriculture	5,982	7,696	8,446	750
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	575	1,400	1,100	-300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	575	1,100	1,100	-

### 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 and is a partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program. It has supported U.S. efforts against terrorists in the Sahel since 2006 and became a partner in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership in 2009.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will help professionalize the Burkinabe military by training military leaders in human rights, civilian-military relations, and other officer professionalization courses. 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. The increased professionalization will enhance the capacity of Burkina Faso to contribute to peacekeeping on the continent and to counterterrorism efforts.

### Investing in People

The high level of poverty in Burkina Faso presents huge development challenges. Indicators for health and education are improving, but remain low. Acute malnutrition rates are among the highest in West Africa; historical malnutrition 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 36 percent. Adult literacy rates (less than 29 percent average for all, and 22 percent for women in 2007 according to the United Nations) 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 citizens. Malaria is a leading public health problem in Burkina Faso. In 2010, malaria accounted for about 48 percent of all outpatient consultations, 60 percent of all hospitalizations, and 47 percent of all deaths nationwide. The situation in children under five is worse, with malaria accounting for 52 percent of consultations, 78 percent of hospitalizations, and 65 percent of deaths. A high annual population growth rate of about 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 2013, corresponding to year two and three of two separate five-year programs, 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:** Resources will support maternal and child health and nutrition, such as improving child feeding and hygiene practices; expanding access to services that prevent and treat childhood illnesses; and increasing dietary diversity and quality. Training in construction of improved cook-stoves will improve indoor air quality and the health of adults and children involved in meal preparation in households and school canteens.
- **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 Program (GHP):

- **Linkages with Global Health Initiative (GHI):** Assistance provided through the GHP 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.
- **Presidential Malaria Initiative:** U.S. assistance 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 increase coverage among vulnerable groups and reduce malaria-related morbidity. The FY 2013 request level for Burkina Faso does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made when the FY 2013 operating year budget is set.

## **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 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 highly variable rainfall and drought is recurrent, the country has suffered historically from frequent food shortages and consequent lower annual economic growth. About 80 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 years two and three of two separate five-year programs 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 three-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) threshold program, Burkina Faso's five-year, \$481 million MCC compact program entered into force on July 31, 2009. This compact program seeks to reduce poverty by building roads to open up high-potential agriculture production areas, improving rural land tenure, increasing access to markets and rural credit, and aiding farmers with agricultural and irrigation projects. Food for Peace Title II funds in the economic growth sector and regional USAID programs operating in Burkina Faso reinforce the MCC investment, maximize impacts without duplicating efforts, and support Burkina Faso's prospects for a possible second compact.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Data quality assessments, regular monitoring, and 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 strong development investments in terms of results achieved for the funds disbursed. Baseline surveys for one higher education activity and one Food for Peace Title II program were conducted in FY 2011, and one will be conducted for the other Food for Peace program in FY 2012. An external impact evaluation of a girls' education activity will be finalized in FY 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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 both current five-year Food for Peace Title II programs in Burkina Faso. Accordingly, these comprehensive evaluation reports documented lessons learned that were applied to current 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. 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 Countering Violent Extremism activity under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Program. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network and Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel track food security issues and inform Title II Food for Peace programmatic choices. Food for Peace Title II monitoring in FY 2012 helped shape the United States' Sahel Food Insecurity Response Strategy for the FY 2012 Food Crisis, which in turn affects some Food for Peace Title II resources as part of the larger U.S. Government contingency plan.

A West Africa Cotton Improvement Program evaluation revealed the role cotton farming plays in food security, both in terms of contributing to income generation and the frequent use of the fertilizer provided in the cotton package that goes to improve food crop production. This evaluation helped to shape the

extension of a regional USAID response in Burkina Faso and improved agricultural programming. A USAID Development Credit Authority assessment of Burkina Faso's agriculture credit sector will help shape Title II and regional agriculture programs in FY 2013 and ensure continued coordination with MCC efforts. A FY 2011 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) assessment of food monetization led to improved coordination between USDA and Title II Food for Peace monetization activities in Burkina Faso. An Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance evaluation in FY 2011 used performance data from emergency responses to 2009 flooding and 2010 nutritional emergencies to better prepare for future emergencies in Burkina Faso.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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. A significant portion of assistance will be used to strengthen short and long-term food security, improving Burkina Faso's agricultural productivity, nutrition, and child and maternal health. Burkina Faso has been a leader in taking advantage of regional agriculture trade and marketing programs showing significant improvement in producer associations.

## Burundi

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Burundi, the private sector, civil society, and Burundi's development partners focus on promoting economic growth and development, and improving social conditions for Burundians, which will be advanced by facilitating the country's integration into the East African Community (EAC). Despite being one of the poorest countries in the world, the Government of Burundi (GOB) strives to attain Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold status by improving scorecard indicators across all sectors. U.S. foreign assistance will promote private sector-led economic growth, emphasizing agricultural production and trade (particularly within the EAC Common Market); improve health care delivery; combat HIV/AIDS; reduce malnutrition in children under the age of two years; strengthen good governance and government effectiveness; and build the capacity of Burundi to maintain peace and security both at home and elsewhere in Africa. Women and youth will be prioritized in all development assistance programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	56,980	31,885	31,775	-110
Development Assistance	2,736	-	2,000	2,000
Food for Peace Title II	27,348	10,000	10,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	15,000	5,000	5,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	11,544	16,560	14,500	-2,060
International Military Education and Training	352	325	275	-50

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burundi</b>	56,980	31,885	31,775	-110
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	352	325	275	-50
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	352	325	275	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352	325	275	-50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	-	500	500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	39,297	31,560	26,380	-5,180
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	12,753	10,000	6,880	-3,120
3.1 Health	12,753	10,000	6,880	-3,120
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	15,000	5,000	5,000	-
3.1 Health	15,000	5,000	5,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>16,560</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>-2,060</b>
3.1 Health	11,544	16,560	14,500	-2,060
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>4,620</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,736	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,120</b>	<b>3,120</b>
4.5 Agriculture	5,797	-	3,120	3,120
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,798	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>56,980</b>	<b>31,885</b>	<b>31,775</b>	<b>-110</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352	325	275	-50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>39,297</b>	<b>31,560</b>	<b>26,380</b>	<b>-5,180</b>
3.1 Health	39,297	31,560	26,380	-5,180
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>4,620</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	8,533	-	3,120	3,120
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,798	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>755</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,368	300	645	345
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,134	1,590	2,000	410

### Peace and Security

Burundi is gradually professionalizing both its military and police forces. The integration of large numbers of former rebel militia members 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 to modernize and professionalize its security forces. With U.S. government support, Burundi contributes peacekeepers to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which has made it a target of the Al Shabaab terrorist organization.

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, U.S. assistance will help to improve health services delivery to military personnel who serve as peacekeepers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support the long-term professionalization of the Burundian military, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and rule of law through military training courses.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Burundi faces significant challenges in the area of democracy, human rights, and governance despite democratic progress made since emerging from civil war less than a decade ago. U.S. assistance will help to strengthen mechanisms to control corruption, protect and extend civil liberties, and promote 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.

- Funding will facilitate implementation of the GOB's national strategy to combat corruption, and support civil society organizations that promote anti-corruption, regulatory reform, and government effectiveness. U.S. resources will help promote women's economic rights and equal opportunity. This funding may also be used to address an overconcentration of power in the executive and the closely linked ruling party.
- 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 improve accountability and transparency of governance, potentially through increased capacity of civil society and media to monitor the government, strengthened government accountability and transparent systems and processes, and an improved environment for free and fair political competition.

### **Investing in People**

Burundi suffers from poor maternal and child health; insufficient reproductive health care, family planning services and information; nonexistent or damaged health services infrastructure; a critical shortage of trained health care professionals; and the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Burundi currently ranks near the bottom on most United Nations indices of vital statistics. U.S. assistance programs in conjunction with the GOB, private sector, civil society, and other donors are helping to reduce the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and improve early childhood nutrition as well as maternal and child health.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - State and USAID:

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Burundi will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and support programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance 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.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance will focus on prevention of malaria, especially for women and young children, one of the leading causes of illness in Burundi. Resources will be used to target malaria through vector control activities including the distribution and promotion of the correct use of insecticide-treated bed nets, establishment of a functional insectary/animal house, and associated entomology laboratory. Other activities include strengthening of malaria laboratory diagnosis, community case management, preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy, improved pharmaceutical and logistics management, and combined support for capacity building within the National Malaria Control Program.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Funding will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Funding will also be used to expand services, train health personnel, and increase contraceptive supplies and distribution.

**Food for Peace Title II:** U.S. food aid assistance will continue to support 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. U.S. assistance will focus on health and nutrition activities that strengthen improvements in beneficiary household's health and nutritional status achieved through past Food for Peace programs in Burundi.

### **Economic Growth**

Approximately 90 percent of Burundi's population lives in rural areas and depends on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. With Food for Peace Title II resources, U.S. assistance will continue to support improved agriculture production and enhanced household food security. 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 and the six-year National Agriculture Investment Plan adopted by the GOB in July 2011.

**Development Assistance (DA):** 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. All programs will target women and youth.

In the context of Burundi's economic integration into the East African Community, USAID will identify Burundi's comparative advantage and support development of regional markets for agricultural products with a high potential for trade and revenue generation.

**Food for Peace Title II:** Resources will support the 2008-2012 achievements of the Multi-Year Assistance Program in Burundi in the watersheds of the three target provinces, and possibly other areas. The program will equip local communities with improved varieties of cassava cuttings resistant to both Mosaic and Brown Streak diseases, which are serious threats to the cassava crop in Burundi.

USG programming will assist in the mitigation of the Bananas Xanthomonas Wilt disease, a major threat to banana plantations in Burundi. Activities will also support the GOB livestock sector. In addition, USG funds will strengthen associations that promote new GOB -prioritized crops including potatoes, corn, bananas, and rice.



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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts annual portfolio reviews 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 also conducted a Local Capacity Development Assessment in November 2011. The GOB and development partners jointly conducted a review of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy that is expected to serve as a basis for alignment with GOB development efforts. USAID also contributed substantial resources to a Demographic and Health Survey, which provides reliable, data for program planning purposes in the health sector. Information from this survey informs programming decisions, including targeting appropriate populations. Lastly, Burundi prepared and submitted a GHI Country Strategy, which was approved by the GHI Operations Committee September 2011. All health activities will be aligned with that guiding document.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses sectoral and other assessments as the foundation for planning and budgeting future activities. For example, based on key findings in the Health Sector Assessment, USAID continues to assist the GOB in decentralizing health care systems and helping women and children through programs on nutrition, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. The Democracy and Governance Sector Assessment recommended ongoing support for good governance and civil society programs. The Economic Growth Assessment and feasibility study supported 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. foreign assistance programming proposes to make use of cross-sectoral synergies and linkages, wherever possible, to capitalize on best-practices. Investments in the health sector will continue programming in initiatives where indicators demonstrate greatest achievements, especially maternal and child health, malaria, and HIV/AIDS.

## Cameroon

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cameroon is rich in natural resources, including oil, timber, and minerals, and untapped agricultural potential; a transportation hub for goods to Chad and Central African Republic; a haven for refugees from war-torn neighboring countries; and favorably disposed to cooperation on maritime security and counterterrorism. It has seen improvements in its human rights record, but some problems persist. Its relatively diversified economy has more than doubled during the last decade, but endemic corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and government inefficiency constrain its growth. The percentage of HIV-positive individuals in Cameroon is one of the highest in the Central Africa region. U.S. assistance programs seek to: combat HIV/AIDS by focusing primarily on prevention of mother-to-child transmission; and improve Cameroon's security forces, especially in the area of combating maritime crime and transnational terrorism.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	24,965	13,020	17,000	3,980
Food for Peace Title II	1,930	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	21,250	11,250	15,250	4,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	285	270	250	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cameroon</b>	24,965	13,020	17,000	3,980
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	285	270	250	-20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	285	270	250	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	270	250	-20
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,750	12,750	16,750	4,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	21,250	11,250	15,250	4,000
3.1 Health	21,250	11,250	15,250	4,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,930	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,930	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,930	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cameroon</b>	24,965	13,020	17,000	3,980
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	285	270	250	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	270	250	-20
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,750	12,750	16,750	4,000
3.1 Health	22,750	12,750	16,750	4,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,930	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,930	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,747	225	105	-120
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,706	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,041	150	105	-45

### Peace and Security

U.S. peace and security assistance to Cameroon will focus on enhancing Cameroon’s capacity to defend its territorial integrity and contribute to regional and maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Programs will support training, including English language instruction, to help develop a professional military that respects human rights and understands the principles of good governance and democracy. Increased professionalization will enhance Cameroon’s ability to support security in the Gulf of Guinea.

### Investing in People

Improving the health of its population remains a priority for the Government of Cameroon, as highlighted in its National Health Development Plan (NHDP) 2011-2015. Cameroon has also recently developed an ambitious HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan 2011-2015, which focuses on scaling up treatment coverage, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and prevention of new infections in most-at-risk populations, and other vulnerable populations. Unfortunately, national commitments have not translated into significant financial investments in the health sector. The Government of Cameroon currently allocates less than six percent of its national budget to the health sector, which is far below the World Health Organization’s recommendation of 15 percent in order to meet health sector Millennium Development Goals. Multilateral and bilateral assistance is helping to meet some of the nation’s health needs and compensate for the public spending gap.

Global Health Programs (GHP) – State and USAID: Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cameroon 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/West Africa Regional Health Office monitored implementation of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Program through site visits, a mid-term assessment with recommendations, data quality assessments, and a formal portfolio review. Monitoring activities were also documented through various PEPFAR reporting processes, including the country operational plan, semi-annual program report, and annual program report for FY 2011. USAID also carried out an assessment of Cameroon's pharmaceutical management system. Activities in Peace and Security will be evaluated by the Defense and Security Cooperation Agency on an annual basis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The HIV/AIDS Prevention Program is using an integrated behavior biological surveillance survey for high-risk populations to adjust program implementation and inform country-level strategic planning. Information from the pharmaceutical management system assessment is being used to develop a new USAID activity focused on strengthening this area.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The U.S. Government began implementing several research projects in FY 2012 in order to improve on program planning and decision-making, with regard to the HIV/AIDS portfolio. As part of the FY 2012 country operational plan process, agencies implementing PEPFAR-funded activities were requested to carry out a thorough pipeline analysis to assist in projecting future financial indicators. GHP funds requested for FY 2013 will continue to target activities associated with four strategic pillars: prevention of mother-to-child transmission, prevention in most-at-risk populations, blood safety, and health systems strengthening, which represent the best use of U.S. resources within the Cameroonian context.

# 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 transatlantic narcotics trade. Maritime security, domain awareness, and border control, as well as the crosscutting areas of bilateral engagement and development in Cape Verde are of the highest priority for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of Cape Verde's military to respond more effectively to maritime security challenges. In addressing maritime security, 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	123	120	100	-20
International Military Education and Training	123	120	100	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cape Verde</b>	123	120	100	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	123	120	100	-20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	123	120	100	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	123	120	100	-20

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cape Verde</b>	123	120	100	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	123	120	100	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	123	120	100	-20

### Peace and Security

The level of professionalism and technical competency among Cape Verde's military and security forces is limited. U.S. resources will address this by training Cape Verdean military personnel in the United States and in Cape Verde, 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 efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The IMET program primarily supports the U.S. goal of professionalizing Cape Verde's military. This training has many goals for both the short and long term, including the development of a small, 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 security, search and rescue, and disaster preparedness; and improving the interoperability and engagement between United States and Cape Verde armed forces in counterterrorism operations.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In October 2010, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) completed a five-year, \$110 million compact agreement with the Government of Cape Verde to help the country achieve its overall national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private-sector-led growth. MCC funds 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, as well as 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 2012. On December 15, 2011, MCC approved for Cape Verde a \$66.2 million second compact, which is scheduled to be signed in Praia in February 2012. The Compact will focus on water, sanitation, and land management.

## Central African Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Central African Republic sits at the heart of a volatile and poor neighborhood and has a long history of development, governance, and human rights problems. Significant portions of its territory remain uncontrolled and ungoverned, with the presence of multiple armed actors creating insecurity in much of the north and northeast. The Lord's Resistance Army continues to terrorize civilians in the southeastern part of the country. While the 2008 Inclusive Political Dialogue and subsequent peace and ceasefire agreements brought an end to much of the internal fighting, true stability has not been cemented because of the government's failure to implement key provisions of the dialogue, including security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs. In recent months, new challenges to the peace process have emerged, and insecurity has increased. The first priority for the government is to decrease threats from internal and external actors. United States foreign assistance priorities focus on professionalizing the security forces to bolster stability and promote overall respect for human rights.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,775	115	100	-15
Food for Peace Title II	6,775	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	-	115	100	-15

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Central African Republic</b>	6,775	115	100	-15
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	115	100	-15
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	-	115	100	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	115	100	-15
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,775	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	6,775	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,775	-	-	-

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Central African Republic</b>	6,775	115	100	-15
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	115	100	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	115	100	-15
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,775	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,775	-	-	-

## **Peace and Security**

Programs promote the transformation of the military into a force that is respectful of civilian control and supports 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 forces has permitted the territory of the Central African Republic to be infiltrated by dangerous forces such as the Lord's Resistance Army, regional traffickers, and domestic armed militias.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance will focus on 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 and international law.



## Chad

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As it emerges from half a century of regionalized conflict and internal turmoil, Chad has the potential to lay foundations for better governance and development. A 2010 peace agreement with Sudan continues to hold, and Chad currently enjoys relative stability; however, the risk of spillover of tensions from Libya, the Central African Republic, and Nigeria remains. Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 183rd out of 187 countries in the 2011 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. Approximately 38 percent of Chadians are undernourished, making Chad, almost half of which is in the Sahara desert, one of the most food-insecure countries in the world. The Chadian government is taking steps to improve infrastructure and foster stability. The United States continues to encourage Chad to advance good governance. U.S. foreign assistance priorities for Chad focus on professionalizing the Chadian military.

United States' priorities in Chad include: addressing the humanitarian needs throughout the country, including for internally displaced persons, refugees from Darfur and the Central African Republic, and individuals affected by food insecurity; and strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats. The U.S. Government utilizes a combination of global, multilateral, regional, and bilateral programs, along with diplomacy, to achieve these goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	90,354	6,540	300	-6,240
Food for Peace Title II	89,564	6,000	-	-6,000
Foreign Military Financing	399	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	391	340	300	-40

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Chad</b>	90,354	6,540	300	-6,240
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	790	540	300	-240
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	399	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	399	200	-	-200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	391	340	300	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	391	340	300	-40
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
3.1 Health	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	83,494	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	83,494	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	83,494	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Chad</b>	90,354	6,540	300	-6,240
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	790	540	300	-240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	790	540	300	-240
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
3.1 Health	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,035	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	83,494	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	83,494	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	-	70	70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	70	70

### Peace and Security

Funding supports transforming the Chadian military into a force that is respectful of civilian control, human rights and democracy; a force that can combat rising criminality and counter terrorist threats. 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. Regional funding for conflict mitigation, increased youth opportunities, and improved community governance may also be available to complement this bilateral funding request.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding supports overall professionalization of Chad's military forces. Assistance will focus on English-language programs and training on civil-military relations, election security, military justice, and international law.

## 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 may contribute to a more stable Indian Ocean region. U.S. Government outreach in Comoros focuses on engagement and relationship building, allowing access to a vantage point that may help us to counter piracy and terrorism. U.S. security assistance to Comoros focuses on training their military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	125	100	90	-10
International Military Education and Training	125	100	90	-10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Comoros</b>	125	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	125	100	90	-10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	125	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	100	90	-10

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Comoros</b>	125	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	125	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	100	90	-10

#### **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 seek to enhance leadership and professionalize the Comorian Armed Forces officers, which will enhance their ability to contribute to coastal security, including curbing smuggling and illegal fishing. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will mainly rely on in-country mobile training teams to enhance the capability and professionalism of the Comorian coast guard.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overriding interests in Cote d'Ivoire have long been to help restore peace, encourage disarmament and reunification of the country, and support a democratic government whose legitimacy can be accepted by all the citizens of Cote d'Ivoire. FY 2013 is a key year for solidifying Cote d'Ivoire's historic democratic achievement following its post-election crisis. U.S. assistance prioritizes supporting multi-ethnic participation in the democratic process in lieu of violence and separation; enhancing capacity of national, provincial and local governmental institutions, the media, and civil society leading to better governance and increased public confidence in the democratic process; supporting credible and legitimate legislative elections and follow-on activities; increasing respect for the rule of law and human rights; and addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic through expanded access to prevention, care, and treatment services.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	112,827	133,020	137,322	4,302
Economic Support Fund	14,715	14,715	13,500	-1,215
Food for Peace Title II	4,718	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	93,305	118,305	121,422	3,117
International Military Education and Training	89	-	200	200
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	2,000	2,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	112,827	133,020	137,322	4,302
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,289	500	3,600	3,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,200	500	1,200	700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	500	1,200	700
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	200	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	89	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	89	-	200	200
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	-	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	2,000	2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	13,515	14,215	12,300	-1,915

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>-1,915</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	5,215	4,200	-1,015
2.2 Good Governance	7,015	5,000	4,000	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	2,000	2,100	100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>93,305</b>	<b>118,305</b>	<b>121,422</b>	<b>3,117</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>93,305</b>	<b>118,305</b>	<b>121,422</b>	<b>3,117</b>
3.1 Health	93,305	118,305	121,422	3,117
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,718</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>4,718</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,718	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	<b>112,827</b>	<b>133,020</b>	<b>137,322</b>	<b>4,302</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,100</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	89	-	2,400	2,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	500	1,200	700
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>-1,915</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	5,215	4,200	-1,015
2.2 Good Governance	7,015	5,000	4,000	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	2,000	2,100	100
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>93,305</b>	<b>118,305</b>	<b>121,422</b>	<b>3,117</b>
3.1 Health	93,305	118,305	121,422	3,117
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,718</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,718	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>-645</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,966	1,000	410	-590
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,056	1,000	945	-55

### Peace and Security

The Government of Cote d'Ivoire is working hard to re-invigorate the country, which was nearly destroyed by a decade of internal conflict and corruption, capped by a violent four month post-election struggle. During that struggle, former president Laurent Gbagbo drained the country's wealth and gutted key government ministries in Abidjan. Gbagbo fueled long-simmering ethnic issues in western Cote d'Ivoire during early 2011 which resulted in at least one million internally displaced persons and refugees. Since

gaining power in April 2011, the new administration has consistently followed through on its promises: re-opening the government and banks in Abidjan; assembling an ethnically and politically mixed government; and starting the daunting task of rebuilding after a decade of war. However, a great deal remains to be done to renew democratic institutions and re-establish a solid economic basis for growth.

Meaningful progress in professionalizing the security forces and rebuilding the collapsed justice sector are essential to ensure improved security, to win over Ivoirians' trust and to ensure national reconciliation and long-term economic growth. The tension between accountability and reconciliation continue to pose challenges. The pro-Gbagbo opposition equates reconciliation with a general amnesty and forgiveness, while the country's Dialogue, Truth, and Reconciliation Commission has been weak. More engagement with victims and affected populations, particularly in the hard-hit west of the country, is needed.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support the development and professionalization of the military forces (Forces Republicaines de la Cote d'Ivoire - FRCI), focusing on training that includes respect for human rights and the role of the military in a democratic society, strengthening their capacity through training of trainers, and investing in promising future military leaders.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funding supports strengthened maritime security. Cote d'Ivoire's maritime security capacity post-conflict is minimal – the country has no ability to monitor its coastline, which presents a significant transnational threat to security. Accordingly, FMF programs will provide equipment, training, and/or advisory to support maritime border control.

Peacekeeping Operations Funds (PKO): In the wake of the civil war and the legacy of abuse of authority by security forces, PKO funds will focus on defense sector reform in Cote d'Ivoire to develop a military that is respectful of human rights, civilian control of the military, and the rule of law. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure and non-lethal equipment.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. resources will focus on the restoration and extension of government functions beyond the nation's capital, so the country can move beyond the conflict and achieve sustained economic growth and development. Capacity-building activities will also improve the conflict resolution and consensus-building skills of leaders in key institutions and society at the national and community levels, in order to re-establish trust and bolster effectiveness within governmental structures that have been plagued by corruption and cronyism for many years. Activities will support programming that ends impunity, acknowledges and redresses past harm, and fosters reconciliation by strengthening local linkages between citizens and national and local elected representatives.

U.S. assistance will also support Cote d'Ivoire's transition to peace and stability by funding reconciliation activities, so that political, traditional, and civil society leaders, and the media, convey messages of peace and work with various segments of society to resolve lingering conflicts. Reconciliation programming will include youth and women as key demographic groups, and civil society organizations will play a vital role in assisting with developing a more peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Regardless of notable improvements, many Ivoirians await proof that the country is moving beyond its decade-long crisis. Addressing Gbagbo's legacy of poor governance and the projection of national authority throughout the country remain the greatest challenges.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance will promote democratic practices, such as the development of a functioning multi-party elections system and capacity building in key elections-related institutions.

The justice system is presently very weak and the criminal courts are dysfunctional. The justice system is unable to prosecute crimes committed during the conflict. The weak system also hinders the country's ability to enforce law, to detain and prosecute criminals, and to provide a secure living and working environment for the general public. Training, technical assistance and other support will be provided to reform, strengthen and legitimize the overall justice system, including the Ministry of Justice, the courts, community policing efforts, and the criminal justice infrastructure. Activities will also improve access to justice and increase the public's understanding of and access to legal information.

U.S. assistance will also support efforts to increase citizen led initiatives that result in greater government responsiveness and accountability. Activities will strengthen linkages between citizens and their elected representatives as well as enhance civil society participation in planning community level initiatives. Efforts will support a process likely to improve civil society agents' opportunities for meaningful involvement in development.

### **Investing in People**

The severe political and humanitarian challenges facing the country have served to heighten awareness that HIV/AIDS continues to require significant, sustained attention and support. The main objective of U.S. assistance in this area is to reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care, and treatment programs.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cote d'Ivoire will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) West Africa Regional Mission (USAID/WA) oversees the U.S. foreign assistance program in Cote d'Ivoire and conducts regular portfolio reviews. To complement current efforts, USAID/WA is establishing data collection mechanisms for further monitoring and evaluation of democracy and governance and conflict mitigation activities. Additionally, technical assistance will be provided on an as-needed basis to conduct surveys and assessments to inform implementation and clarify program impact and results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PEPFAR has established a system and tools for documenting partner performance biannually based on reviews, where results are considered in determining future budget allocations. Partner performance in meeting established targets and providing validated performance data is recorded twice each year during joint agency reviews. Performance is graded as weak, moderate, or strong, and these results are considered with other variables in the awarding and continued funding of grants and contracts. This process will continue to be strengthened, as it has provided an objective basis for guiding and strengthening project implementation and for eliminating low-performing implementing partners.

USAID/WA's reviews and support services mechanisms will also use information collected as part of decision making processes on project implementation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: A sector assessment informed the design of FY 2013 democracy and governance and conflict mitigation activities. Much of the increased emphasis on improving performance monitoring and more closely linking such information to FY 2013 plans comes from programmatic audits.



## Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is focused on developing a nation that is stable and democratic, at peace with its neighbors, extends state authority across its territory, and provides for the basic needs of its citizens. 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. Due to the DRC's enormous size and location bordering nine nations, regional stability and security is dependent on durable peace in the DRC. U.S. assistance in the DRC thus seeks to bolster peace and stability, particularly in eastern DRC; protect civilians; strengthen governance institutions and the rule of law; increase food security, agricultural productivity, and access to credit; and support economic recovery, growth, and the provision of basic social services, including access to quality health care and education.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	268,166	226,850	228,388	1,538
Economic Support Fund	45,915	47,915	50,100	2,185
Food for Peace Title II	67,250	30,000	30,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	39,635	24,635	37,238	12,603
Global Health Programs - USAID	86,046	97,850	89,700	-8,150
International Military Education and Training	500	450	400	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	6,000	5,250	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	500	-500
Peacekeeping Operations	21,520	19,000	15,000	-4,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	268,166	226,850	228,388	1,538
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	30,020	26,197	23,120	-3,077
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,200	1,247	3,020	1,773
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,047	2,820	1,773
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	300	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	-	200	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	500	450	400	-50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	450	400	-50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	4,000	-500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	500	-500
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>21,520</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,520	19,000	15,000	-4,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>17,507</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>4,890</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,140</b>	<b>5,140</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,192	3,000	3,028	28
2.2 Good Governance	6,697	3,000	6,379	3,379
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,660	2,400	2,482	82
2.4 Civil Society	3,458	1,600	3,251	1,651
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>-250</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	1,500	1,250	-250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>151,154</b>	<b>156,945</b>	<b>151,996</b>	<b>-4,949</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>28,460</b>	<b>20,558</b>	<b>-7,902</b>
3.1 Health	5,000	10,000	2,171	-7,829
3.2 Education	12,000	15,560	11,904	-3,656
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	2,900	6,483	3,583
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
3.1 Health	5,973	6,000	4,500	-1,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>39,635</b>	<b>24,635</b>	<b>37,238</b>	<b>12,603</b>
3.1 Health	39,635	24,635	37,238	12,603
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>86,046</b>	<b>97,850</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>-8,150</b>
3.1 Health	86,046	97,850	89,700	-8,150
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>32,099</b>	<b>32,208</b>	<b>36,882</b>	<b>4,674</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>11,382</b>	<b>3,174</b>
4.5 Agriculture	6,521	7,208	8,208	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,687	1,000	3,174	2,174
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>23,891</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
4.5 Agriculture	23,891	24,000	25,500	1,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>37,386</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>37,386</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,386	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>268,166</b>	<b>226,850</b>	<b>228,388</b>	<b>1,538</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>30,020</b>	<b>26,197</b>	<b>23,120</b>	<b>-3,077</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,820	24,950	20,100	-4,850
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	1,047	2,820	1,773
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>17,507</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>4,890</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,692	4,500	4,278	-222
2.2 Good Governance	6,697	3,000	6,379	3,379
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,660	2,400	2,482	82
2.4 Civil Society	3,458	1,600	3,251	1,651
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>151,154</b>	<b>156,945</b>	<b>151,996</b>	<b>-4,949</b>
3.1 Health	136,654	138,485	133,609	-4,876
3.2 Education	12,000	15,560	11,904	-3,656
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	2,900	6,483	3,583
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>32,099</b>	<b>32,208</b>	<b>36,882</b>	<b>4,674</b>
4.5 Agriculture	30,412	31,208	33,708	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,687	1,000	3,174	2,174
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>37,386</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,386	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>15,645</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>4,881</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,158	2,543	2,794	251
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,487	7,132	11,762	4,630

### Peace and Security

As the Government of the DRC (GDRC) strengthens state and civilian authority in the majority of the country, ongoing conflict and instability in eastern DRC continue to slow development efforts and reinforce a fragile and insecure environment. 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 elements of the military, continue to commit human rights violations, including horrific acts of rape and sexual violence resulting in population displacement and continued civilian insecurity. The national army and police have very limited capacity to establish peace and protect civilians in the troubled eastern region. U.S. resources are focused on programs that support an ongoing conventional weapons and munitions destruction program and professionalization training for the DRC military and police forces, with an emphasis on human rights, as an integral part of overall security sector reform. Funding also is requested to provide essential support for police and related justice sector training and infrastructure development to address the critical need to extend state authority, which will build the capacity of the Congolese state to address human rights abuses effectively. Ongoing stabilization and

recovery programs will support communities by addressing the root causes and mitigating the consequences of conflict.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Funds will bolster the GDRC's stabilization and recovery program through support to community recovery and reconciliation, conflict mitigation and resolution, and the extension of state authority. Funds will also be used to address the prevention of trafficking in persons (TIP) and protection of TIP victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will be used to support Department of Defense programs for Congolese defense sector reform, as part of comprehensive security sector reform. Funding will support U.S. military advisors to the Congolese armed forces and provide training and equipment to enhance the professionalization of the military.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support training to professionalize the Congolese military, primarily through mobile training teams. These teams build the capacity of the national army and ensure sustainability by providing training in officer skills, medical skills, civil-military relations, counter-terrorism, English language, and staff college support.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support activities that strengthen law enforcement and the justice sector, particularly through police training and the construction and rehabilitation of law enforcement-related infrastructure.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will complement IMET and FMF programs to support the professionalization of the Congolese military. NADR-Conventional Weapons of Destruction (CWD) funds the destruction of excess, unsecure, and unstable munitions and conventional weapons. These destruction activities reduce the illicit proliferation of conventional weapons and protect the civilian population by decreasing the risk of catastrophic munitions depot explosions in populated areas.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Funds will support the professionalization of the Congolese military and defense sector reform by providing officer training, military justice sector enhancement, human rights training, advisors to support the establishment of key systems and doctrine, and training and equipment to develop capabilities for the military to maintain peace and security in the DRC. This will lead to increased ability to prevent SGBV and reduce impunity in targeted areas of the eastern DRC.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. Government (USG) democracy and governance activities assist the GDRC to move beyond conflict. By demonstrating increased government service delivery, the USG and the GDRC are working together to enhance citizen support for democracy. To promote citizen engagement in the democratic process, USG activities target the justice sector, Congolese citizens, local government, and independent media. Following national elections (held in November 2011), Congolese citizens have demonstrated their desire to improve government performance and accountability, particularly in addressing impunity and corruption. Yet many of the new institutions created through the 2006 constitution to improve governance still lack enabling legislation, budgets, internal procedures, and physical structures. With greater decentralization, these institutions will need to function at the provincial and sub-provincial levels, as well as at the national level. Some institutions, most notably in the justice sector, provide very few services after decades of under-investment, corruption, and neglect.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will support the development of core transparent and accountable governance institutions, strengthen judicial independence, promote civic participation in

political process and decision-making, increase the professionalism of independent media, and support provincial and local government institutions. Programs will address policy reforms, institutional capacity building, and access to legal services. 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 good governance program that strengthens national and provincial assemblies and advances decentralization through technical assistance, training, and material support;
- support an ongoing media program aimed at enhancing the professionalism and management capacity of media institutions, strengthening the legal framework for mass media, and improving the quality of news production to increase citizen involvement in public affairs and decision making;
- support civic education and voter registration activities that aim to increase citizen participation in elections and other democratic processes; and
- further strengthen democratic institutions such as political parties, electoral commissions, and others.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will continue support for justice sector work by supporting non-governmental organizations, funding the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC's Prosecution Support Cells (PSC), and by strengthening the relationship with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Current programs will expand and include more support for legal representation to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) while improving the ability of officials to prosecute SGBV cases; providing forensics training to police, attorneys and health care workers; and funding administrative, training and travel costs to assist the PSCs in their mission to advise the military justice sector within the Congolese armed forces. Programs will also build new relationships within the MOJ to help address the administrative and structural issues plaguing the justice system.

### **Investing in People**

The DRC has limited capacity to provide even the most basic social services for its people. The country's health system standards are among the lowest in the world. Access to services is abysmal, with estimates that 70 percent of the population has little or no access to primary health care. The DRC faces serious health issues, with life expectancy estimated at 43 years and very high infant and under-five mortality rates. The country's education system is equally weak, characterized by limited access to schools, poor quality, and low pass and completion rates. More than 7.6 million school-aged children, including 4.2 million girls, are not enrolled in school, and less than half of primary school girls complete school. Government social services for vulnerable populations, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and at-risk children, barely exist in most areas.

### Global Health Programs (GHP) – State and USAID:

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Under GHI, DRC will focus on three cross-cutting areas: strengthened human resources for health, improved supply chain management systems, and support for results-based financing. Funding will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. A new primary health care program will provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The DRC will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Tuberculosis: Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities. Particular emphasis will be placed on expanding TB/HIV interventions to an increased number of health zones, strengthening Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) training, and containing the spread of MDR-TB through increased access to quality treatment.

Maternal and 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, childhood immunizations, and nutrition. Funding will also support programming centered on polio.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: This funding will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for the DRC 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 2013 operating year budget is set.

Nutrition: Funds will be used to expand and improve community-level nutrition activities including breastfeeding promotion, household hygiene, and investigation of locally made child food supplements.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID 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.

Basic Education: The education portfolio is aligned with USAID's new Education Strategy. Resources will expand access to quality basic education in targeted geographic areas through teacher training, improved early grade reading, 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. Additionally, programming will target out-of-school youth, orphans, and vulnerable children through school catch-up opportunities, outreach, and special programs.

Social Services: Funding will support programs to respond to and prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through provision of care and treatment services to SGBV survivors and other vulnerable individuals. Services will include medical care, 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.

Water: Funding will reduce illness and death from water-borne disease through support to improved water sources and latrines in targeted health zones. Activities will include increased availability of water treatment products in both rural and urban areas, communications activities to promote improved hygiene practices, and community maintenance of water sources.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to continue to support non-emergency food aid programs that aim to build and sustain food security for vulnerable households in eastern DRC. These programs will improve the health and nutritional status of children by teaching mothers to screen for and treat common

childhood illnesses and to employ age-appropriate feeding practices; increase access to clean sources of water and sanitation facilities; and encourage greater diversification of the household diet. These maternal and child health activities will combine with agricultural sector capacity building activities to form integrated programs in targeted geographic areas. Food for Peace programs also will feature cross-cutting activities to increase women's empowerment, mitigate conflict, and strengthen community resilience to food security shocks.

### **Economic Growth**

The majority of Congolese people live on less than one dollar per day in an economy that is predominantly 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 persistent crop diseases reduce the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural markets. 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. Complementary programs support agricultural sector governance and improved economic opportunities in mining communities. These activities reinforce community stability, a transparent mineral supply chain, and rural livelihoods.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2013 resources will promote agricultural productivity and processing and protect natural resources, with an emphasis on market efficiency and competitiveness. Programs will continue to address supply and policy constraints, improve government capacity at the provincial and national levels, strengthen the capacity and reach of national agricultural research institutions, and support the integration of the DRC's economy within the Central Africa region. Funding will be used to develop local capacity through:

- an ongoing agriculture program which assists the GDRC to improve the business environment and help private sector firms and farmers improve productivity, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities;
- technical assistance, training, and provision of agricultural inputs to improve processing and transport of commodities from rural centers of production to important urban markets;
- strengthened market linkages between producers, traders, and agribusinesses; and
- technical assistance and capacity building to assist the DRC to refine and implement improved agriculture policy with ongoing support to national, provincial, and local level agriculture coordination mechanisms and planning, thus establishing a foundation and reducing barriers to trade, both in-country and within regional economic communities.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will continue to support non-emergency food aid programs that build and sustain food security for vulnerable households in eastern DRC. These programs increase and diversify the production of smallholder farmers, increase farmers' access to credit, and thereby, increase profits. Economic growth activities combine with nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, and maternal and child health activities to form integrated programs in targeted geographic areas.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID is strengthening its performance management system and conducting a number of key program evaluations. Part of this initiative will include developing and maintaining Performance Management Plans that are in line with the upcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). In FY 2011, USAID conducted a number of evaluations to assess program and financial performance with additional evaluations scheduled in FY 2012.

Program evaluations include final evaluations of three community recovery and conflict mitigation programs in eastern DRC and USAID's legislative strengthening project. A number of assessments, impact evaluations, and internal performance evaluations are scheduled for FY 2012 to guide the design of future programming, identify lessons learned, establish best practices, and expand current programs. These efforts include a mid-term evaluation of a large family planning and maternal and child health program, the final evaluation of a primary education project, and a mid-term evaluation of a governance program. Additionally, in FY 2012, USAID will develop a CDCS that will draw heavily on evaluations, lessons learned, and sector assessments to provide the analytical backbone of the new strategy. In FY 2012, USAID is identifying opportunities for impact assessments among its larger and innovative projects, and collecting rigorous baseline data for new projects to ensure that the Mission's evaluation practices meet high quality standards in project performance measurement.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments, formal performance evaluations, and internal performance evaluations that were conducted in FY 2011 have enabled USAID to make key programmatic decisions to improve performance. For example, one performance review in the health sector identified programmatic challenges, leading the mission to realign funding. Additionally, three final performance evaluations of the peace and stability portfolio will be used to guide the design of future programming, identify lessons learned, and establish best practices. While DRC presents challenges such as weak infrastructure over a vast geographic area, the Mission emphasizes continuous monitoring of project activities that result in regular adjustments in project implementation across all technical sectors.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID expects positive programmatic impacts in all sectors. FY 2013 funding for peace and security will contribute to the professionalization of the national army and reconciliation in eastern DRC. Under the governing justly and democratically objective, funds will enable the USG to further strengthen government institutions to meet the needs of Congolese citizens. Funding will support improved quality of and access to primary health care services and products to improve the basic health conditions of the Congolese people. Ongoing education projects will continue to reach hundreds of thousands of Congolese learners, further demonstrating USG commitment to improving the quality of and access to basic education. Funding under social services to address sexual and gender-based violence allows the USG to expand service delivery to SGBV survivors and increase efforts to prevent future acts of rape and abuse. As agriculture is the principal income-generating activity of the population, funding for agricultural projects will assist the GDRC to improve food security.



## Djibouti

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Djibouti is an important pro-Western, Muslim-majority partner located in a strategic region. Djibouti's prosperity is hindered by serious unemployment, poor health indicators, food insecurity, and nascent government and political systems. U.S. assistance will focus on improving health and education as well as promoting stability, which is critical in aiding Djibouti to improve its capacity to provide basic services to its people in the long term.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,391	5,285	4,815	-470
Development Assistance	4,000	1,650	1,700	50
Food for Peace Title II	4,823	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,996	1,500	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	400	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	372	335	315	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Djibouti</b>	13,391	5,285	4,815	-470
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,368	1,835	1,315	-520
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,996	1,500	1,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,996	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	372	335	315	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	372	335	315	-20
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,200	3,450	3,500	50
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,000	1,650	1,700	50
3.2 Education	4,000	1,650	1,700	50
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
3.1 Health	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	400	-	-	-
3.1 Health	400	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,823	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,823	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,823	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>13,391</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>-470</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>-520</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,368	1,835	1,315	-520
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>50</b>
3.1 Health	2,200	1,800	1,800	-
3.2 Education	4,000	1,650	1,700	50
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,823	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	330	330
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900	553	323	-230

### Peace and Security

Instability in the Horn of Africa and the presence of Camp Lemonnier, the only U.S. military expeditionary installation on the African continent, enhances the U.S. strategic interest in this small nation. Djibouti is threatened by ongoing conflict in Somalia, border incursions by Eritrea, and piracy. U.S. assistance to the Government of Djibouti (GoD) includes border protection and military capacity-building programs ranging from maritime cooperation to support for deployment in peacekeeping operations. The United States also works with naval contingents from the European Union and other allies (e.g., Japan) on counter-piracy operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. security cooperation seeks to ensure that Djibouti can protect its land and maritime borders and resist the spread of extremism and terrorism. In FY 2013, programs will continue to focus on improving operational compatibilities, upgrading border controls, modernizing key equipment, and assisting in the operation and maintenance of U.S. supplied systems. Programs will also provide small patrol boats for counter-piracy and counter-smuggling efforts, create a regional maritime operations center, and provide an assortment of military tactical and support vehicles.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. security cooperation will enhance peace and security by providing training to military units engaged in monitoring and protecting Djibouti's air, land, and coastal territory. This program links directly to the FMF program to fund training and professional development that complements the equipment and training components of the FMF program.

### Investing in People

U.S. assistance, in collaboration with a committed host-government partner, has led to progress in maternal and child health by increasing immunization coverage rates 300 percent and reducing child mortality by 27 percent in four years. Primary education access rates increased from 49 percent in 2003 to 72 percent in 2010. Despite this progress, Djibouti remains challenged to meet the basic needs of its poor population. To ensure continued internal stability in Djibouti, FY 2013 funding will support education programs that increase social equity and enhance workforce participation of the average Djiboutian.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 resources will refocus the education program on improving early reading skills of schoolchildren and expanding workforce development by training youth in needed vocational skills.

Global Health Programs (GHP):

- Linkages to the Global Health Initiative (GHI): Assistance provided through GHP will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.
- Linkages to 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.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Agency for International Development (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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's education program impact evaluation, carried out in FY 2009, reviewed the 2003-2009 period and found that while access to primary education had increased substantially, the quality of teaching and learning had decreased. By linking the debriefing of USAID's evaluation to the GoD's week-long donor review of its 10-year reform program, the GoD and donor community learned from USAID's findings and shifted their focus from solely promoting access to education to improving the quality of education.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. foreign assistance programming proposes to utilize cross-sectoral synergies and a whole-of-government approach wherever possible to capitalize on best-practices. By maintaining effective monitoring and evaluation and analyzing past performance, foreign assistance programming will be effectively utilized to achieve strategic, country-owned and led initiatives dedicated to building human capital; help establish a service economy; and put sustainable systems in place that foster Djibouti's continued development.

# Ethiopia

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. assistance portfolio in Ethiopia remains one of the United States' largest and most complex in Africa. In Ethiopia, the mission manages three Presidential Initiatives – the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, the Global Health Initiative (GHI), which includes the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), and the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative. In addition, in the past several years, the United States has provided significant emergency resources to Ethiopia in the form of emergency food aid and humanitarian assistance. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will mainly focus on conflict mitigation, health, education, trade and investment, and agricultural productivity. The Government of Ethiopia's (GOE's) new five-year Growth and Transformation Plan sets ambitious targets for growth in all sectors and allocates significant resources to promote development. These targets are ambitious but achievable, if the right policies are put into practice and reflect the Ethiopian government's efforts to provide health, education and economic growth opportunities to its people.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>778,670</b>	<b>580,405</b>	<b>351,271</b>	<b>-229,134</b>
Development Assistance	77,782	94,398	91,782	-2,616
Food for Peace Title II	304,667	110,000	98,000	-12,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	843	-	-843
Global Health Programs - State	289,089	254,089	54,089	-200,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	106,482	120,500	106,900	-13,600
International Military Education and Training	650	575	500	-75

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>778,670</b>	<b>580,405</b>	<b>351,271</b>	<b>-229,134</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>1,726</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,644</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	-	2,644	2,644
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-843</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	843	-	-843
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-75</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650	575	500	-75
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,653</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,653</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	-	453	453
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	645	-	700	700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>439,170</b>	<b>423,987</b>	<b>192,579</b>	<b>-231,408</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>40,398</b>	<b>23,490</b>	<b>-16,908</b>
3.1 Health	5,100	10,000	4,590	-5,410
3.2 Education	21,000	30,398	18,900	-11,498
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>17,499</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>-900</b>
3.1 Health	11,666	6,000	5,400	-600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,833	3,000	2,700	-300
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>289,089</b>	<b>254,089</b>	<b>54,089</b>	<b>-200,000</b>
3.1 Health	289,089	254,089	54,089	-200,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>106,482</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>106,900</b>	<b>-13,600</b>
3.1 Health	106,482	120,500	106,900	-13,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>127,002</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>153,395</b>	<b>33,395</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>47,284</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>63,495</b>	<b>9,495</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	816	-	800	800
4.5 Agriculture	35,000	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,468	-	8,695	8,695
4.8 Environment	5,000	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>23,900</b>
4.5 Agriculture	60,275	56,000	80,900	24,900
4.8 Environment	19,443	10,000	9,000	-1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>207,903</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-34,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	453	-	500	500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>207,450</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-35,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	207,450	35,000	-	-35,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>778,670</b>	<b>580,405</b>	<b>351,271</b>	<b>-229,134</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>1,726</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650	1,418	500	-918

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	-	2,644	2,644
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,653</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	-	453	453
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	100	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	645	-	700	700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>439,170</b>	<b>423,987</b>	<b>192,579</b>	<b>-231,408</b>
3.1 Health	412,337	390,589	170,979	-219,610
3.2 Education	21,000	30,398	18,900	-11,498
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,833	3,000	2,700	-300
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>127,002</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>153,395</b>	<b>33,395</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	816	-	800	800
4.5 Agriculture	95,275	106,000	130,900	24,900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,468	-	8,695	8,695
4.8 Environment	24,443	14,000	13,000	-1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>207,903</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-34,500</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	207,450	35,000	-	-35,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	453	-	500	500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>24,169</b>	<b>13,827</b>	<b>13,909</b>	<b>82</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,019	6,447	5,961	-486
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,150	7,380	7,948	568

## Peace and Security

The highest U.S. priority in Ethiopia is to maintain peace and stability in that country and the rest of the Horn of Africa. With Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea as the country's neighbors, the region is volatile. U.S. and Ethiopian interests and objectives have produced a strong bilateral cooperation on regional security and stability issues. U.S. conflict management and mitigation programs continue to receive strong support from the GOE and local communities. Ethiopia enjoys a productive long-term peacekeeping partnership with the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) Program with key United Nations deployments to Sudan's Darfur and Abyei regions. The United States has also supported counterterrorism assistance to the Ethiopian military as a member of the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PRACT).

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 DA funds will improve conflict management policies and practices by supporting joint GOE and community efforts to build sustainable institutional capacity and prevent local conflicts. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on establishing a nationwide conflict early warning and response system, as well as local-level, conflict-sensitive humanitarian, development, and livelihood activities. Students, faculty, and staff at selected universities will also receive support for inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Professional military officer education remains a high priority for the Ethiopian Military. IMET funds in FY 2013 will support Ethiopian military training 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 for the Ethiopian Army to effectively undertake peacekeeping as well as strengthen its national defense capabilities.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Ethiopia's transition to a stable, multi-party democracy remains a long-term U.S. foreign policy objective and, therefore, the focus of diplomatic engagement by the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa. After the relatively free elections in 2005, legislation was passed limiting the space for political parties, civil society, and media. The 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation limits non-governmental organization work in human rights, gender equality, rights of children and the disabled, and the justice sector, including limiting them from receiving more than 10 percent of their funding from international sources.

Development Assistance (DA): Traditional democracy and governance programming to promote democratic reform in Ethiopia is too constrained by political and legal roadblocks to achieve meaningful results. To achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives, programs in this sector have been realigned to focus on supporting sustainable economic growth through community-based decision-making that will help safeguard investments made by all U.S. funded programs and projects. Activities will be designed and implemented to promote greater community participation in Ethiopia's accountable governance processes working across all development sectors. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will promote informed and inclusive policy and legislative development and increased civic participation in the planning and monitoring of service delivery. U.S. assistance will also promote the rule of law as it incorporates sustainable development practices, improves curricula in law schools, and strengthens legal aid services. The United States will continue to support political and civil society dialogue, and utilize services of human rights NGOs. The U.S. will continue its work in conflict management, mitigation and reconciliation issues in partnership with the GOE and should be able to build on this partnership to influence civil society issues with the GOE's new legally mandated oversight over non-governmental organizations.

### **Investing in People**

Ethiopia has a large, predominantly rural, and impoverished population with poor access to safe water, housing, sanitation, food, and health services. These factors result in a high incidence of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis (TB), malaria, respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, and nutritional deficiencies. Although there has been steady reduction, Ethiopia has one of the world's highest rates of maternal deaths in the world, and nearly half a million children under five die every year and, of this number, 120,000 die in the first month of life. Ethiopia's Global Health Initiative (GHI) strategy is an opportunity to improve health outcomes and strengthen health systems by building better coordination among U.S. health-related programs and aligning U.S. health investments with GOE priorities to maximize impacts. U.S. assistance, provided as part of GHI, will focus on reducing the high rates of HIV/AIDS, child mortality, malaria, and TB.

Ethiopia's education sector has achieved remarkable growth in primary school enrollment, reaching up to a 95 percent national gross enrollment ratio. However, with the increased enrollment came lower quality of education, confirmed by low and declining scores on national learning assessments. FY 2013 resources will provide basic services to the most vulnerable populations. Other U.S. assistance will aim to graduate poorer and marginalized households from the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program by helping chronically vulnerable populations build resiliency through improved risk management and building up household assets, including by working with women smallholder farmers.

### Development Assistance:

- **Education:** In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will build upon the investments the United States has made in the education sector in Ethiopia over the past 14 years. The new U.S. education strategy for Ethiopia is committed to improving learning outcomes of students as its primary objective, and will concentrate on education quality by focusing on early grade reading and writing, the foundation for staying in school and for better overall achievements throughout primary education and beyond. Other U.S. assistance areas include: continuing investments in English language development; addressing the non-formal education needs of the unreached and the marginalized – pastoralists, out-of school youth, girls and women, people with disabilities and illiterate adults – through innovative approaches; and supporting workforce development in line with other U.S. assistance development programs through community-based programs in literacy, numeracy, basic accounting and saving, and life skills programs to raise the overall skill base. The United States will also look to expand support to build capacity in sectors that will directly impact FTF and GHI.
- **Water and Sanitation:** The vast majority of Ethiopia’s population lacks adequate access to safe water and proper sanitation facilities. The U.S. Government supports the GOE’s goal to increase access to improved water supplies in rural communities to 98 percent by 2015. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to improve access to potable water and sanitation, protect safe water sources, promote sanitation facility construction and good hygiene practices, strengthen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene committees and community ownership, and develop linkages with other U.S. development programs. U.S. assistance will bring water and sanitation facilities to basic education centers in the most remote areas of Ethiopia, impacting 90,000 children and 45,000 adults.

### Food for Peace Title II:

- **Nutrition:** Funding provides for basic needs, including the provision of nutritious meals for the most vulnerable populations.
- **Social Assistance:** Resources will continue to provide basic services to the most vulnerable populations through the support and development of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) The United States has developed a leading role through support to the GOE with innovative design and implementation strategies, such as improved targeting and graduation approaches.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. As a GHI Plus recipient, the Mission’s strategy coincides perfectly with the launch of the GOE’s new 2011-2015 Health Sector Development Plan, and will build upon a solid foundation of nationwide healthcare service access and quality. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will directly support the GOE’s priorities of reducing the very high maternal, neonatal and child death rates in Ethiopia. GHI will support the GOE’s health system to improve child survival, increase prevention and control of infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis).

- **Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) - GHP State and USAID:** 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. The substantial decrease in GHP-State funding requested for Ethiopia reflects efficiencies and country-specific factors that will allow PEPFAR programs to continue to expand even with reduced budgets.



- **Family Planning:** FY 2013 resources will continue to support the GOE in expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity. U.S. assistance will help to improve and expand access to family planning and reproductive health services to underserved communities by integrating family planning and reproductive health with services for maternal, newborn, and child health; and HIV/AIDS, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2013 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** In FY 2013, U.S. assistance for maternal and child health focuses on the elements most critical for achieving expected results, including: clean and safe births, skilled birth attendance, essential newborn care and treatment, immunization, treatment of acute malnutrition, and improved water and sanitation. U.S. assistance supports integrated packages of high quality evidence-based interventions delivered across a continuum of care at family, community and facility levels. Efforts will be strengthened to address the high dropout rate of mothers and infants who test HIV positive. The new GHI strategy will provide more integrated assistance programs for the GOE in maternal, newborn and child health.
- **Nutrition:** Ethiopia is dedicated to improving the nutritional status of its population. U.S. assistance will continue to implement integrated, comprehensive nutrition programs which are fully integrated with FTF and GHI Initiatives. Through both FTF and GHI, pre-service and in-service training will be offered to health and agriculture workers on food security and nutrition, to build and strengthen the linkages necessary to ensure a comprehensive response to malnutrition. The newly designed integrated nutrition program will build upon and expand efforts undertaken through PEPFAR to improve university nutrition curricula. Furthermore, U.S. FY 2013 funds will procure Plumpy'nut and explore public-private partnerships with General Mills to produce fortified foods in country.
- **Tuberculosis:** According to the recent World Health Organization 2011 report, Ethiopia is currently ranked eighth among the high-burden tuberculosis (TB) countries in the world, of which 20 percent are HIV co-infected. U.S. assistance will engage the private sector as well as care providers to enhance and sustain case detection and treatment success. More technical and financial capacity to address the growing burden of multi-drug resistant TB is also required. In addition, support to human resources for health development, operational research capacity development and health care financing projects that incorporate TB prevention will continue.

## **Economic Growth**

The GOE expects the country's impressive agricultural growth in recent years to provide a foundation for its future overall growth. The GOE has already placed tremendous focus on agriculture, having allocated 17 percent of its budget over the past several years to this sector. These efforts are aimed at moving the country to middle income status by 2025 and halving extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. Achieving these goals, however, will not be an easy task. The agricultural sector is constrained by low productivity, fragmented market linkages, low value added to products and services, among other impediments. U.S. assistance will focus on resiliency in rural Ethiopia by building the means to promote economic independence and limit the potential for shocks that could return Ethiopia to a state of famine and chronic

poverty. These efforts will help improve the performance of the agriculture sector, increase the ability of the vulnerable and poor to improve their livelihoods, and improve private sector competitiveness.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

- **Agriculture:** As part of the President's Feed the Future initiative, U.S. assistance will support the efforts of the GOE to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development and increased resiliency in crisis-prone areas to help prevent future crises such as occurred in FY 2011 in the Horn of Africa. Resources in FY 2013 will continue to focus on improving agriculture productivity and marketing for key crops and livestock products, as well as providing economic opportunities and links for the rural poor, and improving overall nutrition. U.S. assistance will target programs to develop full growth potential in the productive areas of Ethiopia; link vulnerable populations in safety net and pastoral areas with new growth opportunities; increase resiliency of vulnerable populations to economic and climatic disasters; improve access to science and analysis for better decision-making, and improve governance systems to identify and disseminate actions that reduce long-term vulnerability to climate change; increase nutritional status among Ethiopians; ensure civic participation in accountability mechanisms for agricultural inputs and programs; and improve the economic enabling environment to support increased private sector investment and growth.
- **Environment:** U.S. assistance programs will also link GCC initiative activities to FTF in order to help Ethiopian farmers adapt and mitigate against the effects of the country's changing climate. U.S. interventions will build upon ongoing natural resource management and conservation agriculture approaches. They will also support innovative climate change adaptation activities, such as utilization of more drought-resistant seed varieties, improved water harvesting technology and weather-based crop and livestock insurance for smallholder farmers, as well as institutional capacity building activities.
- **Private Sector Competitiveness:** U.S. FY 2013 private sector assistance will center on establishing the required "enabling environment" to promote FTF as well as to promote the broader private sector. Programs will support policy changes and reforms and capacity building efforts for private sector actors.
- **Trade and Investment:** U.S. assistance programs will also aim to improve the trade environment in Ethiopia, resulting in expanded exports, a more competitive private sector, and reduced poverty in Ethiopia. This will be accomplished by assisting the GOE in completing the process of acceding to the World Trade Organization (WTO), reducing the cost and time of exporting/importing goods, and creating outreach programs that advocate for the WTO accession to the private and public sectors.

Food for Peace Title II: Through U.S. assistance in FY 2013, vulnerable farmers and pastoralists will be provided with cash or food in exchange for labor to build market roads, water supplies, schools, clinics, and soil and water conserving terracing. These activities protect livelihoods against a downward spiral into poverty; many of these beneficiaries will be linked with the FTF activities that promote diversification and agricultural growth. Acknowledging Ethiopia's persistent food insecurity and related environmental fragility, the United States will continue to support sustainable development efforts by building the resiliency of vulnerable populations and scaling up efforts to adapt to the increasing effects of climate change.

#### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Ethiopia's economy continues to greatly 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.

Development Assistance (DA): To help the GOE improve its capacity to anticipate, prepare, and respond to its 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. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will help to develop integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and climate-smart approaches into its programming. The United States will partner with other donors to research climate change impacts, ways to augment/offset those impacts, and develop a climate change and disaster risk management-driven approach to continue building resiliency and adaptive capacity. Other 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.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID utilized the performance data and information obtained from evaluations to inform budget and programmatic decisions and to manage for results. For example, the finding from the Human Rights Program Evaluation refocused programming to work within legal and political limitations to support an independent human rights monitoring and reporting function, and to target support for the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission and support for legal aid clinics.

The Community School Partnership Program mid-term evaluation identified the need for all basic education programs moving forward to provide accommodations for children with disabilities. A democracy and governance assessment recognized that traditional programming to promote democratic reform is too constrained by political and legal roadblocks to achieve meaningful results. Programming in FY 2013 will a focus on efforts to improve and make governance more accountable, to ensure that policies and development projects are planned to minimize the disruption of affected populations, and to reduce the chances that violence and insecurity will hamper economic growth. A conflict mitigation and reconciliation assessment examined ways to ensure that conflict sensitivity is incorporated into USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy. FY 2013 programming will include a conflict-sensitivity "champion" from each Technical Office, and all new USAID programs will appropriately integrate conflict sensitivity principles into their design. The PSNP Plus (Linking Poor Rural Households to Microfinance and Markets) impact assessment looked at the effectiveness of the PSNP Plus program, designed to build household resilience and household assets through market linkages and access to microfinance and demonstrated that the sale of value chain commodities had a direct and positive impact on household income. Such an approach will be featured in FTF programs that work to improve several Ethiopian value chains, such as maize, wheat, coffee, honey, livestock and dairy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: U.S. foreign assistance programming will utilize cross-sectoral synergies and a whole-of-government approach wherever possible to capitalize on best-practices. By maintaining effective monitoring and evaluation, programs in Ethiopia will continue to adjust based on program performance. For example, the Conflict Resolution and Social Accountability programs were realigned based on the performance of previous programs. USAID will set up indicators based on attitudes and behavior changes measured against a baseline and regular surveys that will be examined on a periodic basis. The programs will ensure learning, so that lessons can be incorporated and an iterative planning approach used.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Building on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities described above, the following outlines the Mission's expected achievements with the FY 2013 funding request.

The Economic Growth and Food for Peace portfolios in Ethiopia were historically focused on interventions specific to their "area of interest/need" with limited overlap between geographies and target populations. Various efforts within the Economic Growth Office targeting private sector development had limited interconnection. Going forward, and in support of FTF and GHI, U.S. assistance programs in Ethiopia will be more streamlined, and operations will be characterized by increased interoffice coordination and concentrated focus. FY 2013 will feature linkages of Economic Growth and Food for Peace beneficiaries via the institutionalization of the market/labor link between the productive and less productive areas of Ethiopia which will align the value chains. Nutrition programs will integrate more predominately with FTF programs in Ethiopia. Finally, FY 2013 funding will help support a set of private sector projects to create an enabling environment to support FTF interventions and broaden economic growth.

In FY 2013, USAID health programs will work closely with CDC and prioritize the reduction of maternal, neonatal, and child mortality and apply the following key principles to deliver evidence-based assistance more efficiently and effectively: a) "smart" integration and coordination, b) a woman- and girl-centered approach, c) health systems strengthening, d) greater focus on monitoring and evaluation to find more efficient and effective ways of delivering evidence-based assistance and, e) a strong country-led approach. The PEPFAR portion of the portfolio will place greater emphasis on strengthening health systems, moving from being an emergency response to a sustainable development program.

The new USAID education programs will focus entirely on the elements of the teaching and learning process that directly yield improved learning outcomes for students. The new program will measure achievement and outcomes at the student level in order to determine the impact of the development inputs. This includes teacher training and curriculum and materials development. Ultimately, the impact of education programs aimed at improving quality of education will be measured by the actual achievements of the students.

## Gabon

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through diplomatic engagement, Gabon is a key player in conflict resolution efforts in the Central African region. Gabon provides 200 peacekeepers to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Peacekeeping Mission to Stabilize the Central African Republic. Gabon also hosts and acts as a driving force behind ECCAS, 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, a leader in maritime security efforts, is a participant in the Africa Partnership Station program supported through the Africa Maritime Security Initiative.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	448	200	170	-30
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	248	200	170	-30

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Gabon</b>	448	200	170	-30
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	448	200	170	-30
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	200	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	248	200	170	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	248	200	170	-30

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Gabon</b>	448	200	170	-30
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	448	200	170	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	448	200	170	-30

## **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance focuses on training that bolsters the professionalism of the Gabonese military and enhances its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and other regional security initiatives, including Gulf of Guinea maritime security efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support the professionalization of the Gabonese military. Training will continue to focus on leadership development, English language ability, equipment maintenance, effective logistics tracking, and maintenance systems. Increased professionalization of the Gabonese military will enhance their ability to strengthen 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 Government is committed to supporting the Government of Ghana's (GOG) efforts to improve on and sustain middle-income status, and to solidify its position as a regional leader in an area better known for civil strife and economic stagnation. The USG is also committed to helping Ghana achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. U.S. assistance will focus on consolidating democratic gains and sustaining investments under the President's Feed the Future initiative (FTF), Global Health Initiative, and Global Climate Change Initiative, as well as with the development of the second Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact. To this end, U.S. assistance will support activities that increase citizen participation in local government; improve Ghanaians' health status through strengthened health systems and quality services to control infectious diseases and decrease maternal and child mortality; 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 trade barriers. To maintain stability in Ghana and the broader West African region, U.S. assistance will support the GOG's efforts both to decrease the use of Ghana as a narcotics trafficking corridor and to maintain a strong international peacekeeping force.

Ghana is also one of four countries selected for the Partnerships for Growth (PFG), a White House-led whole-of-government effort to transform the character of our bilateral relationships with a set of top-performing developing partner countries and to accelerate and sustain broad-based economic growth in these countries based on the commitments of both governments. The FY 2013 Request reflects Ghana's progress for this effort based on its policy performance, potential for further growth, and track record of partnering with the United States.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,885</b>	<b>172,183</b>	<b>179,304</b>	<b>7,121</b>
Development Assistance	92,568	95,568	109,154	13,586
Foreign Military Financing	449	350	350	-
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	8,700	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	62,543	66,500	60,300	-6,200
International Military Education and Training	825	765	700	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	100	100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>165,885</b>	<b>172,183</b>	<b>179,304</b>	<b>7,121</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>35</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	449	350	350	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	449	350	350	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	825	765	700	-65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	765	700	-65
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	-	100	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	100	100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,112	9,108	9,500	392
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,612	9,108	9,500	392
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,500	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	4,900	5,108	6,000	892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	712	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	3,000	1,000	-2,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	-	-	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	103,963	109,420	100,054	-9,366
<b>Development Assistance</b>	32,420	33,920	31,054	-2,866
3.1 Health	3,570	5,070	4,570	-500
3.2 Education	28,850	28,850	26,484	-2,366
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	9,000	9,000	8,700	-300
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	8,700	-300
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	62,543	66,500	60,300	-6,200
3.1 Health	62,543	66,500	60,300	-6,200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	53,536	52,540	68,600	16,060
<b>Development Assistance</b>	53,536	52,540	68,600	16,060
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	2,300	2,300
4.4 Infrastructure	2,536	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	45,000	60,000	15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,500	1,800	-700
4.8 Environment	6,000	5,040	3,000	-2,040

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ghana</b>	165,885	172,183	179,304	7,121
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,274	1,115	1,150	35
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	100	100



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,274	1,115	1,050	-65
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>392</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	2,500	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	4,900	5,108	6,000	892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	712	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	3,000	1,000	-2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>103,963</b>	<b>109,420</b>	<b>100,054</b>	<b>-9,366</b>
3.1 Health	75,113	80,570	73,570	-7,000
3.2 Education	28,850	28,850	26,484	-2,366
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>53,536</b>	<b>52,540</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>16,060</b>
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	2,300	2,300
4.4 Infrastructure	2,536	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	45,000	60,000	15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,500	1,800	-700
4.8 Environment	6,000	5,040	3,000	-2,040
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,253	6,957	6,765	-192
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,947	7,143	7,360	217

## Peace and Security

U.S. assistance builds on past achievements and demonstrated commitment by the GOG. The Ghana Armed Forces remains a strong supporter of United Nations peacekeeping efforts, with approximately 3,000 soldiers currently deployed on four worldwide missions; these commitments include deployment of Ghana's Level II hospital to Côte d'Ivoire, with medical equipment provided by the U.S.-supported African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Program. Moreover, Ghana also demonstrates ongoing support for peacekeeping missions of the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force, to which it has pledged engineering assets.

United States military assistance seeks to address Ghana's internal and regional security challenges, while supporting the nation's efforts to maintain a professional and apolitical military that contributes to security in Ghana and the West African Region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2013, FMF will continue to support Ghana's efforts to enhance regional stability and expand peacekeeping and maritime security capacity. To this end, the FMF program seeks to provide the GOG with equipment, services, and training that will provide greater indigenous capacity to maintain its territorial integrity and secure uncontrolled waters and to participate in peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will continue to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Ghanaian Armed Forces (GAF) through U.S. professional military education courses. IMET funds will also support the continued development of efficient defense resource management and enhance Ghanaian professionalization in maritime security and peacekeeping operations. Through these capacity-building courses, IMET students gain a solid grasp of U.S. policy and priorities, the

decision-making cycle, and U.S. organizational structures, further strengthening the U.S.-Ghana military relationship. Over the course of the program, many past IMET graduates have returned to fill positions of prominence within the GAF.

Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR-EXBS): NADR funding will support the GOG's Export Control and Related Border Security program. The combination of underdeveloped government controls and established criminal smuggling routes renders West African ports vulnerable to illicit weapons of mass destruction trafficking. FY 2013 assistance will enable the U.S. Government to engage the GOG to mitigate this threat. Funding will support efforts to augment the GOG's targeting capabilities and improve regulation of transited and transshipped goods. With Ghana serving as a regional leader, this may encourage other West African countries to follow suit.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Ghana benefits from a stable democracy, an active civil society, an apolitical military, and a good human rights record. U.S. foreign assistance funding will help consolidate democracy and improve governance for programs under 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. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will initiate an anti-corruption program to reduce the prevalence of corrupt practices among key public governance and financial institutions to promote transparent management within these institutions, and to encourage civil society to demand accountable services and stewardship from their government. To maximize the impact and avoid duplication of development assistance efforts, the U.S. Government is working closely with other bilateral donors (British, French, and Canadian), civil society, local government, and relevant GOG institutions.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will help Ghana tackle key challenges that may impede growth and slow improvements in people's lives, including endemic malaria, poor maternal and child health, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, and low levels of literacy.

Global Health Program: Assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** Ghana 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.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set.

- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** Building on the FY 2011 achievements of ensuring that 188,000 women delivered with a well-trained and supervised birth attendant, USAID will continue to provide training and supportive supervision to health care providers, while building local management capacity and accountability among health authorities. USAID will provide direct funding to districts and regional health directorates to improve management systems and implement quality improvement programs. In FY 2013, target populations will be informed and mobilized to proactively address 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. USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve its procurement and supply chain management system. Civil society will be supported to monitor and advocate for access to high-quality maternal health services.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** To 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. USAID will build upon the unprecedented 70 percent growth in Couple Years of Protection provided by its social marketing program in 2011, and continue to improve Ghanaians' access to a variety of contraceptive methods at affordable prices through this effective model. In addition, USAID will continue to support Ghana to improve its commodity and financial management systems, to prevent future stock-outs of contraceptives in the public sector and decrease reliance on donor support for contraceptives.
- **Nutrition:** USAID will support families, communities, and local government bodies in the northern region to plan for and prevent food insecurity, and to prioritize actions that positively affect child nutrition. On a national scale, USAID's ongoing behavior change activity will educate parents on beneficial feeding practices and provide basic messages on child nutrition. In FY 2013, USAID will coordinate with UNICEF to ensure that community based management of acute malnutrition services are available in every district of Ghana, scaling-up from 403 health facilities in 31 districts in FY 2011. This program will strengthen the capacity of health staff through pre-service and in-service training and supportive supervision; provide equipment, supplies, support for improved counseling; and support to communities, mothers, and fathers to assure adequate nutrition of their children. USAID will directly support local research institutions to conduct operational research on the most effective interventions to combat child anemia.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** One third of Ghana's estimated 21,000 TB cases remain undetected each year. Building on the success of previous years' technical support to secure a \$31 million Global Fund TB grant, USAID will provide technical leadership for implementation of the grant. This will be accomplished by embedding a Technical Advisor in the National TB Program (NTP) and assisting the NTP to improve case detection and quality of care; build routine information systems; and implement infection prevention practice at international standards.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** In partnership with the GOG and in close collaboration with other development partners working in Ghana, USAID will maintain and expand the USG's education efforts in support of USAID's global education strategy with particular attention to improving children's reading proficiency in primary schools. Results from an assessment of reading proficiency in FY 2011 showed that only 35 percent of children are able to read with proficiency at the end of primary school. The results further indicate a huge gap between the current performance and the

GOG's goal of a 60 percent proficiency rate in reading by 2012. With over three million children graduating from primary schools annually, the economic and social implication of having more than half of them lacking proficiency in reading is enormous. Sustainable gains in literacy cannot be achieved without: intensified attention to improved instruction; strengthened education management and oversight; adequate quantities of quality learning materials; enhanced accountability; and community support. These critical elements continue to pose major challenges in the Ghanaian education system, and directly affect student-learning outcomes. The United States is partnering with the GOG to meet these challenges through continued expansion of innovative reading programs on a national level while strengthening system management and accountability. Targeted interventions will be implemented using GOG institutions and local organizations as preferred partners to build their capacity to sustain and expand educational programs beyond the period of U.S. assistance. Employing enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems, the USG will: contribute to improving instructional quality for Ghana's national literacy acceleration program; increase the capacity of the GOG to provide effective educational oversight; assess student performance; and create accountable systems at the central, regional, district, and school levels through improving communication, information sharing processes, and reporting systems. U.S. assistance will also continue support for Ghana's education decentralization processes by building the capacity of district offices to implement targeted literacy programs, and strengthening accountability among parents, schools, and local government.

- **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 to maximize the health impact of improved infrastructure in five regions of Ghana. The program has five components: infrastructure for water supply, sanitation, and hand washing; capacity building; behavior change activities; a small grants facility; and partnerships to leverage resources for water, sanitation, and hygiene. 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.

## **Economic Growth**

Enhancing food security is the primary objective of the USG's economic growth assistance to Ghana. By signing the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program 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 this Compact was initiated by Ghana's development of a country-led Country Investment Plan – the 2011-2015 Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) – 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.

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, with a high percentage in northern Ghana. Substantially increasing key staple food production and intra-regional staple food exports will require concentrating actions and resources to rapidly increase food supply and develop an enabling environment for intra-regional trade. U.S. assistance will integrate efforts across agencies and with other donors to advance Ghana's agricultural sector development, aligned with FTF principles.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, Ghana has been designated a Phase II country. Ghana scores well on country performance indicators and has a strong Country Investment Plan. To address high levels of chronic poverty and under-nutrition, particularly in Ghana's rural northern provinces, which have poverty rates nearly twice that of the south, FY 2013 resources will be used to improve rice, maize, and soybean commercial value chains and reduce pre- and post-harvest losses by small and medium-scale farmers. Leveraging Ghana's METASIP, FTF funding will continue to build the capacity of smallholder farmers by training them to increase efficiency with improved production practices, high yield seeds, other inputs, and basic mechanization, as well as building linkages between farmers and buyers. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to the GOG to support policy reform efforts regarding land tenure and marine fisheries.

Ghana's June 2007 discovery of oil in commercial quantities provides the country with a revenue stream that could rapidly accelerate growth and sustain Ghana's middle-income status. The government began receiving oil revenues from its oil fields in January 2011, and estimated that it will earn \$390 million in oil revenues in 2011. 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 advancement of negotiations between the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Independent Power Producers for two critically important power projects that, once completed, will add 450 megawatts of generation capacity to Ghana's power generation system. FY 2013 modern energy services and economic opportunity funds will continue to focus on GOG capacity-building and advisory services, along with assistance to small and medium enterprises to provide services to the growing oil and gas industry in the Western Region.

Over the next few years, Ghana is poised to take its economic development to a new level, and therefore, has an opportunity to choose a low emissions growth path. In FY 2013, USAID will continue investing Global Climate Change funds into programs that provide targeted technical assistance to the GOG to help develop a Low Emissions Development Strategy and to enhance the government's capacity to monitor, report, verify and inventory greenhouse gas emissions. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Ghana. In addition, these activities will enhance Ghana's access to emerging carbon markets and various climate change-funding mechanisms.

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 and with active participation from international governments and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the U.S. coordinates environment and natural resource management programs and policies with the UN Development Program, the European Union, and the Governments of the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In coordination with European and non-governmental donors, USAID supports private sector development, including the efforts of business associations to advocate more effectively. USAID and the State Department 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's first five-year \$547 million Compact with the MCC, signed on August 1, 2006, is scheduled to end in February 2012. Under this first Compact, USAID and MCC coordination on agricultural interventions have made great strides in increasing agricultural productivity in Ghana through the transfer of improved technology and management practices, and increased access to finance and other business services.

In FY 2011, with the announcement of Ghana's eligibility for a second Compact, the USG, under the Partnership for Growth framework, initiated a constraints analysis jointly implemented by economists from USAID, MCC, and the Government of Ghana. The constraints analysis identified unreliable power supply, limited access to credit, and inefficient land markets as key binding constraints to economic growth in Ghana. From this effort, the MCC and the GOG selected power as the focus for its second compact and projects under the second compact will likely focus on strengthening the power sector and improving the reliability, efficiency, and adequacy of the power supply. USAID will work with MCC and other U.S. Government entities to institute reforms that would ensure that new investments in the power sector are sustainable, and improve the governance, management, and regulation of the power sector. These efforts are expected to expand opportunities for active private sector participation in power generation, transmission, and distribution. The success of these projects will strengthen and broaden Ghana's economic growth by expanding private sector development and participation in the Ghanaian economy.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities and conducted three analytical assessments as a requirement for the preparation of the upcoming Mission Country Development Cooperation Strategy (2013-2017). The assessments included:

- Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment: Provided a comprehensive analysis of environmental issues faced by Ghana, and their adverse effects on citizens and productive resources, as well as recommendations for USAID support.
- Democracy and Governance Assessment: Provided a comprehensive analysis of the needs and realistic opportunities for assisting the consolidation of democratic rule in Ghana.
- Gender Assessment: Identified some of the key gender-based disparities and gaps in the health, economic growth, education, and democracy and governance sectors.

USAID has a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support FTF project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities as well as to provide technical assistance to the GOG's Ministry of Food and Agriculture to implement its METASIP. During FY 2011, USAID/Ghana's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Technical Support program completed the FTF monitoring framework for Ghana and identified the baseline data that will serve as the basis for impact evaluation. USAID Geographic Information Systems platform is up and running and complements monitoring and evaluation efforts by providing geospatial information for FTF targeting and tracking of projects working closely with the Geospatial Center in Washington. In FY 2011, USAID also supported implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, to measure progress on indicators related to malaria control, maternal and child health, and nutrition, against the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey baseline.

USAID's new evaluation policy focuses on rigorous evaluations with emphasis on opportunities for impact and performance evaluation. In FY 2011, two performance evaluations were conducted on the Community Teachers Program and the iREAD project under the education portfolio. Findings from the evaluation informed future programming in the areas of providing further support to local persons trained to teach in rural poor communities and in assessing the impact of e-readers on pupils and students ability to read.

In FY 2012, USAID plans to conduct an independent mid-term evaluation for two FTF-supported programs namely, Integrated Coastal Fisheries Governance Project and Ghana Strategic Support Project to align with the FTF strategy by identifying significant issues affecting project results, lessons learned, and best practices. USAID also plans to carry out mid-term evaluations of the integrated education projects,

including Partnership for Accountable Governance in Education, to determine which interventions are most effective, understand the impacts of the education decentralization process, and identify models that work best.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Program reviews and findings from evaluations and assessments influenced decisions taken to improve the approach and use of host country systems as other sectors learn from previous experiences. In FY 2011, USAID conducted capacity building and financial management assessments of local public institutions with the aim of working directly with them under the FTF initiative.

USAID has been supporting improvement to Ghana's health commodity management system by training mid-level managers and leading planning exercises for specific commodities. The extent of the reforms designed and the high-level commitment to these reforms achieved in FY 2011 through a combination of diplomatic pressure and technical inputs is unprecedented, and will positively impact the performance of USAID and GOG health programs in 2013 and beyond.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 funding will support comprehensive, agriculture-led economic growth strategies through the FTF initiative, improve access to quality healthcare, improve children's reading proficiency in primary schools, improve local government service delivery, and enhance Ghana's security environment.

# Guinea

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In December 2010, Guinea successfully completed its first democratic presidential transition since independence. The elections were viewed by the international community as a turning point in the country's political stability and development. They followed the ignominious 2009 rape of dozens of women and the massacre by the military of more than 150 Guineans peacefully demonstrating for democracy. Although the 2010 elections were an impressive step in advancing Guinea's democratic transition, this nascent democracy is still very fragile. 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.

To support Guinea's new democratic status, U.S. assistance will target consensus building and political competition; good governance to strengthen democratic institutions and improve service delivery in health and other sectors; cross-cutting anti-corruption interventions; targeted civil society and media programming; and strategic security sector reform (SSR) and rule of law programs, which are critical to reshaping the country's institutions. The aim of U.S. assistance is to help Guinea become a democratic and stable U.S. ally and an anchor of stability in a region plagued by a history of political, religious and ethnic turmoil. Guinea has 40 percent of the world's bauxite reserves, an estimated 25 percent of the world's iron ore, as well as rich agriculture, forest and water endowments resulting in impressive future potential. In order to realize this potential, Guinea needs to succeed in consolidating its recent democratic gains.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
Development Assistance	7,000	5,700	5,700	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,469	17,500	15,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	48	100	200	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	200	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48	100	200	100



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>500</b>	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	600	700	100
2.2 Good Governance	2,723	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,077	2,100	-	-2,100
2.4 Civil Society	1,700	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>17,469</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>17,469</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.1 Health	17,469	17,500	15,500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	500	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>25,017</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	100	400	300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	600	700	100
2.2 Good Governance	2,723	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,077	2,100	-	-2,100
2.4 Civil Society	1,700	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>17,469</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.1 Health	17,469	17,500	15,500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	500	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>3,988</b>	-	<b>-3,988</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	185	365	-	-365
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,984	3,623	-	-3,623

## **Peace and Security**

Security sector reform will continue to be a key focus of U.S. assistance. The Guinean Armed Forces (GAF) is attempting to fundamentally change the structure, procedures and professionalism of its component organizations. Since the transfer of power to an elected civilian president, the military has refrained from interfering in politics and has remained within its barracks during periods of civil protest. The United States intends to reinforce this approach with additional assistance to enable them to become more competent, professional, and apolitical.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will continue to professionalize the Guinean military. In particular, funds will support civil-military programs such as English language training, maritime security, and resource management. A key objective of IMET assistance is to transform the GAF into a non-political, professional force that is under civilian control and respects human rights.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Guinea last received FMF in FY 2008. FMF funding for Guinea is being requested in order to reinforce the significant security sector reform advances that have occurred since the transfer to civilian authority in 2011. This funding will be used to support the efforts of GAF to create more professionally competent, properly equipped and better-led units for future peacekeeping operations and maritime security missions. In particular, funds will support training, equipment, and advisory services to allow Guinea to better participate in maritime security and/or peacekeeping operations.

## **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 reducing poverty in Guinea, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen its flagship cross-cutting approach of supporting improved social sector performance. Bolstering transparent delivery systems, training, and local organizational capacity across sectors will accelerate development gains in Guinea.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will build on the progress made in the successful 2010 elections and prepare for future elections to advance the nascent democracy in Guinea and secure peace and stability in the country. The U.S. Government (USG) will support inclusive consensus-building processes, around issues such as constitutional reform and security sector reform, which will continue to target women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance will support the development of a rule of law culture in Guinea, and encourage citizens to understand and exercise their legal rights and responsibilities. The USG will support efforts to educate citizens in the areas of justice and human rights standards.

In governance, U.S. assistance will support the National Assembly, helping it to become an effective legislative body and helping national executive institutions enact governance reforms designed to increase transparency and accountability and reduce corruption. USAID will continue to support fiscal decentralization and improved local democratic governance. In 2007, USAID began assisting local governments and civil society to improve local governance and development planning, and to manage funds in a transparent and accountable manner. By addressing these governance bottlenecks in Guinea, results have been achieved across development sectors and the program has gained an excellent reputation throughout Guinea and with leading democracy and governance experts. USAID plans to expand its cross-sectoral approach in 2013 and decentralize it further with qualified local organizations assuming greater roles.

USAID, through its Mission Innovation Unit, will expand its support to civil society organizations by providing small grants to implement innovative activities in advancing democratic governance in Guinea. The USG will work with civil society organizations to continue to build their capacity and help them demand quality services from local and national governments and become better informed advocates on these key issues.

### **Investing in People**

Guinea's health sector continues to suffer from poor governance and a low government budget to combat corruption. The result has been a scarcity of essential drugs and a decline in quality health services. Low staff salaries and inadequate staffing in rural areas have also caused deterioration in government health services and led to a burgeoning parallel informal health sector. However, through U.S. assistance this trend is being stabilized, and Guineans, who had largely stopped utilizing public health services, are now returning.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches that include strengthened human and institutional capacity, and increased country ownership. Funding will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases. The primary health care program provides technical and financial assistance to strengthen the fragile health care system, while improving access to integrated, quality care.

- **Maternal Child Health (MCH):** The requested MCH funds in 2013 will be used to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. Assistance programs will also support clinical care, health education, and human rights advocacy to help reduce the practice of female genital mutilation, which affects 96 percent of the female population, and of forced and early marriages, as well as the social marginalization caused by fistula and HIV/AIDS. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support fistula repair and the social reintegration of women stigmatized by fistula.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The goal of U.S. assistance for family planning and reproductive health programs is to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Through technical assistance, the USG will promote the transparent management of health programs and resources, including U.S.-donated contraceptive commodities.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Guinea does not include the total projected PMI funding. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2013 operating year budget is set.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in Guinea, including:

- An evaluation of USAID’s multi-sectoral program, “Working Together”. The evaluation determined that the multi-sectoral approach has proven to be effective in producing intended governance and technical results at the local level. Based on the results of the evaluation, USAID Guinea extended the program.
- A Democracy and Governance (DG) assessment, which demonstrated that lack of competition and accountability, the absence of rule of law, and various forms of political exclusion are important factors that are hindering the expansion of a democratic culture in Guinea. The report highlighted problems and recommendations for activities, which will be considered under the new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).
- An agricultural assessment, which resulted in the design of a five-year, youth-centered agriculture project with higher education links.
- Periodic pipeline reviews, which helped USAID evaluate financial performance and reprogram available funds.

USAID is developing its new CDCS strategy in FY 2012. As part of the strategy development process, a gender assessment, a Demographic Health Survey and an environmental assessment will be conducted.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID used performance information to inform programmatic choices made during FY 2011, including:

- The evaluation of its multi-sectoral development program led USAID to expand its program nationwide and to include support to the central government for targeted sectors.
- The agricultural assessment indicated that improving agricultural technical support to sector value chains will build on past efforts to improve food security and enterprise development, and support efforts to expand economic opportunities. The one agriculture university in Guinea is functioning at a suboptimum level due to Guinea’s long-standing political problems. As a result, USAID will pursue opportunities to assist the university to re-establish quality training and support to rural producers and targeted value chains.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Program reviews and the DG assessment determined that the Guinean justice system is weak, and fails to protect the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Thus, in FY 2013, the USG will support Guinean civil society organizations to establish community human rights and legal clinics to provide legal services to the broader community and to women in particular, whose rights are often abused.

The evaluation of USAID’s multi-sectoral program indicated that changes are not yet institutionalized and, therefore, have had little impact on national politics. The focus on civil society organizations (CSOs) with productive activities and extension of work to intermediate-level CSOs, combined with the work at the central level, has the potential to produce a more democratic and well-governed Guinea.

## 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 demining and proper weapons storage programs.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	65	250	185
International Military Education and Training	10	65	-	-65
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	250	250

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	10	65	250	185
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10	65	250	185
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	10	65	-	-65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10	65	-	-65
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	250	250

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	10	65	250	185
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10	65	250	185
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10	65	250	185

#### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance seeks to protect civilians and/or military personnel by returning land to productive use and by assisting the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GoGB) with stockpile destruction in areas at risk for major loss of life in the event of an explosion.

Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs – Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD): Based on a 2011 assessment by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, programs will focus on weapons storage, security, stockpile management, destruction/clean-up of small arms/light weapons and old and unstable unexploded ordnance, as well as humanitarian demining. The United States will coordinate closely with allies, the GoGB, and international organizations to maximize these efforts.

## Kenya

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will support Kenya's critical role in the Horn of Africa. Programs focus on health, education, economic growth, and advancing key political and governance reforms through implementation of the new constitution and fighting corruption and impunity, which is fundamental to Kenya's future stability and prosperity. Ongoing conflict and instability in neighboring Somalia continues to pose serious security and humanitarian challenges for Kenya and the region. 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. U.S. foreign assistance will be critical for Kenya to establish conditions for long-term stability, improve economic and social opportunities for all Kenyans, and increase the country's capacity to provide basic services for its people. Presidential initiative funding in agriculture, climate change, and health will also directly address many of these issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	786,621	652,200	459,538	-192,662
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	7,750	-	-7,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	7,750	-	-7,750
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	786,621	644,450	459,538	-184,912
Development Assistance	75,813	92,000	92,940	940
Food for Peace Title II	124,776	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	998	1,500	1,096	-404
Global Health Programs - State	498,760	468,760	277,402	-191,358
Global Health Programs - USAID	75,345	78,150	79,400	1,250
International Military Education and Training	929	890	750	-140
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	1,800	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	1,150	6,150	5,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kenya</b>	786,621	652,200	459,538	-192,662
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,177	12,540	8,496	-4,044
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	998	1,500	1,096	-404
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	998	1,500	1,096	-404
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	929	890	750	-140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	929	890	750	-140

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,250	1,250	500	-750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,250	500	-750
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	8,000	8,900	6,150	-2,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000	8,600	5,850	-2,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	300	300	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	13,763	2,750	14,440	11,690
<b>Development Assistance</b>	13,013	2,000	13,140	11,140
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	1,000	8,140	7,140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,013	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	750	750	1,300	550
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	750	1,300	550
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	591,405	574,910	374,102	-200,808
<b>Development Assistance</b>	17,300	28,000	17,300	-10,700
3.1 Health	6,300	10,000	6,300	-3,700
3.2 Education	11,000	18,000	11,000	-7,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	498,760	468,760	277,402	-191,358
3.1 Health	498,760	468,760	277,402	-191,358
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	75,345	78,150	79,400	1,250
3.1 Health	75,345	78,150	79,400	1,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	45,500	62,000	62,500	500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	45,500	62,000	62,500	500
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	45,000	50,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,000	-	-4,000
4.8 Environment	12,500	12,000	12,500	500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	124,776	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	124,776	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	124,776	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kenya</b>	786,621	652,200	459,538	-192,662
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,177	12,540	8,496	-4,044
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000	8,600	5,850	-2,750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,177	3,640	2,346	-1,294
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>13,763</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>14,440</b>	<b>11,690</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	750	1,300	550
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	1,000	8,140	7,140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,013	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>591,405</b>	<b>574,910</b>	<b>374,102</b>	<b>-200,808</b>
3.1 Health	580,405	556,910	363,102	-193,808
3.2 Education	11,000	18,000	11,000	-7,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>45,500</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>500</b>
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	45,000	50,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,000	-	-4,000
4.8 Environment	12,500	12,000	12,500	500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>124,776</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	124,776	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>45,850</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>670</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	25,640	3,550	3,650	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,210	6,502	7,072	570

## Peace and Security

Kenya's role in regional stability and managing risks from volatility and conflict in Somalia and Sudan is critical for the United States' security interests. Kenya has limited capacity to secure its own border which makes it vulnerable to transnational crime and violent extremism. Kenya must continue major internal institutional reforms and implement the new constitution to avoid a reoccurrence of the 2007/2008 post-election violence that swept the country and underscored the need for fundamental reform to ensure Kenya's future stability and democracy. The International Criminal Court has issued summonses to six prominent Kenyans, including the Deputy Prime Minister and other current and former senior government officials, for their alleged roles in perpetrating the post-election violence. Proceedings for some or all of the individuals are expected to continue through 2013. It is critical that perpetrators of post-election violence be held accountable to end the culture of impunity and to contribute to long-term stability. At the same time, there is a risk that developments related to the proceedings could trigger ethnic/political friction or even violence. U.S. resources will strengthen regional, national, and community-based peace structures to respond more proactively, independently, and comprehensively to this and other potential triggers or drivers of conflict.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF programs will continue to improve the professionalism of the Kenyan military. In particular, FMF funding will provide training and equipment to strengthen military capability in controlling the border, and to counter terrorism and violent extremism, including the sustainment of prior investments in maritime and land border security. FMF resources will also support



Kenyan military participation in international peacekeeping operations, to which Kenya is a major contributor of troops, by procuring equipment and sustaining the use of prior-funded equipment.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET training programs promote U.S.-Kenyan military-to-military relationships through courses in the United States and mobile training teams in Kenya. Training programs and other military cooperation will maintain and strengthen the strong U.S.-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 reform and criminal justice sector reform. INCLE resources will enable the United States to provide assistance for criminal justice sector reform in areas such as maritime security, women's justice, 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. 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 internal terrorism and violent crime. These issues will be addressed from a multiagency, integrated, and interrelated perspective. In the Kenyan context, training of law enforcement 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. FY 2013 presents important governance challenges in terms of building new institutions, deepening reforms and empowering citizens following national elections in late 2012 or early 2013. In many cases, the new institutions created through the constitution have been operational for less than a year and others still require drafting of enabling legislation, budgets, internal procedures and physical structures.

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. Programs will be used to address policy reforms, institutional capacity building, local capacity development, and access to services including balancing national support with assistance to 47 counties. Capacity building programs in FY 2013 will focus on improving government accountability, reducing executive discretion and the culture of impunity, and consolidating justice and national peace and reconciliation within the new internal institutional government structures. Additionally, funding will

assist the media to serve as effective independent watchdogs. Programs will continue to support the development of more internally democratic political parties programs to consolidate electoral reform based on the results of the 2012 elections, and increase the organizational and technical capacity of civil society organizations, especially youth and women groups. Resources will also be used to strengthen national and county assemblies and provide support for the decentralization process through technical assistance, training, and material support.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will support rule of law and human rights programs that support better governance and enhanced respect for human rights through the development and reform of the judicial sector. Strengthening of the institutional capacities of the judicial sector will also serve to combat endemic corruption, enhance gender equity, and diminish the prospects of communal violence. A stronger judicial sector will also enhance the prospects of overall political stability.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance, provided as part of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), will focus on reducing the high rates of HIV/AIDS, child mortality, malaria, and tuberculosis. Investments in voluntary 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. U.S. assistance will also expand access to clean water and improved sanitation as well as improve the quality and accessibility of education through intensive teacher-training, curriculum development, the provision of educational materials, supporting early grade reading, and girls' scholarship programs.

Development Assistance (DA): DA assistance supports investments in basic education and water and sanitation activities for health-related programs.

- **Basic Education:** Approximately 1.5 million Kenyan children who should be in school are not in school, and of those in school, most do not receive an education that adequately prepares them to participate successfully in the 21st century workforce. Resources will be used to expand access to quality basic education through the delivery of quality basic education for more than one million young learners (approximately half will be female) nationwide. Additionally, in marginalized communities programs will increase access for the most disadvantaged populations, including girls, so they can take advantage of early-grade reading programs. FY 2013 Basic Education assistance will focus on teacher training, school management, relevant curriculum, strengthening community partnerships. In coordination with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), curricula and teaching materials will be developed HIV/AIDS and life skills education. In addition, programs will focus on equipping teachers, administrators, and community members with the knowledge and skills they need to help their students to be healthy and productive citizens of Kenya.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Funding will support programs to reduce illness and death from water-borne disease through support for water sources and latrines. 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.

### Global Health Programs (GHP):

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) strategy in Kenya is an opportunity to improve health outcomes and strengthen health systems by building better coordination among U.S. health-related programs and aligning U.S. health investments with host country priorities to maximize impacts. FY 2013 funding will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for TB, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious

diseases. The primary health care program provides technical assistance to strengthen fragile health care systems while improving access to integrated, quality care, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)--GHP State and USAID: Accounts will support partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support especially vulnerable children. The substantial decrease in GHP-State funding requested for Kenya reflects efficiencies and country-specific factors that will allow PEPFAR programs to continue to expand even with reduced budgets.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U. S. assistance will be used to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The programs will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births. They will also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Funds will be used to strengthen capacity and service delivery in birth preparedness and maternity services; treatment of obstetrics complications and disabilities; and newborn and child care and treatment, immunization, and nutrition.
- Nutrition: Funds will be used to expand and improve community level nutrition activities including breast-feeding promotion, improved household hygiene, and investigation of locally made child food supplements, while utilizing integrated programming linked to the Feed the Future initiative.
- Tuberculosis: Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities.

### **Economic Growth**

Kenya is the economic powerhouse of East Africa and an important commercial transportation gateway. The Kenyan economy grew by 7 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 growth rate of about 5 percent, with 2011 and 2012 projected to be in the 5 to 6 percent range. Given that the population is growing at a rate of around 2.6 percent, even stronger, sustained economic growth rates are critical if Kenya is to achieve its development and poverty-reduction goals.

Development Assistance: 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 engagement and investment, including through the use of mobile banking.

- Agriculture: Ensuring that Kenya and the Horn of Africa recover from the devastating drought crisis continues to be a high priority within the region. In FY 2013, as part of the President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative in Kenya, programs will target pastoralist populations in the north to enhance productivity, market competitiveness, and efficiency in the livestock sector, while promoting

innovative natural resource management to transform pastoral livelihoods from one of constant vulnerability to greater resilience. The U.S. will continue to support the efforts of the Government of Kenya to implement the country-led comprehensive food security strategy. These strategies will help to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Key activities will include improving the competitiveness of value chains to increase incomes for poor families, expand access to financial services for rural entrepreneurs, and improve the capacity of the private sector to advocate for a more enabling environment to promote greater economic development.

- **Environment:** Kenya's water, forest, and wildlife resources are key foundation blocks of the nation's economy. Through the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, resources will support the efforts of government, local communities, and the eco-tourism industry to manage the environment and natural resources sustainably to benefit rural households and protect biodiversity. U.S. assistance will contribute to the rehabilitation, restoration, and protection of these resources with investments that improve the management of critical natural ecosystems, conserving Kenya's rich biodiversity and establishing resource tenure and management rights for the poor communities. U.S. investments will assist rural households to adapt to the impacts of climate change. GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Kenya.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Kenya had a \$12.7 million program Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program which 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID performed comprehensive portfolio reviews during FY 2010 and FY 2011 evaluating both programmatic and financial performance. Pipeline analyses were a component of these reviews, and it was acknowledged that most implementing partners are effective in utilizing funds in a timely manner. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011, including a mid-term evaluation on natural resource management activities; an evaluation of the AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance Program; a multi-donor evaluation of value chain activities in Kenya; a sectoral assessment by USAID/Democracy and Governance Office; and a performance evaluation of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID Kenya was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above. The mid-term evaluations completed on natural resource management programs concluded that the implementation was on the right track. The evaluation identified a number of best practices that will have a lasting impact on the natural resources governance in Kenya. The analysis as well as the best practices and the lessons generated through the evaluation will help the mission to develop a new multi-year strategy, and implementation plan, and design new interventions to scale-up the current program.

The evaluation of the AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance Program resulted in a recommendation that USAID should develop a plan for expansion of maternal child health and family planning programs, including championing a multi-donor and Government of Kenya plan for sustainable provision of HIV/AIDS treatment drugs.

The democracy and governance sectoral assessment informed programs that will now support critical constitutional and institutional reforms through 2015.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID expects to see substantial programmatic impacts with FY 2013 funding in multiple sectors. For example, in the health sector, 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 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 2013 funding.

In the education sector, Basic Education programs will continue in informal urban settlements in Kenya's two largest cities, Nairobi and Mombasa. FY 2013 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 2013 support for new Kenyan institutions outlined in the new constitution, USAID will achieve a significant impact on indicators that measure U.S. assistance for good governance enhancing civil society capacity to improve democracy. Additionally, through FTF, 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.

## Lesotho

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Lesotho focus on achieving the development of a stable, prosperous, and healthy country that continues to improve its record as a voice for positive change in international fora, both regionally and globally. U.S. assistance to Lesotho focuses on reversing the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Lesotho continues to be challenged by a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Global Health Initiative, through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program in Lesotho, complements a significant HIV/AIDS effort by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Government of Lesotho (GOL), and other donors, including 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. U.S. assistance will also provide the Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) to promote officer professionalism and capacities for its roles in border security and humanitarian response.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	33,236	28,150	27,714	-436
Global Health Programs - State	26,650	21,650	21,224	-426
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	186	100	90	-10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lesotho</b>	33,236	28,150	27,714	-436
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	186	100	90	-10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	186	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	186	100	90	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	33,050	28,050	27,624	-426
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	26,650	21,650	21,224	-426
3.1 Health	26,650	21,650	21,224	-426
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	6,400	6,400	6,400	-
3.1 Health	6,400	6,400	6,400	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lesotho</b>	33,236	28,150	27,714	-436
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	186	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	186	100	90	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	33,050	28,050	27,624	-426
3.1 Health	33,050	28,050	27,624	-426
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	3,966	-	650	650
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,248	-	400	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,718	-	250	250

### Peace and Security

Lesotho is an increasingly productive partner for U.S. security policy on the continent. The LDF fully utilizes U.S.-provided training, and its students are notable for their competence and professionalism. The LDF is an integral part of Lesotho's democratic institutions and respects the principle of civilian rule.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance supports developing the professionalism and capacity of the LDF. While the LDF prioritizes its role in border security and humanitarian disaster response, a key goal for the future is its participation in regional peacekeeping efforts. IMET funding supports LDF officers' participation in professional training courses, where they gain an understanding and appreciation of U.S. military culture, organization, and decision-making processes. U.S.-funded training also helps build networks of U.S. and international military associates and colleagues, creating opportunities for future collaboration.

### Investing in People

Lesotho's 23.2 percent adult HIV prevalence rate is the third highest in the world. Recent data shows an increased trend in early childhood mortality. Approximately 11 children out of every 100 do not reach the age of five. The 2009 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for Lesotho data estimates that 28 percent of children are orphans, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that about two-thirds of these are due to AIDS. Food security is also a critical issue; 39 percent of Basotho children under the age of five 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 Programs: Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP State and USAID: 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. The MCC Compact concentrates on improving the provision of water supplies for industrial and domestic use, improving health outcomes, and removing barriers to foreign and local private sector investment. The MCC Compact's largest focus

on increasing water supply contributes to overall improvements in health, while the private sector development component aims at increasing participation of women and improving access to credit. While the MCC health programs seek to rehabilitate the health center infrastructure, PEPFAR programs focus on recruitment, retention, and training of the staff working in the health centers. MCC Compact efforts directly complement the work conducted by USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Lesotho.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Lesotho's Country Operational Plan (COP) development process and related budgetary allocations respond to the in-country PEPFAR interagency portfolio review, which draws heavily from partners' quarterly progress reports. 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, remaining pipeline, status of current work plans, absorptive capacity, and, where possible, the quality of the results being achieved. Data quality assessments have also been conducted and inform data-strengthening activities, including tool revisions. Partner evaluations have also been planned as part of each agreement, pending final approvals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: An assessment of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and other HIV services in Lesotho health facilities will inform activity scale-up and improve the quality of PMTCT services supported with PEPFAR's PMTCT Acceleration Plan funds. Additionally, data on poor partner performance regarding the development of supply chain management tools was used to discontinue one partner's activities and redirect the funding and activity to a new mechanism. An evaluation of mineworker health needs is being planned, in order to help inform care and treatment interventions for this vulnerable population. Finally, 2009 DHS data showing an increase in risky sexual behavior from 2004 helped inform the selection of a recipient for Lesotho's new HIV prevention award, which will focus on behavioral interventions.

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.

Determinations of IMET funding levels 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 targets and partner budgets were based on FY 2011 results of performance. Annual work plans with targets are constructed and reviewed based on performance against the previous year's work plan. New activities are based on gaps identified in previous years.



## Liberia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sustained U.S. assistance and engagement remains critical to Liberia's short-term stability and long-term development. National elections in late 2011 were free and fair with broad participation among the electorate, and paved the way for a peaceful transition to President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf's second administration. However, continued opposition and unrest surrounding the elections demonstrated that security, political, and social conditions remain fragile, and that the Government of Liberia (GOL) must continue to make rapid progress in building and solidifying confidence in public governance, re-energizing critical reforms, and fostering tangible improvements in the lives of average Liberians.

In support of these efforts, U.S. assistance will focus on professionalizing Liberia's military and civilian security forces, consolidating and sustaining democratic progress, building the capacity, transparency, and accountability of governance institutions, promoting broad-based and environmentally-sustainable economic growth, improving access to high quality educational and health services, and responding to the emerging problem of narcotics trafficking in West Africa. In each sector, assistance will concentrate on helping Liberia build local capacity to plan, implement, and sustain its own development efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215,814</b>	<b>199,766</b>	<b>169,207</b>	<b>-30,559</b>
Economic Support Fund	124,532	124,276	105,200	-19,076
Food for Peace Title II	27,447	15,000	8,000	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,173	6,500	6,500	-
Global Health Programs - State	2,800	800	695	-105
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,340	30,700	30,700	-
International Military Education and Training	522	490	450	-40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,000	17,000	15,662	-1,338
Peacekeeping Operations	5,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>215,814</b>	<b>199,766</b>	<b>169,207</b>	<b>-30,559</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>22,845</b>	<b>22,690</b>	<b>19,382</b>	<b>-3,308</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>7,173</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,173	6,500	6,500	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-40</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	522	490	450	-40

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,432</b>	<b>-268</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,100	9,650	9,382	-268
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,050	1,050	1,050	-
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>43,650</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>40,430</b>	<b>-4,670</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>-3,600</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,800	10,800	9,900	-900
2.2 Good Governance	18,000	19,000	17,600	-1,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	5,000	4,500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,000	3,200	-800
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>-1,070</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,850	6,300	5,230	-1,070
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>83,050</b>	<b>91,440</b>	<b>70,545</b>	<b>-20,895</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>51,440</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-16,440</b>
3.1 Health	7,000	18,000	6,000	-12,000
3.2 Education	32,000	33,440	29,000	-4,440
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>-4,350</b>
3.1 Health	6,814	6,500	3,260	-3,240
3.2 Education	2,096	2,000	890	-1,110
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>-105</b>
3.1 Health	2,800	800	695	-105
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>32,340</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	32,340	30,700	30,700	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>54,545</b>	<b>40,536</b>	<b>38,850</b>	<b>-1,686</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>47,732</b>	<b>34,036</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>964</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	17,032	19,000	18,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	8,000	10,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	3,036	2,200	-836
4.8 Environment	3,500	4,000	4,800	800
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,813</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>-2,650</b>
4.5 Agriculture	6,813	6,500	3,850	-2,650
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,724	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Liberia</b>	215,814	199,766	169,207	-30,559
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	22,845	22,690	19,382	-3,308
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,795	21,640	18,332	-3,308
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,050	1,050	1,050	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	43,650	45,100	40,430	-4,670
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,650	17,100	15,130	-1,970
2.2 Good Governance	18,000	19,000	17,600	-1,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	5,000	4,500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,000	3,200	-800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	83,050	91,440	70,545	-20,895
3.1 Health	48,954	56,000	40,655	-15,345
3.2 Education	34,096	35,440	29,890	-5,550
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	54,545	40,536	38,850	-1,686
4.4 Infrastructure	17,032	19,000	18,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	31,813	14,500	13,850	-650
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	3,036	2,200	-836
4.8 Environment	3,500	4,000	4,800	800
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	11,724	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,724	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	10,480	8,260	7,441	-819
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,916	2,468	1,656	-812
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,564	5,792	5,785	-7

### Peace and Security

The United States will continue to play a leading role in supporting critical military and civilian security sector reform efforts in Liberia. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is expected to enter a new drawdown phase in early FY 2013, requiring Liberian security services to take increasing responsibility for maintaining internal law and order, as well as the protection of Liberia's territory and borders. Assistance in FY 2013 will reflect ongoing efforts to assist in the development of professional, apolitical, and self-sustaining Liberian defense sector institutions, while strengthening the capacity of the civilian 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 and enforces the rule of law.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will continue to support the development of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), including its maritime component, the Liberian Coast Guard, by providing training, equipment, and advisory support. This effort includes support for approximately 50 U.S. advisors, who facilitate individual and unit training, staff planning, and advise leadership of the AFL.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will continue to professionalize the Liberian military by providing additional education and training to officers and noncommissioned officers in the army and coast guard as they advance in rank. This will increase the military's ability to protect Liberia's territorial integrity, fight terrorism, and counter illegal activity, while acting as a professional force that is respectful of civilian authority 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 stability during and after the drawdown of UNMIL, the Liberia National Police (LNP) must have the necessary skills and equipment to fulfill its role in ensuring Liberia's long-term peace and security. Despite several years of UN-led assistance, the police remain inadequately led and equipped, and, as a result, perform poorly. The United States will start increasing its bilateral support for civilian law enforcement entities, while continuing to assign U.S. civilian police officers to UNMIL in order to protect past investments in Liberia's security-sector reform process and support the development of effective, civilian-led police to maintain the rule of law. The Civilian Police program will continue to develop the LNP, including the Emergency Response Unit and Police Support Unit, focusing particularly on building nationwide capability to respond to threats, strengthening personnel capacity, developing infrastructure, and providing equipment. Funds will support police advisors who provide ongoing mentoring and technical assistance for the LNP and its leadership. Efforts will complement international donor programming and form part of a broader strategy to assist the GOL in extending its writ nationwide.

To address transnational crime, INCLE funds will continue to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement entities to respond to the growing threat posed by narcotics trafficking in West Africa, as well as to provide assistance to those responsible for decreasing drug demand and providing addiction treatment in Liberia. The program will respond to the specific recommendations regarding drug use and counter-narcotics assessments undertaken in Liberia in recent years, and will work through a range of institutions to support drug education campaigns and establish Liberia's first drug treatment centers.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Funding will continue to support the Defense Sector Reform program for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), including a senior advisor and limited assistance to the operations and maintenance of the AFL bases.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance in this sector will help the GOL build its capacity to effectively manage public finances, implement political and economic reforms, build the capacity of the criminal justice system, and perform other critical public functions in a manner that demonstrates to the Liberian people that the Government is accountable and responsive to their needs and aspirations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In support of the GOL's efforts to demonstrate good public governance, U.S. assistance will help build, strengthen, and maintain critical public administration functions, including systems for improved management of: policy-making; budget and financial accounting; development and efficient use of human resources; expanded use of information and communications technology; transparent and responsible natural resources concessions; and performance monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and responsiveness.

Building on the successful conduct of the 2011 national elections, the United States will continue to support the National Elections Commission, strengthening and deepening its capacity to manage free and fair elections for national, county, and local government offices. The United States will support GOL efforts to address corruption, and will help civil society and the media build the capacity they need to effectively exercise their advocacy and oversight roles.

U.S. assistance will also focus on strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights in Liberia, helping to mitigate social and economic conflicts, prevent gender-based violence, improve access to justice, and provide a more predictable investment climate. Support for Liberia's judicial training institutions and civic education programs will help to broaden people's understanding of their legal rights and expand their access to reliable and responsible judicial services. The United States will apply innovative approaches, including Alternative Dispute Resolution that engages traditional leaders in resolving land disputes, to seek to harmonize formal legal systems with recognized informal systems and to further expand access to justice in under-served parts of the country that may be more susceptible to potential conflict and violence.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Through the Justice Sector Support Liberia (JSSL) program, U.S. assistance will provide training, advising, mentorship, and equipment to criminal justice institutions. Advisors will work with judicial, justice, and corrections institutions and training facilities to build GOL capacity, encourage a more consistent and effective justice process, and foster institutional reform. JSSL program activities will expand nationwide as regional service hubs come on line, with emphasis on increasing the capabilities of these institutions throughout Liberia, furthering the capacity of personnel and infrastructure development. JSSL will support the Solicitor General's office work to build the effectiveness of its prosecutors by providing training and support for small materials and books. JSSL will conduct basic training for new prosecutors in areas such as legal writing, and build capacity to address more complex crimes such as money laundering and corruption. In addition, emphasis will be placed on further strengthening police-prosecutor cooperation. JSSL will also support the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation within the Ministry of Justice with training, mentorship, and modest amounts of equipment for employees in its prison and detention facilities.

### **Investing in People**

In the health sector, U.S. assistance will increase utilization of quality healthcare and improve nutrition for mothers and children. Through a Fixed Amount Reimbursement Agreement with the Government of Liberia, the United States will finance provision of basic services and emergency obstetric and neonatal care in rural and urban health facilities and community volunteers who provide home-based care for common conditions. This support will be complemented with technical assistance to institute quality improvement systems, train health professionals, and strengthen management and monitoring systems to produce and track results.

In education, assistance will concentrate on expanding access to quality education at all levels. U.S. investments will help to expand elementary school enrollment and attendance, especially for girls; improve the quality of education through teacher training; improve literacy for adults; and improve tertiary education. Family life and reproductive health education in schools will be a crosscutting activity of both education and health.

Global Health Program: Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will help to control infectious diseases, with a focus on malaria, decrease maternal and child mortality, and help Liberian families to live healthier lives.

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 as well as prevention, care, and treatment activities to leverage Global Fund resources. Specifically, funding will support clinical services in USG-assisted health facilities, dissemination of prevention messages, interventions to address the situation of orphans and other youth at high risk of

HIV/AIDS or gender-based violence, and support for local nongovernmental organizations working with government authorities to provide vital services, such as patient tracking or social services, and improved monitoring.

**Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Liberia 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:** U.S. assistance will be used to reduce maternal and child mortality by increasing access to and utilization of antenatal care, safe delivery, post-natal care, and emergency obstetric and neonatal services; as well as improving provider skills, supporting routine immunization and integrated management of childhood illness, and scaling-up community case management of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia.

**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 timing 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 Support Fund (ESF):

**Basic Education:** U.S. assistance in support of improved primary education will focus on addressing the key factors that directly influence the country's critical shortage of qualified teachers, while rebuilding delivery systems, policies, processes, curriculum, and materials needed to sustain a trained and qualified cadre of teachers. Efforts to target effective early grade reading and math approaches through pre-service and school-based teacher training directed to over 4,500 teachers will be essential for improved classroom instruction and student learning outcomes. Classroom reforms will be linked to the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Program focused on increasing the recruitment, retention, and completion of approximately 3,500 girls at the primary school level. U.S. support for approximately 10,000 out-of-school youth will continue to build literacy, numeracy, life skills and livelihood pathways for the generation of Liberians who missed out on an adequate education due to the country's prolonged conflict.

U.S. assistance will also support core institutional capacity building with the Ministry of Education, creating opportunities for increasing the use of host country systems. Support to decentralization activities will work to improve education decision-making and accountability in the delivery of education services.

**Higher Education:** Assistance will enhance the quality and relevance of higher education programs in engineering, agriculture, health and life sciences, and teacher education so that Liberia is better equipped to meet its key development challenges. 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 serve as regional models. Funds will also support increased access to education at the tertiary level, providing scholarships for targeted degree programs and internships, applied learning and exchange programs in coordination with host country partners. Efforts will be closely aligned with the country's strategic plan for higher education elaborated collaboratively with the World Bank and will require strategic cooperation across all USAID programs in Liberia and coordination among donors, university authorities and other public and private sector actors.

**Water and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will help to improve water supply and sanitation in communities, health facilities, and schools. Target areas are the same counties where U.S. assistance is working to improve health care services, and in three of Liberia's largest secondary cities. 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.

### **Economic Growth**

Liberia's stability and sustained development is contingent upon revitalizing key economic sectors, diversifying the economy to establish the foundations for broad-based growth, developing human and institutional capacity in both the public and private sectors, rebuilding critical infrastructure, creating stable job and income opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor, raising productivity and incomes, and conserving the natural resource base. The United States will continue to play a leading role with the GOL and other donor partners in helping Liberia meet its poverty reduction and economic revitalization goals.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the efforts of the GOL to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy, the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program, to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Closely aligned with the GOL's strategy, core FTF assistance will help increase agricultural productivity and promote increased private investment by expanding farmers' and agricultural enterprises' access to market information services, value-added technologies, and high quality public and private sector agricultural inputs and extension services, and by improving pre- and post-harvest crop management and storage. Complementary activities will help to improve and sustainably maintain road infrastructure needed to move farm products to markets at reasonable cost, expand access to reliable and competitively-priced energy supplies, increase the supply of affordable bank credit and other financial services to farming, processing, storage and other agriculture sector enterprises, and improve the overall private sector investment climate.

U.S. assistance will help expand access to renewable energy systems for rural electrification and support the Liberia Electricity Corporation investment program to strengthen staff technical, business support and management capacity and to expand the customer base in Monrovia. Through innovative, national, local, and community-based partnerships, the U.S. Government also will help conserve and sustainably manage Liberia's unique and extensive forest resources, protect biodiversity, strengthen oversight and governance of extractive industries, and identify markets for important ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration and watershed protection.

**Food for Peace Title II:** Coordinated closely with the FTF initiative and the GOL's strategy, U.S. assistance will help to increase agricultural productivity by promoting cash crop integration and increased access to credit through microfinance. Funds will be used to 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. In addition, U.S. assistance will help improve household nutrition through education, outreach, and targeted promotion of products, processes and technologies that increase the nutritional content of locally-accessible food supplies.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) three-year threshold program (signed July 2010) focuses on three components: girls' education, trade policy, and land rights and access in Liberia. The girls' education component will complement and reinforce other U.S. assistance in the education sector by helping to increase the recruitment, retention, and completion of approximately 3,500 girls in school at the primary level in targeted counties.

The MCC land rights and access component is linked to Liberia's Section 1207 Program of the National Defense Authorization Act, which focuses on resolving conflicts related to land tenure. The experiences and results of the MCC program will also inform and be linked to U.S. support for the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution procedures related to land, funded under the ESF account. In FY 2013, assistance provided through the MCC threshold program will include the establishment of a customer service center at the Deeds Registry and a pilot program to inventory Tribal Certificates that will identify Liberian citizens' claims to land in high-risk areas and determine the validity of land claims.

The work under the trade policy and customs components supports U.S. efforts under the FTF initiative. The key activities in trade policy include work on tariff simplification, harmonization, implementation, and reduction of non-tariff barriers, as well as assistance to Liberia's ongoing World Trade Organization accession process. Key support on customs involves building institutional capacity in key functions of cargo inspection, tariff classification and customs valuation, helping to modernize the customs legal framework and to simplify and harmonize customs procedures and controls in line with international best practices in support of Economic Community of West African States regional integration and World Trade Organization membership requirements. The MCC trade policy and customs component will improve key aspects of the business enabling environment that affect a range of sectors, including those of the FTF value chains in rice, cassava, vegetable horticulture, and goats.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, Liberia conducted semi-annual portfolio reviews, regular monitoring through quarterly reports, site visits, and field monitoring of program activities. Across the sectors, there were three assessments and one evaluation conducted during FY 2011 in Liberia. An assessment of USAID's Focus on Results: Enhancing Capacity across Sectors in Transition (FORECAST) program concluded that improvements in technical and managerial skills strengthened the capacities of high performing mid-level professionals and key ministries and institutions in Liberia. An assessment of the Land Rights and Community Forestry Program (LRCFP) revealed the program had a substantial impact by improving the legal and policy environment for community forest management and built the capacity of the Forestry Development Authority. An assessment of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF) was conducted, which resulted in a fixed amount reimbursement agreement (FARA) with the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare and Finance that was signed in FY 2011. This was the first major step in the U.S. Government's commitment to use host county procurement and finance systems in Liberia. An evaluation of the Sustainable Tree Crop Program focused on the project's management and implementation, achievements and challenges in the cocoa and palm oil subsectors and the environmental sustainability of tree crop farms in Liberia.

In FY 2012, USAID will conduct baseline studies and assessments for the Food and Enterprise Development program, which will help to define a starting point on how to measure the program's progress



and the potential to expand the agricultural knowledge base. In addition, USAID will conduct final evaluations of the Core Education Skills for Liberia Youth and American Bar Association Rule of Law program, and a mid-term evaluation of the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program to identify lessons learned and best practices for future programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the FORECAST program assessment indicate that commendable effort was made to address the country's deficiencies in capacity--especially at the mid-level-- but needs still abound. The assessment supports continuing human and institutional capacity development programs across all sectors for more substantive impact needed to fill capacity gaps in the public and private sector.

The new People, Rules and Organizations Supporting the Protection of Ecosystem Resources (PROSPER) program will build directly on the work from the LRCFP. The comprehensive independent evaluation of LRCFP demonstrated the need to bolster the capacity of government entities and community-based organizations to properly manage forest resources. The new activity is built on these findings and will collaborate with other U.S. Government programs to increase management, governance, and economic impacts.

In the health sector, the findings from the rapid appraisal under the PFMRAF supported moving forward with the use of host country systems through a FARA with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in Liberia. The key activities under the FARA include provision of clinical and preventive services; distribution of insecticide-treated nets to reach the universal coverage goal of 100 percent and future procurement of essential medicines for one-third of the public health facilities in the country. Further PFMRAF assessments, to be conducted in FY 2012, will help to determine whether the financial management systems of other Liberian public agencies are sufficiently reliable to support broader use of host country systems for the delivery of U.S. assistance.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on assessments of previous and ongoing activities, U.S. assistance under the Governing Justly and Democratically program objective will shift focus from assistance to the legislature to support for broad-based political participation and civil society strengthening. Based on the evaluations of the performance of youth programs, U.S. assistance will increase its focus on assisting youth to find practical work-based learning and skills training and employment opportunities.

## Madagascar

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following the political crisis stemming from a military coup in early 2009, Madagascar has experienced negative economic growth and diminished government revenues, undermining the political, social, and economic stability of the country. The United States suspended direct assistance to or through Madagascar's governmental authorities as well as all non-humanitarian activities following the 2009 coup d'état. Madagascar is ranked as "Tier 3"-- the lowest -- in the latest trafficking in persons (TIP) report, which also places additional funding restrictions on Madagascar.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	77,579	67,600	66,000	-1,600
Development Assistance	1,350	-	-	-
Food for Peace Title II	22,932	17,000	17,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	52,797	50,100	49,000	-1,100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Madagascar</b>	77,579	67,600	66,000	-1,600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	61,047	55,972	53,835	-2,137
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,350	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,350	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	6,400	5,372	4,835	-537
3.1 Health	5,249	4,406	3,966	-440
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,151	966	869	-97
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	500	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	500	-	-500
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	52,797	50,100	49,000	-1,100
3.1 Health	52,797	50,100	49,000	-1,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	9,122	7,655	8,589	934
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,122	7,655	8,589	934
4.4 Infrastructure	2,617	2,196	1,976	-220
4.5 Agriculture	6,505	5,459	6,613	1,154
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	7,410	3,973	3,576	-397

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>-397</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,676	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,734	3,973	3,576	-397

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>77,579</b>	<b>67,600</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>-1,600</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>61,047</b>	<b>55,972</b>	<b>53,835</b>	<b>-2,137</b>
3.1 Health	59,896	55,006	52,966	-2,040
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,151	966	869	-97
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>9,122</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>8,589</b>	<b>934</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	2,617	2,196	1,976	-220
4.5 Agriculture	6,505	5,459	6,613	1,154
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>-397</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,676	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,734	3,973	3,576	-397
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>-945</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,575	1,503	2,160	657
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,655	3,230	1,628	-1,602

### Investing in People

The political and economic situation has severely affected Madagascar's already fragile public health system. Inadequate and diminishing public sector health financing has exacerbated the already insufficient access to health services and has contributed to the shortage and uneven distribution of health personnel, the unavailability of drug and medical supplies in health facilities, and the poor internal administration of the health system. Madagascar's Ministry of Health has reported alarming increases in maternal mortality at the facility level as well as a precipitous drop in the number of women giving birth at facilities. Food insecurity has deepened, not only in the predominantly rural south and southeast but also in urban areas.

Food for Peace Title II: Health program interventions will 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. Activities will also strengthen resiliency and response to natural disasters in targeted populations. The program will also improve food security for urban households, provide additional resources to social protection centers, and promote building strong support networks among beneficiary families. U.S. assistance will also improve access to multi-use water supplies in the rural areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue its humanitarian focus through life-saving prevention and treatment services to hard-to-reach rural populations, especially mothers, and children under five who live far from public health centers. U.S. assistance will increase the quality, availability, and demand for health services to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality; infant, child, and maternal mortality rates; and malnutrition, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI.

- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health:** Funding will expand access to high quality voluntary family planning and other reproductive health information and services on a sustainable basis.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Funds will support an integrated maternal health package of information and services that includes community-based birth planning, pregnancy screening, early detection of obstetric and neonatal complications, and medical referrals, as well as distribution of iron, folic acid, and vitamin A. Clinical ante-natal care services will be provided through a network of social franchise private clinics. At the community level, funds will support integrated management of childhood illness through community case management for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria for children less than five years of age.

### **Economic Growth**

A large portion of Madagascar's population survives on less than one dollar a day and two-thirds depend on agriculture, specifically small market agriculture, to meet basic needs. Therefore, technologically sound and dynamic rural development is essential to meeting primary food security needs.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources will be used to rehabilitate supportive infrastructure affected by recent natural disasters, such as irrigation canals and secondary roads. Additionally, agriculture programs will increase productivity and expand training in disaster-prone regions where agricultural production is low.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Natural disasters occur frequently in Madagascar. Over the past 35 years, more than 60 natural disasters including cyclones, droughts, epidemics, floods, famines and locust infestations, have affected over half the population, causing significant damage. Building local capacity for disaster readiness and response is an important aspect of U.S. assistance. When equipped with relevant action plans and 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: Funds for disaster preparedness will support planning preparedness and capacity building training in disaster readiness and response in communities at risk from cyclones, floods, or drought.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID in Madagascar conducted several evaluations and continued to improve monitoring practices. Evaluations focused on: identifying priorities for designing new water and sanitation activities, reviewing the effectiveness of the community health worker model, and assessing the general performance of monitoring and evaluation systems in Food for Peace projects.

In addition, as part of the performance management plan for each technical office in USAID, monitoring visits and pipeline analyses are completed quarterly and data quality assessments are conducted at least once every three years for all indicators. Portfolio reviews are conducted annually. USAID's monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures were modified in FY 2011 to align with new agency policy and to improve overall performance management. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID plans to continue improving its monitoring and evaluation practices. As part of the USAID Forward reform initiative, a contract will be awarded to a local organization to provide impact evaluation planning and support for the health program. USAID will also lay the ground work for the completion of a Country Development Cooperation Strategy. As part of this strategic planning process, USAID will conduct assessments for democracy and governance, agriculture, education, environment and gender in FY 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID was able to draw important conclusions and take actions based on its monitoring and evaluation efforts. Preliminary findings from the community health worker assessment will be used to improve the implementation and monitoring of local capacity building within integrated community health projects, and will guide strategic planning for future community health activities. The findings from the review of the water and sanitation activity changed the focus of the follow-on activities by prioritizing consolidation, graduation, and sustainability under the current activities' interventions.

More frequent monitoring site visits undertaken in FY 2011 resulted in USAID making informed improvements in community supply chain systems for family planning, maternal and child health, and malaria commodities. Also, recommendations from monitoring site visits led to tighter monitoring by USAID personnel and better warehouse management of food commodities by implementing partners.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID will continue to make its largest investments in the health sector. With FY 2013 resources, the community health worker model will be maintained in scope with community health workers providing valuable health services to over 46 percent of the population. PMI activities will aim to reach a stage of malaria pre-elimination in-country within the next several years, and FY 2013 funding will be the key to achieving this critical milestone. The Food for Peace project will continue to expand its reach to more food insecure populations, with interventions to improve nutrition and agricultural production and mitigate the effects of natural disasters.

## Malawi

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Malawi will promote food security and agriculture-based economic growth and poverty reduction; preserve Malawi's unique biodiversity and its ability to mitigate climate change; strengthen public and private institutions for better delivery of social services; empower the private sector and civil society; and advance democracy, human rights and good governance. The United States will continue its partnership with the Government of Malawi (GOM), civil society, and other donors to address weaknesses and gaps that constrain the GOM's efforts to meet the basic needs of its citizens, support regional stability, and help the GOM remain a responsible actor on the international stage.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172,571</b>	<b>161,233</b>	<b>145,768</b>	<b>-15,465</b>
Development Assistance	37,000	26,500	19,000	-7,500
Food for Peace Title II	20,728	18,000	11,000	-7,000
Global Health Programs - State	46,448	46,448	45,098	-1,350
Global Health Programs - USAID	67,995	70,000	70,400	400
International Military Education and Training	400	285	270	-15

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>172,571</b>	<b>161,233</b>	<b>145,768</b>	<b>-15,465</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	285	270	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	500	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>135,843</b>	<b>136,348</b>	<b>126,109</b>	<b>-10,239</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-5,500</b>
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	4,500	-5,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>-3,789</b>
3.1 Health	6,218	5,400	3,395	-2,005

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,182	4,500	2,716	-1,784
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>46,448</b>	<b>46,448</b>	<b>45,098</b>	<b>-1,350</b>
3.1 Health	46,448	46,448	45,098	-1,350
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>67,995</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>400</b>
3.1 Health	67,995	70,000	70,400	400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>35,328</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>17,889</b>	<b>-6,711</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	8,000	8,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	8,500	5,000	-3,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>-3,211</b>
4.5 Agriculture	9,328	8,100	4,889	-3,211

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>172,571</b>	<b>161,233</b>	<b>145,768</b>	<b>-15,465</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	285	270	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	200	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	500	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>135,843</b>	<b>136,348</b>	<b>126,109</b>	<b>-10,239</b>
3.1 Health	120,661	121,848	118,893	-2,955
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	4,500	-5,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,182	4,500	2,716	-1,784
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>35,328</b>	<b>24,600</b>	<b>17,889</b>	<b>-6,711</b>
4.5 Agriculture	24,328	16,100	12,889	-3,211
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	8,500	5,000	-3,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>16,447</b>	<b>11,021</b>	<b>13,652</b>	<b>2,631</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,464	3,899	5,869	1,970
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,983	7,122	7,783	661

## **Peace and Security**

Regional instability represents a threat to Malawi's security and growth. U.S. assistance for stabilization operations and security sector reform contributes to enhance Malawi's capacity to conduct itself responsibly in the international system, and increases its ability to play a stabilizing role in regional affairs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will continue a long relationship between the U.S. and Malawian militaries by professionalizing the Malawi Defense Forces (MDF) through training that reinforces civilian control of the military and fosters greater involvement in international peacekeeping. Funding will focus on defense, military, border security, disaster response and humanitarian assistance capacity building through training programs for senior and mid-level MDF officers.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

While democracy in Malawi has improved since the establishment of a multi-party system in 1994, government policies, decisions, and management are conducted with minimal transparency and openness, and citizens are not sufficiently empowered to seek accountability from government. Local elections have not been held since 2000 and are not scheduled to occur until 2014. A number of controversial bills have become law: amendments to the Police Act granted new powers to search without a warrant; the ability to obtain injunctions against the government was restricted; and the Penal Code was amended, allowing the government to close down any media outlets publishing material against the public interest, and further criminalizing homosexual conduct. In 2011, the GOM and Malawi Police Service took a heavy handed response to demonstrations and 20 people who were not demonstrators died in the ensuing riots and chaos; the police have admitted to using live bullets. International concern over the downward democracy trend led to major donors, including the United Kingdom, Norway, the European Union, the World Bank, and Germany, suspending direct budget support in 2011. Despite these challenges, opportunities for progress still exist; there has been persistent push-back against restrictions on civil and political rights by civil society leaders, a small but vocal media, and foreign embassies.

Development Assistance: Assistance will strengthen Civil Society Organizations and independent media, building the capacity of local organizations to engage government, and ensuring development activities are transparent and accountable. A new project will seek to strengthen and expand the reach of the media. Assistance will also promote respect for human rights in Malawi, focusing particularly on freedom of assembly and speech, and protection of minority and disadvantaged groups including women, people with disabilities, and people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. U.S. assistance will include critical civic and voter education efforts in preparation for the 2014 Presidential, Parliamentary, and local elections. U.S. assistance programmed across sectors will include a democracy and governance focus to ensure that GOM partners are accountable, that systems are transparent, and that citizens are knowledgeable about their rights and how to ensure their government upholds them.

## **Investing in People**

Malawi's impressive gains in health – the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey shows modern contraceptive use among married women rose from 7 to 42 percent, and fertility dropped from 6.7 to 5.7 births per woman since 1992 – are seriously challenged by a largely rural population and pervasive poverty. High rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence (10.6 percent), fertility (5.7 children per woman), infant mortality (66 per 1,000 live births), child under-five mortality (112 per 1,000 live births), and maternal mortality (675 per 100,000 live births), are exacerbated and compounded 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. In education, increases in primary school enrollments have overcrowded the majority of primary schools, with pupil teacher ratios of 184:1 in the first year of school; and with insufficient pre- and in-service training or support for teachers.



Though access to education has improved, quality has suffered: 25 percent of students will drop out after the first year and an additional 20 percent will repeat first grade; only 38 percent of students will complete all eight years of primary school; and only 26 percent of sixth grade students can read and comprehend at their grade level. The low number of girls completing primary school remains the strongest barrier to further improved health outcomes.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. GHI resources support crosscutting priorities, including expanding access through technical assistance and service delivery; strengthening supply chain management; ensuring quality assurance, supervision, systems strengthening, and improving management information systems.

- Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): Assistance will continue to support Malawi’s five-year TB strategic plan to strengthen Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course programs by increasing case detection and the treatment of multi-drug resistance TB and TB/HIV co-infected individuals to reduce morbidity, mortality, and transmission. Enhancing TB/HIV programmatic integration at all levels and leveraging TB control interventions to strengthen overall health systems are also important elements of this strategy.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Malawi 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Assistance will continue to focus on quality of care in the provision of maternal health activities, increasing access and utilization of services by testing and scaling-up innovative and sustainable delivery approaches. Community-based child health services will be strengthened with a focus on village clinics and community health volunteers to deliver a package of high impact child health interventions aimed at prevention and management of childhood diarrhea, pneumonia, malaria, and malnutrition. Clinical mentoring, performance-based incentives, and supportive supervision of service providers at district and community levels will be incorporated into programming. Other activities will increase point-of-use water treatment products and safe water supply points, increase immunization for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, and support polio eradication. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will work closely with the GOM to improve national capacity to train skilled providers in basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care.
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will promote awareness of the importance of family planning and impact of rapid population growth on development through advocacy and social behavior change and communication. Other efforts will expand voluntary, quality family planning services within health facilities and through outreach and community-based distribution, including the provision of Depo-Provera at the community level. Family planning services will be improved through public information campaigns and enhanced provider skills. Other activities will promote an enabling environment for FP/RH and strengthen health commodity

logistics management, to ensure the availability of contraceptives and essential drugs at service delivery points.

- Nutrition: U.S. assistance will support community-based interventions focused on identification, treatment, referral and support, as well as food security and livelihoods initiatives. Where possible, nutrition activities will take advantage of the existing platforms in health and agriculture. New efforts will look at expanding nutrition surveillance and treatment into pre-existing pediatric HIV and TB sites. Although its focus will be on preventing childhood under-nutrition, assistance will continue to support community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and support the integration of CMAM into existing health care services. Resources will also develop the GOM's technical capacity to improve coordination and management of nutrition programs, including monitoring and evaluation such as developing indicators and data collection/reporting. Nutrition funds will support Feed the Future value chain activities through community-based interventions to help households improve their nutritional status.

#### Development Assistance:

- Basic Education: Assistance is focused on priority areas articulated in the Malawi National Education Sector Plan, the Malawi Education Sector Implementation Plan and the new Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II, and fully aligned with USAID's new Education Strategy. U.S. assistance will address issues of access, quality, and efficiency of primary education and capacity building at higher education levels, with an emphasis on disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans. Support will improve student learning outcomes, build and reinforce continuous teacher professional development, improve pre- and in-service training to incorporate teaching literacy as a skill to primary school teachers, strengthen Education Management Information Systems, support the decentralization process, and promote greater involvement of communities in education. Programs will also incorporate innovation and technology to extend benefits at lower costs and thus target a larger population. In support of USAID Forward, USAID will work directly with local partners that have been mentored as sub-recipients of U.S.-funded awards and have been identified as having sufficient capacity to manage funding directly.

#### 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 less than five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and health workers. This MYAP will improve nutrition and health behavior in vulnerable groups via the Care Group Model, which trains village mothers to provide basic healthcare to their peers. Activities include capacity building of health workers and mothers; improved nutrition through better food preparation, utilization, and preservation; rehabilitation of moderately malnourished children; community management of childhood illnesses; and support for kitchen gardens.
- Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People: Assistance will provide a basic level of food security to the most vulnerable to alleviate the widespread misery and suffering associated with economic, political and/or social shock. In collaboration with the GOM, other bilateral and multilateral institutions, and civil society, the United States will improve the nutritional status of households caring for orphans and vulnerable children and/or the chronically ill. A monthly food distribution program will include demonstrations on how to prepare the food and educational messages on HIV/AIDS and other health and nutrition topics. Program staff and home-based-care volunteers will provide the chronically ill with individual care at their homes, and support irrigation, kitchen gardening, and village savings and loan and care groups. PEPFAR funds

support the capacity building of care volunteers, project staff, and general mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities into the FFP Program.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite the success of the GOM's Farm Input Subsidy Program, several factors continue to threaten Malawi's food security, such as erratic rainfall, small plot sizes, declining soil fertility, and the lack of livestock and credit to purchase inputs, coupled with a rapidly growing population. Agriculture remains the largest sector of the economy, employing 80 percent of the workforce and contributing 30 percent to GDP and 90 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 economic diversification. Increased host government and donor focus on coordination of agricultural development and food security activities, through the GOM's Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWA) that is compliant with the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, is promising, yet slow to materialize. Climate change stands to greatly affect the country's development, as Malawi is the most densely populated country in Africa that relies upon one rainy season per year. Approximately 90 percent of arable land is rainfall-dependent, where the vast majority of the country's over 11 million smallholder farmers reside. The forest cover has reduced from 44 percent in the 1970s to 28 percent in the 1990s.

Development Assistance: Assistance will address the structural imbalance in supply and demand of food, increase the production and marketing of food staples, reduce food prices, and increase the incomes and revenue needed to buy food. Resources will also support biodiversity and climate change programs.

- **Agriculture:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the GOM's efforts to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Further discussion of FTF activities in Malawi is included in the FTF chapter.
- **Environment:** Biodiversity resources will protect the natural environment via alternative livelihoods for rural populations whose current livelihood strategies threaten Malawi's biodiversity. These funds will also promote conservation agriculture and sustainable tree planting to improve food security and reduce the pressure to overexploit neighboring forests. New Global Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes activities will promote better policies and practices for forestry and other natural resources management. This support will also pilot demonstration activities for REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), including carbon credits for applicable communities.

Food for Peace Title II: The Food for Peace program aims to move beneficiaries from subsistence toward commercial agricultural production, while improving their nutritional and health practices, in order to achieve food security and sustainable livelihoods. 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. These activities will be implemented through, or in close cooperation with, farmer groups, community-based organizations and/or GOM extension agents and other staff.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Malawi completed a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2008. A five-year Compact for \$350 million was signed in April 2011 but was placed on operational hold in July 2011 due to concerns over poor governance and lack of respect for human rights. The Compact has the potential to greatly enhance the impact of the United States' entire assistance portfolio, as it is designed to reduce energy costs to enterprises and households; increase productivity in the agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors; and support the preservation and creation of employment opportunities.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted a number of external program evaluations, studies, and assessments in FY 2011, to inform its new Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS): 2012-2016. These included: a dairy sector assessment, midterm evaluations of the integrated Basic Support to Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) and Education Decentralization Support Activity (EDSA) projects, a global evaluation of the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TBCAP), an Environmental Threats and Opportunities Analysis, a Sustainable Landscapes Assessment, and a Malawi and Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Stage 1.

In addition, USAID conducted substantial evaluative work in close collaboration with the U.S. Embassy, Peace Corps, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to inform the United States' new Global Health Initiative plus (GHI+) strategy. This work was instrumental in setting programming priorities for FY 2011 and FY 2012 budget cycles.

In support of its CDCS and overall program management, USAID is currently undertaking or planning several other assessments in FY 2012, including: Integrating Nutrition into Value Chains (INVC) baseline survey and mid-term evaluation, midterm evaluations for Wellness Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA), Malawi Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System project, and Malawi Teacher Professional Development Support (MTPDS) projects, and a final evaluation of the Support to Community-Based Therapeutic Care Project. For Feed the Future, USAID will conduct impact evaluations to answer specific development questions, such as whether nutritional outcomes are improved when agriculture and nutrition activities are integrated.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: While the BASICS evaluation demonstrated success and cost-effective interventions, it also found that the mother and father support group model in the nutrition sector was not cost-effective and was difficult to scale-up. As a result, USAID modified the program, substituting other essential nutrition actions such as a community therapeutic care approach, which is more cost effective, sustainable and broader in reach. The TBCAP evaluation found that there was poor data quality, which resulted in low case detection and notification rates. In response, USAID 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 that will start in FY 2012.

The mid-term evaluation of EDSA found that the project achieved expected results in most major programmatic areas. These results include finalization and sensitization on national level education policies both at the district and sub-district levels; training of 1,084 school communities (5,420 individuals), all of which have developed School Improvement Plans (SIPs); and support for a total of 8,584 primary and secondary school boys and girls (Orphans and Vulnerable Children). The findings and recommendations from the mid-term evaluation will guide and inform resource allocation and implementation during the remainder of the EDSA project.

To aid strategic programming in the democracy and governance (DG) sector, a DG assessment was conducted in FY 2011, to serve as a key reference for USAID/Malawi's CDCS, DG-specific strategy, and new DG activities. The centrally-funded Legal Enabling Environment Project assessment of the legal situation in which NGOs operate (begun October 2011, to be completed early 2012) will also inform civil society work of the DG team in particular and the CDCS in general.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID's health team contracted several key external evaluations in FY 2011: Malawi's Community Case Management program; Maternal and Child Health Improvement Program (M-CHIP), a global evaluation of which Malawi was one of the countries selected; PMI global evaluation that also selected Malawi; and the Community REACH (Rapid and Effective Action Combating HIV/AIDS) program, currently being finalized. These evaluations are providing lessons learned for USAID's portion of the Malawi GHI+ strategy and its attendant future or follow-on programs.

The Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) of Standard 2 and 4 pupils was carried out in November, 2010. EGRA is an assessment of a child's reading skills and not tied to the Malawian National Education Curriculum. This baseline study shows alarmingly low trends in reading skills: 72.8 percent of Grade 2 students and 41.9 percent of Grade 4 students could not read a single word of the test story they were given, and only 3 percent of all students correctly answered four out of five reading comprehension questions. These results are helping to shape USAID Malawi's new Education strategy that is focused almost exclusively on improving reading skills of primary students in Malawi.

## Mali

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mali's stable democratic government has been in place for almost two decades and has significantly reduced poverty and improved the quality of life for Malians. However, Mali, compared to other countries, 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 growing security challenges in the north. In FY 2013, U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; promoting inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth; supporting literacy and educational development; improving key health indicators within the health sector as a whole, including malaria; and ensuring Mali's continued ability to manage threats in the North through participation in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,906</b>	<b>143,843</b>	<b>129,243</b>	<b>-14,600</b>
Development Assistance	71,143	72,143	66,143	-6,000
Food for Peace Title II	10,069	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,597	59,650	61,250	1,600
International Military Education and Training	397	350	350	-

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mali</b>	<b>137,906</b>	<b>143,843</b>	<b>129,243</b>	<b>-14,600</b>
<b>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Development Assistance	4,000	2,500	2,500	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>133,906</b>	<b>141,343</b>	<b>126,743</b>	<b>-14,600</b>
Development Assistance	67,143	69,643	63,643	-6,000
Food for Peace Title II	10,069	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,597	59,650	61,250	1,600
International Military Education and Training	397	350	350	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mali</b>	<b>137,906</b>	<b>143,843</b>	<b>129,243</b>	<b>-14,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	2,500	2,500	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-200</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-	-200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	397	350	350	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
2.2 Good Governance	4,800	5,500	5,000	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,708	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>90,150</b>	<b>82,750</b>	<b>-7,400</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>20,635</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
3.1 Health	2,000	5,000	2,000	-3,000
3.2 Education	18,635	20,000	18,000	-2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
3.1 Health	4,028	4,000	-	-4,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,500	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>54,597</b>	<b>59,650</b>	<b>61,250</b>	<b>1,600</b>
3.1 Health	54,597	59,650	61,250	1,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>46,041</b>	<b>43,643</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>-</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	643	1,000	357
4.5 Agriculture	32,000	32,000	32,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	643	643
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	6,041	6,000	-	-6,000

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mali</b>	<b>137,906</b>	<b>143,843</b>	<b>129,243</b>	<b>-14,600</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,597</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>-200</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	2,500	2,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	597	550	350	-200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,508</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
2.2 Good Governance	4,800	5,500	5,000	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,708	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>80,760</b>	<b>90,150</b>	<b>82,750</b>	<b>-7,400</b>
3.1 Health	62,125	70,150	64,750	-5,400
3.2 Education	18,635	20,000	18,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>46,041</b>	<b>43,643</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	643	1,000	357
4.5 Agriculture	38,041	38,000	32,000	-6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	643	643
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>12,972</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>750</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,944	5,930	5,435	-495
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,028	8,990	10,235	1,245

### Peace and Security

The Peace and Security program will promote military professionalism, advance respect for human rights, and strengthen the capacity of the Government of Mali (GOM) to counter terrorist and criminal threats and to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Development Assistance: U.S. funding will reduce acute poverty and weak institutional capacity that can be exploited by extremist groups. In FY 2013, funds will continue to provide education and entrepreneurial skills training to out-of-school youth and engage youth through community service. These activities will decrease the likelihood that at-risk youth will engage in illicit activities or adopt extremist ideology. The U.S. Government will also continue to support radio stations in vulnerable communities in the north. This program will produce development-related content that incorporates conflict resolution programming; 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Since 1985, the IMET program has sponsored attendance at U.S. professional military schools for approximately 156 Malian military officers and non-commissioned officers. Such assistance has resulted in stronger military-to-military relations and enhanced Malian appreciation for democratic values. IMET training focuses on professionalizing the



military forces, thereby helping Mali to counter extremist threats. Graduates of IMET-funded courses have been key actors during the planning and execution of bilateral and regional security cooperation activities in Mali.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In 1999, the newly-adopted constitution devolved considerable authority to autonomous sub-national governments. The Ministry of Education has begun to devolve significant resources to local governments, but the process has been slow and uneven in other government sectors, due in part to some of the lowest literacy rates in the world and an acute lack of administrative capacity. In 2007 and 2009, Mali carried out national and local elections peacefully and transparently; however, voter turnout was low and election observers noted poor management of voting procedures at polling stations. USAID and a small group of other donors are providing assistance to the presidential and legislative elections, scheduled for the spring of 2012. USAID governance programming is focused primarily at the commune (i.e., county government) level, which complements the contributions of other donors that target capacity-building activities primarily toward central and regional governments.

Development Assistance: USAID programs will provide training to mayors, communal council members, and civil society organizations. The training will enable these entities to design and manage the delivery of health, education, agricultural outreach, water, and other services to constituents.

- FY 2013 funding will provide technical support to 154 local governments to develop their five-year development plans and annual budgets, to implement the planned activities, and to report results to the electorate in a transparent manner.
- USAID will provide new targeted support to reinforce the democratic culture of civil society organizations (CSOs) at both the local and national level. This program will enhance civic participation by training CSOs in policy analysis, advocacy, and coalition building, as well as by disseminating information on important policy issues and legislation.
- Funds will be used to energize the network of community radio stations, which presently reaches 90 percent of Mali's population, or approximately 12 million people. USAID programs will provide equipment and program content, as well as training to Malian journalists in news reporting. The program will enhance professionalism of the media, ensuring access to more accurate, politically neutral, and relevant news.

### **Investing in People**

Mali continues to face serious challenges in both the health and education sectors. Health indicators in Mali are close to the bottom, even in sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria is the single biggest health problem, and the maternal mortality rate is high at 464 per 100,000. HIV prevalence, at 1.3 percent, is low compared with other countries in sub-Saharan Africa; however, the rate among female sex workers is 24 percent. USAID is a technical leader in the health sector in Mali and provides national-level technical guidance, as well as assisting to bring new programs to scale in the country's most under-served areas.

Thanks to GOM leadership and coordinated donor support, primary school enrollment increased significantly in the last five years. However, gross enrollment is still only 81.5 percent. Girls lag behind in both attendance and performance. Only half of all girls who enroll in primary school finish the sixth grade, and literacy rates for both boys and girls remain lower than nearly all countries with similar socio-economic indicators. USAID differentiates itself from other donors by working with each level of the GOM's education sector, from the national level, providing direct budgetary assistance, to the local level, strengthening school systems and promoting decentralization.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

Basic Education: U.S. funding will be used to improve the quality of education inside the classroom, as well as surrounding support systems. Continued emphasis will improve the quality of teacher training, increase the quantity of appropriate learning materials in Malian schools, monitor and evaluate changes in teacher behavior and student performance, and help the GOM implement its reformed national curriculum.

Requested FY 2013 funding is aligned to the Ministry of Education's (MOE) priorities under the Global Partnership for Education.

- 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 reading competencies prior to primary school graduation.
- USAID continues to work with the GOM in decentralizing the educational system, empowering local communities to identify their needs and allocate their resources accordingly. 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 MOE to improve education planning and monitoring.
- The out-of-school youth program (developed in partnership with USAID's economic growth and governance programs) will equip 12,000 children and youth who have dropped out of school with literacy, life skills, and vocational competencies, helping them integrate into their socio-economic communities. Over 5,000 children and youth will complete the program this year.
- A U.S.-funded program implemented in FY 2011 supports key GOM education priorities. It will increase access to quality upper primary education, improve relevancy of curricula, and provide quality pre-service and in-service teacher training. This program has a particular emphasis on creating safe schools for girls and promoting gender awareness in the classroom.
- New direct assistance to the GOM in education will help the MOE continue its curriculum reform plans and evaluate the efficiency of its activities.

U.S. funds will reduce acute poverty and weak institutional capacity that can be exploited by extremist groups. In FY 2013, DA will continue to provide education and entrepreneurial skills training to out-of-school youth, and engage youth through community service. These activities will decrease the likelihood that at-risk youth will engage in illicit activities or adopt extremist ideology. The U.S. Government will also continue to support radio stations in vulnerable communities in the north. This program will produce development-related content that incorporates conflict resolution programming; 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.

Water Supply and Sanitation: U.S. funds will be used to address potable water supply and sanitation at the household-level using proven, evidence-based approaches.

- Funds will expand at the national level a point-of-use water treatment product launched via social marketing, as well as behavior change communication to promote safe drinking water.
- USAID will invest in low-cost, community-led approaches to increase access to household latrines, to promote hand washing with soap, and to improve community-level sanitation.

#### Global Health Programs:

U.S. assistance provided through the Global Health Programs accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID will continue to help the Ministry of

Health and local communities fight malaria and promote maternal and child health. USAID'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 the GHI, USAID programs will assist the Ministry of Health to develop its next ten-year health strategy, which aims to improve service delivery and overall health outcomes. USAID will work to strengthen key health systems, including the national health commodity management and distribution system and the health information system. This will ensure more consistent availability at the service delivery level and more accurate data for better decision-making.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Mali will receive significant U.S. support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Mali 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 2013 operating year budget is set.

Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will continue to improve the overall quality and accessibility of key interventions. These include essential newborn care, immunization, nutrition programs, antenatal care, birth preparedness, and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage. Under GHI, innovative activities such as improving service delivery through private sector providers working at public sector delivery points and using community health workers to make health services more available at the community level will be expanded to cover the entire country.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance in family planning and reproductive health will increase access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services. It will have a significant emphasis on the needs of post-partum women, 70 percent of whom currently report unmet family planning needs. 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: U.S. funds will scale-up evidence-based, high-impact nutrition interventions to reduce mortality and morbidity of women and children. Activities will focus on infant and young child feeding, improved screening efforts, home-based gardens, and micronutrient supplements.

## **Economic Growth**

An underdeveloped agricultural sector and immature market systems hinder Mali's ability to become food secure and achieve more broad-based economic growth. Only seven percent of Mali's 43.7 million arable hectares of land is currently cultivated; only 14 percent of 2.2 million hectares of potentially irrigable lands is currently irrigated; much production provides for only bare subsistence; and 29 percent of the population is malnourished. The GOM, in partnership with members of the private sector and civil society, have demonstrated commitment to addressing these shortcomings. It has formulated a five-year National Agricultural Plan that coordinates investment in a sector-wide strategy to increase agricultural productivity and growth. Through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States will work with the GOM to increase agricultural productivity, trade, and nutrition. Investments in small-scale irrigation and storage infrastructure, in expanding access to good seeds and fertilizer, and in applied research and technology disseminated through extension services will increase production, yields and productivity, and trade revenues in essential cereal grains and livestock.

U.S. funding through Feed the Future will support the efforts of the Government of Mali to implement the country-led comprehensive food security strategy it has designed. These strategies aim to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Potential Accelerated Investment Countries will be reviewed annually to evaluate their eligibility for becoming Phase II countries and thus, potentially higher investment levels.

The U.S. Government coordinates with other donors to ensure program complementarities in technical and geographic areas. For example, USAID's focused work in animal productivity and health contributes to an overall increase in livestock trade by complementing other donors' downstream value chain activities.

Development Assistance: Economic growth initiatives will increase agricultural productivity, expand trade, contribute to improved nutrition, and enhance Malian resiliency to climate change. USAID will gradually increase its use of GOM and other local systems to implement projects; it will also increase private sector engagement through more Public-Private Partnerships and Development Credit Authority partnerships.

- U.S. funding emphasizing a value chain approach will help farmers increase production at the lowest possible cost, and improve storage, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Sorghum and millet, rice, and livestock will be the priority value chains. Infrastructure investments in small irrigation systems, storage facilities, and water access points will allow smallholders, pastoralists, and agricultural cooperatives to increase their yields and quality in order to garner better prices.
- U.S. funding will enhance agricultural trade by promoting strong private sector engagement, reinforcing norms and standards, strengthening farmer links to markets, improving the policy and regulatory environment, and improving market information and technology. Expanding access to credit, to improved inputs, and to affordable business development services, including financial and risk management, will strengthen production and return for producers, processors, and traders, thus contributing to economic growth while raising Mali's capacity to be sustainably food secure.
- Mali relies heavily on rain-fed agriculture to meet its food security needs, and is projected to be one of the countries most affected by increasingly variable temperatures and rainfall. U.S. funding will improve Mali's adaptation and resilience to climate change effects. It will expand climate change science and analysis, enabling the government, private sector and civil society to make better decisions in responding to climate change effects; and support the implementation of adaptation solutions in agricultural and natural resources management. Examples of such solutions include the construction and rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, water access points, and the research and dissemination of improved soil and water management technologies.
- U.S. funding will support improved government policies that enhance agricultural production, trade, food security, and climate change. It will also develop the capacity of key GOM institutions to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs in these areas. Examples include analysis and advocacy for reduced non-tariff barriers, the harmonization of GOM laws with regional trade policies, and expanding the capacity of the lead planning unit within the Ministry of Agriculture to better collect, analyze, and use data.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and its Malian counterpart entered into a five-year, \$461 million Compact on September 17, 2007. The Compact is aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity by about 5,000 hectares of irrigated fields in the Altoona zone of northern Mali, and by expanding Mali's access to markets by re-building 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. U.S.-funded activities will

continue to reinforce the governance capacity and policy/regulatory framework key to sustaining the benefits of this major investment beyond the expiration of the Compact in September 2012, including support to education, health, and governance. USAID is working with the MCC to complete a model of decentralized and integrated development engaging smallholder farmers. With the Feed the Future 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 will help transform the agricultural sector in Mali. Both MCC and USAID continue to monitor progress of the Compact, Mali's performance on the MCC indicators, and USAID's activities to determine additional synergies.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Government evaluates program performance and uses the results to inform the budget and planning process. For example, USAID conducts semi-annual performance reviews and quarterly financial reviews; the Office of Security Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office conduct periodic performance reviews. Given the importance of Performance Management Plans (PMPs) in providing data to inform decision making, USAID revised its health PMP in 2011 and will revise its FTF PMP in 2012.

In FY 2011, the U.S. Government conducted many evaluations and strategic planning exercises that inform both current and future programming. USAID evaluated its TSCTP strategy through a process that included extensive interviews with stakeholders involved in implementation, as well as other donors. USAID commissioned an evaluation of its last ten years of social marketing activities in Mali to inform new project design. USAID also coordinated with other development partners to assist the GOM evaluate its health programs over the last ten years so that results can inform future health programming for both the GOM and the United States. In education, USAID conducted the second Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA); results identified best practices for adapting curriculum to students' native languages. In 2012, USAID will evaluate its direct assistance to the GOM for curriculum reform. In FY 2011, USAID consulted extensively with the GOM, U.S. agencies, and other partners to develop the Feed the Future strategy for Mali. As part of the strategic planning process, USAID conducted a comprehensive Agricultural Sector Assessment to inform programming and strategy development.

In FY 2011, the Office of Security Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office conducted periodic performance evaluations of both the IMET and FMF programs in order to determine the effectiveness and applicability of their respective activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluation findings will guide strategic programming and new project design in FY 2012 and FY 2013. The TSCTP evaluation recommended a new programming approach for 2012 that positions the U.S. government to visibly contribute to the GOM's efforts in the North that establish a greater presence in ungoverned areas across a range of program areas (e.g., health, education, economic, governance). The social marketing evaluation results are shaping USAID's new project that combines social marketing and behavior change communication activities for all health technical areas into one integrated project, with a focus on sustainability and scaling-up proven interventions. EGRA results influenced USAID education programming through its conclusions on the specific instruction areas that improve literacy rates. The 2012 evaluation of U.S. direct assistance to the GOM will inform decision-making on the U.S. Government's level of direct support to the GOM for curriculum reform efforts.

USAID's consultative FTF strategic planning process produced a strategy that aligns closely with GOM development goals and refocuses investments on more targeted technical and geographic areas. As a

result, programming assists Mali improve food security, raise rural incomes, and increase its agricultural growth rate by working in close partnership with the GOM and with a wider range of development partners.

The Office of Security Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office engaged regularly with the Malian military. This direct observation combined with the feedback provided by after-action reports from training teams determined which IMET courses and FMF purchases are providing the most effective return on investment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The U.S. Government anticipates particular programmatic impacts in health, education, and Feed the Future. USAID will fund the 2012 Mali Demographic and Health Survey. This national survey will provide current information on the maternal and child health status of Malians, and will help measure the impact of USAID and other public health programs. Additionally in 2012, USAID will undertake a comprehensive portfolio assessment of its health investments. Surveys and assessments of health status and programming in Mali will be used as the basis for designing new USAID health procurements in 2013. The new 2013 health portfolio will use evidence-based interventions to reduce maternal and child mortality, unmet need for family planning, and the prevalence of HIV. USAID will build on lessons learned from the monitoring and evaluation of its current FTF activities to program FY 2013 funds to results-oriented FTF activities.

USAID expects to see modest-to-large dividends from its direct assistance to the GOM's education sector, related to its ongoing curriculum reform efforts. While curriculum reform is beginning modestly (only the first grade, affecting approximately 200,000 students), USAID expects the new curriculum to have an immediate impact on student literacy outcomes. If the evaluation of direct assistance shows positive results, USAID's education team expects to increase funding to the GOM so that it can continue to scale up curriculum reform activities. In FY 2013, USAID anticipates improvement in the basic service delivery in the North through citizen engagement in small-scale development activities that target instability in local communities and establish a positive presence by the GOM in the region.

# Mauritania

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports the Mauritanian Government's ongoing and substantial counterterrorism and counter-radicalization efforts through the professionalization of its military.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,442	5,350	150	-5,200
Food for Peace Title II	5,058	5,000	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	184	150	150	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mauritania</b>	5,442	5,350	150	-5,200
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	384	350	150	-200
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	200	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-	-200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	184	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	184	150	150	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,272	2,890	-	-2,890
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	3,272	2,890	-	-2,890
3.1 Health	2,326	2,000	-	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	946	890	-	-890
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,786	2,110	-	-2,110
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	1,786	2,110	-	-2,110
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,786	2,110	-	-2,110

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mauritania</b>	5,442	5,350	150	-5,200
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	384	350	150	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	384	350	150	-200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,272	2,890	-	-2,890

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	2,326	2,000	-	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	946	890	-	-890
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-2,110</b>
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,786	2,110	-	-2,110

### **Peace and Security**

The attacks and recruitment efforts by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in Mauritania throughout 2011, 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 in the Sahel and with Maghreb nations, as well as making security their top domestic concern. U.S.-funded assistance programs address the issues of border security, counterterrorism, and military professionalization by providing training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds support professionalization of the Mauritanian military with technical and English language training. U.S. assistance will address the lack of English-speaking military officers, which remains an impediment to ongoing interoperability with other military forces and to participation in international peacekeeping operations.



## Mauritius

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Mauritius is a strong partner with the United States in combating maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean. U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritius focuses on strengthening the Government of Mauritius' coastal and maritime security capabilities.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	155	120	90	-30
International Military Education and Training	155	120	90	-30

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mauritius</b>	155	120	90	-30
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	155	120	90	-30
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	155	120	90	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	155	120	90	-30

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mauritius</b>	155	120	90	-30
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	155	120	90	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	155	120	90	-30

#### **Peace and Security**

As one of few countries with the legal capacity to accept and prosecute piracy cases, Mauritius plays a key role in U.S. counter-piracy efforts in the region. Mauritius recently executed an agreement with the European Union (EU) to accept and try piracy cases. The U.S. Government is working to establish a similar memorandum of understanding with the Government of Mauritius. Foreign assistance efforts will focus on building the maritime security capabilities of the country and training mid-level Mauritian government officers on counter-piracy issues.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs seek to enhance leadership and professionalize the Mauritian security forces, which will enhance their ability to contribute to coastal security, including curbing smuggling and illegal fishing. IMET funds will provide military training in a variety of areas, including anti-trafficking, peacekeeping, civil-military interaction, maritime security, and military leadership. This U.S. assistance will continue to enhance the capability and professionalism of the Mauritian security forces.

# Mozambique

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that addresses long- and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. Strengthening political participation, ensuring transparency, and developing capacity in the security sectors are major challenges for democratic governance. The U.S. assistance program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, improve agricultural productivity and food security, strengthen civil society 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. U.S. assistance will support USAID Forward and Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) priorities. Specifically, U.S. assistance efforts will build capacity through more direct partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Government of Mozambique (GRM) across the Mission portfolio, with a careful focus on risk management and organizations' adequate capacity to manage funds.

The United States Government (USG) and the GRM share a vision for Mozambique as a model of post-conflict transition with a transparent, accountable government that responds to the needs of the population. The civil unrest in 2010 sparked by price increases in staple foods, fuel, and public utilities reflect the continuing potential for volatility, and led the government to put greater priority on agriculture and job creation in the country's recently approved Poverty Reduction Strategy. 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 one dollar a day; 11.5 percent of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS; an estimated 44 percent of children are chronically malnourished; and millions are vulnerable to malaria and other deadly diseases.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>387,143</b>	<b>380,489</b>	<b>316,211</b>	<b>-64,278</b>
Development Assistance	39,165	37,165	37,477	312
Food for Peace Title II	20,449	20,000	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	261,953	255,239	209,739	-45,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	62,674	65,200	66,600	1,400
International Military Education and Training	402	385	370	-15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	1,525	-475

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>387,143</b>	<b>380,489</b>	<b>316,211</b>	<b>-64,278</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>-490</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	402	385	370	-15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	300	275	-25
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	200	225	25
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>-475</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	1,525	-475
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,520</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,520</b>
2.2 Good Governance	1,890	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	530	600	70
2.4 Civil Society	3,315	2,950	3,400	450
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>343,311</b>	<b>337,874</b>	<b>284,799</b>	<b>-53,075</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>8,460</b>	<b>1,025</b>
3.1 Health	2,460	1,230	2,460	1,230
3.2 Education	6,000	6,205	6,000	-205
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
3.1 Health	10,224	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>261,953</b>	<b>255,239</b>	<b>209,739</b>	<b>-45,500</b>
3.1 Health	261,953	255,239	209,739	-45,500
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>62,674</b>	<b>65,200</b>	<b>66,600</b>	<b>1,400</b>
3.1 Health	62,674	65,200	66,600	1,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>35,725</b>	<b>36,250</b>	<b>24,017</b>	<b>-12,233</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>26,250</b>	<b>24,017</b>	<b>-2,233</b>
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	18,000	18,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	7,500	8,000	6,017	-1,983
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	10,225	10,000	-	-10,000

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mozambique</b>	387,143	380,489	316,211	-64,278
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,902	2,885	2,395	-490
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,602	2,685	2,170	-515
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	200	225	25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,205	3,480	5,000	1,520
2.2 Good Governance	1,890	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	530	600	70
2.4 Civil Society	3,315	2,950	3,400	450
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	343,311	337,874	284,799	-53,075
3.1 Health	337,311	331,669	278,799	-52,870
3.2 Education	6,000	6,205	6,000	-205
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	35,725	36,250	24,017	-12,233
4.5 Agriculture	28,225	28,000	18,000	-10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	7,500	8,000	6,017	-1,983
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	32,755	25,851	14,885	-10,966
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,618	14,052	9,057	-4,995
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,137	11,799	5,828	-5,971

### Peace and Security

Mozambique, with 1,534 miles of coastline and land borders with six countries, is vulnerable to transit by terrorists, smugglers, and human traffickers. Assistance programs will continue to address counterterrorism and counter-narcotics concerns and will provide equipment and training, with an emphasis on maritime and border security efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance will enhance regional security efforts by improving the Mozambican military's control of ungoverned spaces, particularly maritime spaces, and support the GRM's efforts to participate in regional peacekeeping operations. Counter-terrorism training with a focus on maritime domain awareness to prevent the transit of terrorists and trafficking of arms, drugs, and people through a porous coastline will remain a priority in light of continuing activity in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement in Mozambique. Trainings of and institutional support to Mozambican border enforcement agents will increase their knowledge and border management effectiveness. Assistance will also help build the GRM's capacity to investigate corruption and financial crimes, along with other transnational crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will continue to support Mozambique in reaching its objective of being mine-impact free by 2015, particularly in

agricultural areas and population centers. This demining effort will include advocacy and safety awareness.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Systemic corruption and a lack of capacity continue to undermine the GRM's accountability and effectiveness. Political competition is weak and electoral competition and checks and balances within government are highly limited. The political system is dominated by one political party.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. programming will increase transparency and empower Mozambican organizations fighting against corruption, strengthen the media sector, invest in improving the electoral system, improve local governance, and encourage greater citizen participation in governance processes. Democracy and governance programs will combat backsliding and increase the sustainability of the United States' sizable investment across sectors in the country. Programs will improve the policy reform and formulation processes, which are too often crafted with insufficient input from politically impartial experts and the citizens most affected by the policies. Assistance will strengthen the capabilities of civil society advocacy organizations, the independent media, and government agencies committed to combating corruption, such as the Attorney General's Office. With a sizable portion of the country's Gross Domestic Product gained from mining, U.S. programs will also support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Additionally, all U.S. assistance will seek to improve governance by including anti-corruption and civil society components through training and technical assistance.

### **Investing in People**

Life expectancy in Mozambique is 50 years primarily due to the impact of major preventable and treatable diseases as malaria, HIV/AIDS, water-borne disease, and tuberculosis. Approximately 95 out of every 1,000 Mozambican children will die before their first birthday. Mozambique has only three doctors and 21 nurses per 100,000 people, reflecting one of the most dire health personnel shortages in the world. Currently, more than half of Mozambicans walk over one hour to reach the nearest health facility. Approximately half of existing health centers lack water and/or electricity. The World Health Organization estimates that only 31 percent of Mozambicans have access to improved sanitation, and at an average of less than 10 liters per day of water, Mozambique has one of the lowest levels of per capita water consumption in the world. U.S. support for the health sector is a high priority for the GRM, and the focus of the United States' health portfolio is on systems strengthening, treatment for HIV and the integration of related services, human capacity development, and infrastructure.

Between 2003 and 2010, the number of children in Mozambique's primary schools (grades 1-7) nearly doubled from 3.3 million to 5.3 million, with an average growth rate of 8 percent per year. However, the Government's capacity to enhance school quality has not kept up with its ability to expand access. The rapid expansion of access has placed intense pressure on school management, teaching personnel, and the overall quantity and quality of effective classroom instruction, resulting in a large number of overcrowded multi-shift schools, growing student/teacher ratios, and plummeting reading and math test scores. The Ministry of Education reports that less than half of the population finishes primary school, and of those who do finish, only eight percent transition to secondary school. Mozambique's overall literacy rate is 47 percent; female literacy (28 percent) lags behind that of males (60 percent).

Access to clean water and basic sanitation services remains a serious development concern in Mozambique. Despite significant investment by donors over the past ten years, improvements in water supply have been modest.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts is tightly integrated and will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: 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.
- Tuberculosis: Mozambique has a high tuberculosis (TB) burden and is ranked third in estimated TB mortality rates among the 22 highest TB-burden countries in the world. U.S. assistance seeks to reduce the TB prevalence rate in-country and to increase overall case detection. Ongoing programs will continue to support the Ministry of Health’s National Tuberculosis Strategy to increase TB case detection and treatment success rates by strengthening the Directly Observed Therapy Short-course (DOTS), improving access to quality laboratory diagnosis, training health facility staff, and improving monitoring and quality assurance systems. Funds will be used to expand the community-based-DOTS programs through training of community health workers in the provision of DOTS, increasing access of rural Mozambicans to these services. Programs will continue to increase the number of health personnel trained in case detection, referrals for treatment, and DOTS. Additionally, resources will continue to strengthen TB laboratory capacity and increased access to quality TB laboratory diagnosis.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Maternal and child health remains one of the GRM’s top priorities as Mozambique strives to reduce under-five child mortality from 124 to 67 per 1,000 by 2015 and to reduce maternal mortality from 408 to 250 per 100,000 by 2015. U.S. assistance will increase access to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality; continue to improve maternal and child health through the expansion of immunization coverage and child survival services at the community level; and focus on reducing maternal mortality by implementing proven, evidence-based interventions. Specifically, efforts will include improving the quality and increasing the number of antenatal care visits, strengthening essential and emergency newborn care to address neonatal mortality, improving emergency obstetric care, increasing transportation options, and improving and enlarging maternity wards. U.S. assistance will also improve the capacity of communities to protect their own health, train health providers, produce health education materials, and help harness the media to deliver key health messages. Programs also will help Mozambicans become more effective participants in community health and development projects.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: An estimated 84 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 49 do not use any method of contraception in Mozambique. Increased use of voluntary family planning would reduce maternal and infant mortality and reduce transmission of HIV/AIDS. This ongoing program will assist the GRM and private sector to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance will support expanded reproductive health services and access to voluntary 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:** Chronic food insecurity remains high at 35 percent and in rural areas, where about 70 percent of children live. Malnutrition levels are reaching 46 percent stunting and 27 percent underweight. 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. These activities are 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 will also 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.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

**Basic Education:** A newly designed program will focus on improving early grade reading outcomes (grades two and three). U.S. assistance will improve the quality and increase the quantity of reading instruction in the early grades through teacher and school administrator training and coaching, an increased availability of effective reading materials, greater parent participation in the education process, and increased transparency and accountability to parents, students, and communities. These efforts align with the new United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Education Strategy and support the GRM's national education strategy by addressing key priorities related to enhancing instructional quality, improving institutional capacity to deliver education services, and promoting inclusiveness and access to education for girls, orphans and other vulnerable children. The Basic Education program also demonstrates a commitment to building partner country capacity by directly training and supporting local education institutions and civil society partners, and strengthening local capacity to manage for and achieve significant and meaningful results in the education sector.

**Water and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will ensure the integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene into all relevant PEPFAR, health, and nutrition programs. In 2012, the largest component in the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with Mozambique will be underway, providing access to safe, reliable water supplies and sanitation services in cities in three provinces. This will complement ongoing integrated programming that ensures that P.L. 480 Food for Peace Title II food security and nutrition activities are well-integrated into other economic and health programs to address the root causes of chronic malnutrition for nearly eight million Mozambicans.

#### **Economic Growth**

Mozambique's GDP grew at 6.8 percent in 2010, and is projected at 7.2 percent in 2011. Mozambique began the first exports of coal in 2011, a harbinger of a major resource boom that will transform the economy and state budget over the next decade or so, with the potential to undermine or underpin competitiveness in other sectors of the economy.

Agriculture is the largest sector of the economy and is growing faster than most sectors, though productivity for smallholders appears stagnant and poverty reduction appears to have faltered between 2003 and 2008 (55 percent to 54 percent) and child malnutrition continues to be high (44 percent in 2009). Key economic sectors in which Mozambique demonstrates strong potential are neither well-developed nor sufficiently competitive in the global economy.

Mozambique has the 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.

Development Assistance (DA): Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a stated priority of the GRM. U.S. programs are currently underway to further promote commercialization of agriculture, promote key policy reforms, and build human capacity. Assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create job opportunities, improve Mozambique's investment climate and conserve key ecosystems. Activities will increase agricultural productivity, stimulate market opportunities with access to agribusiness development services and financial services, and support smallholder farmers to respond to economic opportunities - primarily in transport corridors that will have maximum impact and access to regional and international markets. Large commercial farmers, smallholder producers, agro-processors, transporters, financial service providers, wholesalers, and exporters will join forces to modernize Mozambican agriculture through a value chain, business cluster competitiveness approach. Assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create job opportunities, improve Mozambique's investment climate and conserve key ecosystems. Global Climate Change programs, through the Adaptation pillar funding, will build the resilience of coastal cities to the impact of climate change. Programs will promote high-impact value chains, such as support for the expansion of "green growth" investments, including tourism.

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the efforts of the GRM to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Planned interventions include activities to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic undernutrition in Mozambique. Assistance will improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity to help vulnerable families mitigate environmental risks and increase marketable production.
- **Global Climate Change Initiative:** 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 and tourism, provision of potable water, and loan guarantees for lending to small and medium enterprises in agriculture and tourism. Tourism sector planning, related policy reforms, and strategic investments in destination tourism will build an economic constituency for sustainable natural resource management while promoting investment in labor-intensive sectors. The United States will support the conservation of key natural areas, promote investment in renewable energy with a particular focus on contributing to energy needs of the agriculture and tourism sectors, and promote private investments in seed distribution, and high potential agricultural value chains – oilseeds, fruit, cashew and pulses.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The GRM and MCC signed a five-year compact in July 2007, which entered into force in October 2008. The goal of this five-year program is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions are closely coordinated with other U.S. Government agencies and are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.



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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: This effort covers a wide spectrum of actions from increased focus on results-centered portfolio reviews and in-depth data quality assessments to high quality evaluations and a state-of-the-art, web-based project management system that will improve data quality and better integrate monitoring and evaluation with program management. Mozambique's focus on programmatic results comprehensively covers the entire program cycle from design and budgeting to implementation and evaluation.

Mozambique developed detailed plans for over a dozen impact and performance evaluations that will improve program management, test innovative interventions and determine the most cost-effective solutions for broader scale-up. Impact evaluations that follow rigorous methods and yield statistically sound findings are underway in three out of the four technical programs in Mozambique, while more than six performance evaluations (both mid-term and end-of-project) are also underway. One such example is the Agriculture Sector Mid-term Performance Evaluation that, when complete, will provide the Mission with important findings to guide agriculture activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of programmatic under- and over-performance and certain budgetary pipelines in Health programs, nearly two dozen of its programs' budgets and interventions were fine-tuned. In addition to some budgetary adjustments, economic growth programs conducted analysis on the role of gender in an extremely detailed manner to better understand how programmatic interventions can better achieve the desired parity.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Mozambique's strengthened monitoring and evaluation system is already providing important lessons and evidence to inform programmatic investments for FY 2013. In health programs, U.S. agencies together with the Ministry of Health and other donor stakeholders have been engaged in supporting sustainable programs across the continuum of care. Further advances in primary health care services, health systems, community participation, and commodity logistics will be achieved from lessons learned, and technical adjustments. These advances will result in increased utilization of effective, client-oriented health services and more Mozambicans adopting healthy behaviors. Monitoring and evaluation evidence has also resulted in programmatic adjustments, that should improve interventions in market access, agribusiness, technology access, policy reform and tourism, leading to improved higher-level results of increased agriculture productivity, an improved enabling environment, and a stronger tourism sector.

## Namibia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twenty years after independence, Namibia remains one of the most stable, peaceful and economically viable countries in Africa. U.S. assistance to Namibia will improve the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS, and enhance the Namibian Defense Force's (NDF) capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations and meet Namibia and Southern Africa regional security and stability requirements.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	103,272	90,934	73,600	-17,334
Global Health Programs - State	101,122	88,809	73,500	-15,309
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,946	2,000	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	204	125	100	-25

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Namibia</b>	103,272	90,934	73,600	-17,334
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	204	125	100	-25
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	204	125	100	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	204	125	100	-25
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	103,068	90,809	73,500	-17,309
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	101,122	88,809	73,500	-15,309
3.1 Health	101,122	88,809	73,500	-15,309
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	1,946	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	1,946	2,000	-	-2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Namibia</b>	103,272	90,934	73,600	-17,334
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	204	125	100	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	204	125	100	-25
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	103,068	90,809	73,500	-17,309
3.1 Health	103,068	90,809	73,500	-17,309

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	12,465	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,447	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,018	-	-	-

### **Peace and Security**

The NDF is committed to working within the context of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to ensure the collective security of the region and is prepared to play its part in supporting UN peacekeeping activities. The United States will provide U.S.-based leadership training that includes sound leadership principles for NDF warrant officers and non-commissioned officers to improve Namibia's ability to conduct military and humanitarian operations, protect the country from potential threats, and participate in international peacekeeping operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will continue to focus on military professionalization, specifically at the non-commissioned officer leadership level.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will support the prevention, care, and treatment of HIV/AIDS in Namibia with an emphasis on improving access to quality health care services and increasing the capacity of the Government of Namibia, civil society and the private sector capacity to manage, coordinate and finance the health sector.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief – GHP-State and USAID: 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**

A five-year, \$304.5 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, signed in July 2008, 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. Although USAID and MCC are working in different sectors, the organizations collaborate where possible to ensure maximum impact of U.S. assistance funds.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In preparation for drafting the GHI strategy, a U.S. Government five-year (2011-2015/2016) health strategy for Namibia, health data indicators were updated and consultations were held with stakeholders.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET program reviews determined that the military-to-military relationship and capacity building activities are successfully achieving impact. This foundation will yield increasing results in FY 2012, with the second

train-the-trainer focused Warrior Leadership Course (WLC) held in Namibia. The creation of a Namibian led WLC in the next few years is the intended result of the current IMET focus.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 plans take into consideration the goals and principles of the recently drafted Namibia GHI strategy, specifically with regard to access to quality health care and transition to Namibian ownership.

## Niger

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 186 out of 187 countries in the 2011 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index. Its largely agrarian and subsistence-based economy is frequently disrupted by extended droughts common to the Sahel region of Africa. U.S. foreign assistance to Niger plays a critical role in preserving stability in a country vulnerable to political volatility and food insecurity.

With the inauguration of Mahamadou Issoufou as president in April 2011, the military junta that took power in February 2010 fulfilled its promise to return Niger to constitutional, civilian rule a little over a year after it overthrew the former president, Mamadou Tandja. The international community resumed development assistance and increased engagement with the new government. Nine months into the Issoufou administration, Niger is at a turning point. A poor 2011 harvest, the violence in Libya, and the security threat from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Boko Haram are complicating the new administration's efforts to improve Niger's economy, strengthen governance, and address human rights.

U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will focus on continuing to improve food security, strengthening reproductive health and child nutrition services, supporting productive agricultural enterprises, promoting good governance, and strengthening military education and training.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,045</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>1,115</b>
Development Assistance	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000
Food for Peace Title II	49,479	15,000	15,000	-
International Military Education and Training	66	-	115	115

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Niger</b>	<b>52,045</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>1,115</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	-	115	115
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
2.2 Good Governance	1,650	1,000	1,500	500
2.4 Civil Society	850	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>-4,950</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	4,708	9,000	4,050	-4,950
3.1 Health	4,708	9,000	4,050	-4,950
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	10,988	6,000	10,950	4,950
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,988	6,000	10,950	4,950
4.5 Agriculture	10,988	6,000	10,950	4,950
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	33,783	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	33,783	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	33,783	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Niger</b>	52,045	16,000	17,115	1,115
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	66	-	115	115
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	-	115	115
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,650	1,000	1,500	500
2.4 Civil Society	850	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,708	9,000	4,050	-4,950
3.1 Health	4,708	9,000	4,050	-4,950
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	10,988	6,000	10,950	4,950
4.5 Agriculture	10,988	6,000	10,950	4,950
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	33,783	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	33,783	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,031	750	840	90
6.1 Program Design and Learning	504	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	527	750	840	90

### Peace and Security

Niger has been an invaluable partner in countering the shared security threat of AQIM in the Sahel region. U.S. funds will support the region's border protection and crisis response efforts of police and Gendarmerie units, along with the U.S. Government's efforts to stem the flow of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) and small arms.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support professionalization of the Nigerien military. In particular, funds will support English language training and equipment that 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.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Governance and political processes in Niger remain beset by corruption and lack of transparency and accountability. After Niger's return to democratic rule, the Government of Niger has taken concrete steps to fight corruption by promoting transparency and accountability to ensure efficient provision of public services.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States' primary objective is to support a transparent and responsive democracy that respects human rights in Niger. The Niger Post-Elections Support program, launched in December 2011, aims to enhance the capacity of Nigerien legislators to enact laws and regulations governing natural resource management; foster communication and collaboration between the legislature and selected civil society organizations about legislation related to natural resource management; and improve the capacity of selected civil society and media organizations to promote citizen participation in the drafting, approval and oversight of the implementation of laws and regulations governing natural resource management. FY 2013 funds will be used to expand programs to promote good governance. An assessment will be carried out to identify emerging opportunities to expand on successful efforts in good governance begun in FY 2012 and to identify other targeted interventions to promote anti-corruption reforms and improve public sector accountability and performance across a broader spectrum of public services.

## **Investing in People**

The high level of poverty endured by most of Niger's people presents huge development challenges. Niger has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world, with 63.2 deaths per 1,000 births and one of the world's highest maternal mortality rates with 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. In addition, 40 percent of children under five years old are malnourished and over one-third of the Nigerien population has no access to potable sources of water. These statistics were exacerbated by frequent agriculture production deficits, including below average cereals output in 2011.

### Food for Peace Title II (FFP):

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. A new five-year phase of FFP funding will start at the end of FY 2012. These new programs will target more resources for nutritional outreach and support, in addition to working with communities to become more engaged in surveillance and identification of malnutrition.

## **Economic Growth**

Niger suffers from a chronic child-nutrition crisis. U.S. assistance in this area increases food security of Niger's most vulnerable populations and addresses persistent nutritional deficiencies. Funding focuses on increasing the agricultural productivity of 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.

Food for Peace Title II: Funds will be used to enhance community resilience and capacity to deal with food insecurity. These programs 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. These programs will strengthen livelihood capacities in the more vulnerable arid regions of the country.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Niger's Threshold Program started in 2008 with three components: girls' education, democracy and anticorruption, and streamlining business creation and land rights. The program was suspended in December 2009 following a military seizure of power and re-instated again in 2011. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is moving ahead with funding the remainder of the Girls' Education component of the program and plans to complete the original education activities (including bore hole drilling) with USAID implementation in early 2012. MCC will work with the Government of Niger to develop new program initiatives from the remaining MCC Threshold funds.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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. Niger Field Office program managers ensure continuing performance monitoring of programs and participate in portfolio reviews. This information is documented in Data Quality Assessments, which are completed by USAID personnel for all funded activities. In addition, staff make periodic and regular visits to all ongoing activities at the community level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In-depth mid-term and final evaluations are generally undertaken to evaluate and monitor program performance. Each activity supported will receive an evaluation. Evaluations are used to assess program impact on targeted indicators and to determine whether the program should be refocused or redesigned to improve results.

During FY 2013, evaluations will be conducted for program activities under the Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth Objectives. An Inspector General audit of the multi-year Food for Peace (FFP) program was completed during FY 2011. The findings and recommendations from this activity were shared with implementing partners for corrective actions and lessons learned are incorporated into design parameters of the new phase of programming to start during FY 2012. Final evaluations were completed for the FFP programs that are ending during the first half of FY 2012 and results and findings from these documents incorporated into the next phase of FFP funding.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: New awards to be made during FY 2012 will include FFP funding to be determined after a competitive procurement by implementing partners. Previous performance in similar programs will be one criterion for new awards. The post-election program that began during FY 2012 was designed based on an assessment of the election support program that was implemented during FY 2011. Future support will incorporate lessons learned from the first phase of the post-election support activity.



## Nigeria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite conducting successful elections in 2011, Nigeria continues to face formidable challenges toward establishing lasting and genuine democratic order. Over the past year, the country witnessed increases in terrorist activities and sectarian conflicts, as well as growing public mistrust in the government. Nigeria has yet to develop effective measures to address corruption, poverty, and ineffective social service systems, and mitigate the growing level of violence. In FY 2013, the U.S. will seek to help improve the economic stability, security, and well-being of Nigerians by continuing to focus on strengthening democratic institutions, improving transparency and accountability, and professionalizing security forces. In addition, U.S. assistance will work to reinforce local and national systems, and build institutional capacity in the provision of health and education services. Funding will also support improvements in agricultural productivity, job expansion in the rural sector, and increased supplies of clean energy. Further, activities by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, and African Development Bank, coordinated through the Country Partnership Strategy II, will strengthen the focus on improved governance, non-oil economic growth, and human development. This partnership will ensure greater impact for ordinary citizens, more effective support, and closer coordination of donor activities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	632,464	625,388	599,450	-25,938
Development Assistance	55,791	50,291	50,200	-91
Foreign Military Financing	1,212	1,000	1,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	471,227	441,227	438,600	-2,627
Global Health Programs - USAID	101,971	132,000	108,900	-23,100
International Military Education and Training	1,013	870	750	-120
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,250	-	-	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nigeria</b>	632,464	625,388	599,450	-25,938
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,475	3,870	5,750	1,880
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,212	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,212	1,000	1,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,013	870	750	-120

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,013	870	750	-120
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,250</b>	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,250	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>12,120</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>12,120</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	1,000	6,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	-	4,120	4,120
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	2,000	5,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>590,218</b>	<b>604,547</b>	<b>562,500</b>	<b>-42,047</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>17,020</b>	<b>31,320</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-16,320</b>
3.1 Health	2,020	6,020	1,000	-5,020
3.2 Education	15,000	25,300	14,000	-11,300
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>471,227</b>	<b>441,227</b>	<b>438,600</b>	<b>-2,627</b>
3.1 Health	471,227	441,227	438,600	-2,627
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>101,971</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>108,900</b>	<b>-23,100</b>
3.1 Health	101,971	132,000	108,900	-23,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>24,271</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>2,109</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>24,271</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>2,109</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	2,000	3,060	1,060
4.4 Infrastructure	3,447	1,971	1,020	-951
4.5 Agriculture	16,824	10,000	12,000	2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>632,464</b>	<b>625,388</b>	<b>599,450</b>	<b>-25,938</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>1,880</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,225	1,870	1,750	-120
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,250	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>12,120</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	1,000	6,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,500	-	4,120	4,120
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	2,000	5,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>590,218</b>	<b>604,547</b>	<b>562,500</b>	<b>-42,047</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	575,218	579,247	548,500	-30,747
3.2 Education	15,000	25,300	14,000	-11,300
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>24,271</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>2,109</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	2,000	3,060	1,060
4.4 Infrastructure	3,447	1,971	1,020	-951
4.5 Agriculture	16,824	10,000	12,000	2,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>53,343</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>19,498</b>	<b>10,797</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,992	1,200	3,075	1,875
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,351	7,501	16,423	8,922

### **Peace and Security**

Decades of military rule exerted a negative effect on the professional development of the Nigerian armed forces, and the country's military is still in need of major 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 has focused on implementing activities to professionalize Nigeria's military, including human rights training. An anti-terrorism capabilities assessment deemed Nigeria at high or critical risk of terrorist threat in more than one dozen categories, including land and maritime border security, critical infrastructure security, and explosive incident countermeasures. Therefore, the United States will help to strengthen Nigeria's capacity to deal with these threats. The United States will also work with the National Police to strengthen the capacity of police officers to detect, deter, respond to, and investigate criminal activity and terrorist threats, emphasizing land mines and improvised explosive devices. The United States will support Nigerian law-enforcement agencies in establishing more effective border controls with a primary focus on mobility and communications and establishing more effective incident response mechanisms.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States will implement activities that will continue to focus on the underlying causes of violence and conflict in Nigeria. The United States plans to strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify emerging situations that could trigger violent conflicts, address corruption and impunity, and engage political, religious, and community leaders, as well as civil society, in preventing and mitigating conflict. By engaging a broad range of religious leaders, national and state level officials, and civil society, peace-building and conflict mitigation activities will demonstrate greater complexity, scope, and sophistication, and have more solid grounding as a cross-cutting dimension of U.S. foreign assistance programming. U.S. assistance will support Nigeria's religious leaders, inter-faith organizations, academic institutions, and other conflict practitioners to implement a set of innovative activities that promote ethnic and religious co-existence and dialogue between a wide-range of stakeholders in targeted states in the northern and central regions.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Nigeria remains a major contributor to peace-keeping operations and an important partner in the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which provides training and equipment for Nigerian peacekeeping forces deploying to missions throughout the continent, including Darfur, Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire. FMF funds will be used to procure and maintain equipment to support Nigeria's ability to participate in peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations. In particular, funds will sustain equipment such as Nigeria's C-130 fleet, to enhance Nigeria's capability to deploy to peacekeeping missions and to address threats to counterterrorism. Funds will also be used to maintain maritime surveillance equipment and provide associated training to enhance the country's

maritime security capacity. Funds may also be used for equipment, training and advisory support to Nigerian military schools such as its non-commissioned officer academy.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will continue to be used to professionalize Nigeria's officer and non-commissioned officer corps, and promote effective civilian oversight and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Creating more responsive governance structures and empowering citizens to demand services and improved performance remain key to achieving the long-term goal of strengthened democratic institutions. Poor governance lies at the heart of the country's development challenges. States and local governments can play prominent roles in affecting transparency and accountability in Nigeria in the governance process. To date, U.S. assistance has provided dividends in helping U.S.-supported civil society organizations which 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 80 percent turn-over in officials elected during the 2011 elections in USAID's focus states (Bauchi and Sokoto), assistance will continue to target civil society and permanent government staff, as well as the newly-elected officials. Through a public-private partnership, the United States will attempt to expand assistance to other states, including to 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 state and local governments' budget processes and promote fiscal responsibility. Building on recent achievements in social sector budget allocations, U.S. support will continue to target technical assistance in the budget process and citizen engagement with government in decision-making processes. U.S. assistance will help build the capacity of incoming elected officials and other government officials to promote increased transparency and accountability and improve health and education services, water and sanitation, and related rural infrastructure.
- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** Even though Nigeria held its most credible and transparent elections in decades and arguably in the country's history as an independent nation, the electoral reform process has much to accomplish. To maintain reform efforts, U.S. post-election assistance will continue to identify and address issues underlying the electoral process. Assistance will continue to support the Independent National Electoral Commission to improve electoral management and implement a continuous voter registration process and other activities that will ensure production of an up-to-date voter register before the 2015 elections. Assistance will continue to engage marginalized groups, including women, youth, and people with disabilities to increase their engagement in political processes.
- **Civil Society:** The United States will continue training civil society organizations and the media to work with key government officials on development issues and advocate for sustained and measureable policy reforms. U.S. assistance will target non-governmental organizations and private sector actors, 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 and basic health care remains quite 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. Nigeria has 30 million primary school-age children, of whom an estimated 7 million do not attend school. Of those currently in primary school, less than one-third will attend junior secondary schools, and even fewer will proceed to senior secondary schools.

Nigeria's maternal mortality rate ranks among the highest in the world. In the northern states, where child-bearing 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; about one million children die each year before their fifth birthday. Contraceptive prevalence remains low. Moreover, an estimated 3.6 percent of the population has 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 made much slower progress on maternal and child health indicators than most other African countries.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

- **Basic Education:** In accordance with USAID's new Education Strategy, the focus will be on creating new readers in primary schools and addressing issues of fragility and conflict as they affect basic education. According to the recent USAID-supported 2010 National Education Data Survey, many northern Nigerian states have the lowest literacy rates in the country. Basic education activities will focus on improving achievement in reading in selected northern Nigerian states, with the goal of improving the literacy of 2.6 million children by 2015. Funding will also support selected teacher training colleges to strengthen educator capacity to teach reading and to establish and strengthen literacy courses. 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. With additional support from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the education program will continue support to 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.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Activities will support health-related programs, investments in basic education, and activities centered on social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will implement programs to reduce illnesses and deaths from water-borne diseases through support for water sources and latrines in USAID's focus states and other areas. Assistance will promote increased availability of water treatment products in rural areas, and incorporate communications activities to promote improved hygiene. Moreover, the United States will allocate funds for technical support to continue the development of a clear institutional framework for urban water service delivery, the development of a regulatory framework, and the creation of a clear legislative framework for urban water services in selected states.

Global Health Programs (GHP) – State and USAID: Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership, and improve health outcomes by working with U.S. Government inter-agency partners to build a sustainable response by investing in high impact health interventions, particularly those that reach women and children. U.S. assistance will continue to improve the quality of maternal, newborn, and child health, as well as disease 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.

- **Linkages with the 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.

- Tuberculosis (TB): To reduce the rates of death and disability, especially among the co-infected HIV/AIDS population, the U.S. seeks to double the case-detection rate and halve the incidence of tuberculosis over the next 10 years. Assistance will support the Government of Nigeria (GON) in pursuing high quality and enhanced “Directly Observed Therapy Short-course” therapies, so that patients undergo monitoring while taking medication to ensure compliance with the drug regimen and treatment success. Laboratories will also be upgraded to intensify TB case-finding, and policies and strategies will be developed to further strengthen TB prevention and treatment.
- Malaria: U.S. assistance under President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Nigeria 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): U.S. assistance will continue to improve the health of women and children and to drive mortality and morbidity rates down in the short term. Activities will seek to strengthen GON capacity to deliver, manage, and supervise primary health care services effectively; upgrade technical skills of health care providers; renovate facilities; provide 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, U.S. assistance will seek to initiate a strategic approach to the prevention and treatment of fistulas. Funding will also target polio eradication.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Nigeria has a low rate of use of modern contraceptive methods and a fairly high rate of unmet need for contraception. U.S. assistance is focused on improving supply, access to, and quality of family planning services. FP/RH activities will seek to increase demand for these services through an expansive communications program and provide increased access to modern, low-cost contraceptives. In addition, the United States will work with both public and private sector health providers and other donors and development partners to expand access to and quality of services. The U.S. Government will work with state and local governments to focus on high-impact primary health-care interventions and referrals of high risk women and children to hospitals. 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 be trained to reach out to men through a “Men as Partners” approach. These initiatives help 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 remains 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. Inadequate infrastructure, unreliable power supply, lack of incentives and policies that promote private sector development, and poor access to quality education hamper economic growth. 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, providing assistance for an expansion of mobile banking opportunities, and ensuring adherence to international

standards. U.S. assistance will also focus on expanding investment opportunities through microfinance.

- **Agriculture:** U.S.-assisted agriculture programs will align with the Feed the Future initiative to address policy constraints at the local and national levels, 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. U.S. assistance will continue to support the timely distribution of agricultural inputs used in farm production such as fertilizer, seeds, and pesticides. 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.
- **Infrastructure:** U.S.-assisted infrastructure programs will provide technical assistance and promote policy dialogue aimed at increasing electricity generation and natural gas consumption, while reducing gas flaring. Activities will promote development and the use of clean energy in environmentally sustainable ways. Specifically, the United States will continue to support Nigeria to implement power sector reforms, including sector liberalization; improve policies and measures to reduce gas flaring and expand the use of gas to produce electricity; and improve the policy and regulatory environment in the Nigerian power sector. Further, U.S. assistance will continue to work with selected states to identify and implement commercially viable renewable energy projects to develop Nigeria's renewable energy market. In partnership with the private sector, U.S. assistance will build capacity to negotiate long-term financing for power projects and to attract investment to gas flare sites in the country through Nigeria's Accelerated Gas Development Program.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, 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 had achieved intended results and financial pipelines stayed 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 and Office of Acquisition and Assistance also regularly monitored implementing partners to ensure that they exercised 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Key findings from assessments and evaluations were used as building blocks for designing new programs during the fiscal year. For example, the HIV/AIDS sector evaluated its HIV/AIDS Reduction in the Niger Delta activity. The report influenced resource allocation and scale-up of the intervention. Report results will also be incorporated into a follow-on activity design. Further, the Mission's health office conducted an assessment of its Improved Reproductive Health in Nigeria.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 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 foreign assistance to the Republic of the 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 its ability to prevent conflict and preserve the security it has developed. The country recently became International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) certified, creating a major economic opportunity for the Central African nation with Africa's deepest port.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	123	110	90	-20
International Military Education and Training	123	110	90	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	123	110	90	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	123	110	90	-20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	123	110	90	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	123	110	90	-20

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	123	110	90	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	123	110	90	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	123	110	90	-20

#### **Peace and Security**

Programs promote the transformation of the Congolese military into a force that is respectful of civilian control 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): Funds will support professionalization of the Congolese military with training on civil-military relations, maritime and port security, leadership development, and human rights. The U.S. Coast Guard's frequent engagement, partly through the IMET program, with the Congolese government over the past two years has resulted in the ISPS certification.



## Rwanda

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to help Rwanda meet the urgent needs of its population, including increased social cohesion in a peaceful, democratic and inclusive Rwanda that provides good governance and an economically-enabling environment. In addition, the United States supports Rwandan efforts to increase democratic participation, enhance respect for civil and political rights, and improve the quality and learning outcomes of basic education. Through various Presidential initiatives, including Feed the Future, Global Climate Change and the Global Health Initiative, including the President's Malaria Initiative, and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States assists Rwanda in providing basic health services for the populace; fostering equitable economic growth, particularly through a significantly strengthened agricultural production and food security program; and in protecting and promoting the country's unique biodiversity. Additionally, U.S. assistance in Rwanda supports regional economic integration to spur business development, entrepreneurship and increased employment opportunities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>207,886</b>	<b>196,372</b>	<b>201,886</b>	<b>5,514</b>
Development Assistance	49,482	54,500	53,600	-900
Food for Peace Title II	6,058	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	109,072	99,072	104,086	5,014
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,415	42,100	43,500	1,400
International Military Education and Training	559	500	500	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>207,886</b>	<b>196,372</b>	<b>201,886</b>	<b>5,514</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	200	200	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	559	500	500	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	1,000	1,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,250	4,000	4,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	800	1,000	1,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>160,986</b>	<b>154,672</b>	<b>153,586</b>	<b>-1,086</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-7,500</b>
3.1 Health	1,000	5,000	1,000	-4,000
3.2 Education	8,499	8,500	5,000	-3,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>109,072</b>	<b>99,072</b>	<b>104,086</b>	<b>5,014</b>
3.1 Health	109,072	99,072	104,086	5,014
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>42,415</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>
3.1 Health	42,415	42,100	43,500	1,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>34,133</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>34,133</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>6,600</b>
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	31,000	34,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,800	1,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,133	-	1,800	1,800
4.8 Environment	5,000	4,000	4,000	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,058</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,058</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,058	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>207,886</b>	<b>196,372</b>	<b>201,886</b>	<b>5,514</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	859	700	700	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	1,000	1,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,250	4,000	4,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	800	1,000	1,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>160,986</b>	<b>154,672</b>	<b>153,586</b>	<b>-1,086</b>
3.1 Health	152,487	146,172	148,586	2,414
3.2 Education	8,499	8,500	5,000	-3,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>34,133</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>6,600</b>
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	31,000	34,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,800	1,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,133	-	1,800	1,800
4.8 Environment	5,000	4,000	4,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	6,058	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,058	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>17,262</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>-1,251</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,093	1,340	590	-750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,169	3,644	3,143	-501

### **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 international 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): FMF will be used to assist the Rwandan military to purchase U.S.-produced defense equipment, services, military training and advisors to the RDF's Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Academy. This effort seeks to transform the academy into a regional center for NCO professionalization.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will be used to continue efforts to enhance the professional, technical and tactical proficiency of the RDF. Specifically, IMET will:

- Professionalize the military and create an English proficiency standard through the purchase of English language labs.
- Assist in professionalizing the officer corps and in modeling their force, in part, after the U.S. military.
- Include training to strengthen the capacity of the Rwandan military to participate in international peacekeeping operations.
- Support training for Rwandan military personnel in human rights, military justice and civil-military relations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democratic governance—including ensuring full respect for the rule of law and human rights—is a top priority for U.S. assistance. This assistance focuses on building capacity within the Government of Rwanda (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 gains made under the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold Country Program, specifically by building the capacity of targeted civil society organizations and public sector institutions and by promoting rule of law and access to justice for marginalized groups in Rwanda.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support programs to strengthen the justice system, build the human and institutional capacity of targeted government institutions and civil society organizations, promote national reconciliation, enhance consensus-building, and strengthen the capacity of government and civil society to holistically address land tenure-related, policy-making and access-to-justice issues.

Rule of Law and Human Rights: U.S. assistance will contribute to strengthening the capacity of national and local civil society organizations to promote the rule of law, and increase access to justice for marginalized groups in Rwanda.

Good Governance: U.S. assistance will strengthen targeted public institutions and civil society to more effectively deliver services and respond to citizen demands. 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.

Civil Society: The United States will continue to provide resources to engage in capacity building through local partners, and will extend its progress on a program of human and institutional capacity building in partnership with key GOR ministries and civil society. Building the capacity of civil society and encouraging the government to increase opportunities for citizen input into public-policy making will have major impacts on other sectors to which the United States provides support, including health, agriculture, and education.

### **Investing in People**

Rwandans have realized significant improvements in health and education, and the GOR has embarked on innovative reforms to capitalize on and accelerate those achievements. The United States is the largest donor in the health sector, and U.S. assistance has contributed to significant improvements in maternal and child health, including a drop in infant mortality from 86 to 50 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2010. Rwanda has also shown commitment to basic education by eliminating primary and secondary school fees—which expanded free education from six to twelve years—and increasing net enrollment in primary schools to 94 percent in 2010, with equal attendance for boys and girls. However, the education system needs significant further reform to improve the quality of teaching and learning to sufficiently prepare children to eventually participate in building the knowledge-based economy that the GOR envisions as Rwanda’s best hope for long-term, sustainable development.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

Basic Education: U.S. assistance will strengthen the quality of teaching and learning to enable Rwandans to acquire the foundational skills of literacy and numeracy and the analytical, critical thinking and communication skills needed to contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy. Working in close partnership with the GOR, USAID will improve the quality of reading and math instruction, improve the availability and use of instructional materials, strengthen the use of English instruction, and improve teacher motivation. USAID’s support to improving the quality of education by focusing on early grade learning is aligned with the new USAID Education Strategy.

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.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP) - State and USAID:

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches that include strengthened human and institutional capacity, and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for improved maternal and child health (MCH), family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and malaria prevention and treatment as part of the GHI.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Rwanda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and to support orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR is implemented through an interagency team comprised of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Peace Corps, and USAID.

Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will continue to provide high-impact MCH services, such as antenatal care, safe and clean assisted delivery, essential and emergency obstetric care, essential newborn care, and immunization.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will further expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Activities will continue to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. They will also continue to contribute to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity. In addition, USAID will support nutrition interventions to ensure improved pregnancy outcomes and to reduce the currently high rates of malnutrition among young children, while strengthening the ability of the overall health system to combat malnutrition.

Nutrition: Nutrition activities will support the implementation of the GOR's National Multi-Sectoral Strategy to Eliminate Malnutrition in Rwanda 2010-2013. 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 communication, community-based nutrition services to identify and respond to all forms of malnutrition, and the multi-sectoral district-level planning processes. These activities will complement efforts using Development Assistance funds under the Feed the Future food security initiative.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups, to support the PMI goal of reducing overall malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Rwanda 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 2013 operating year budget is set.

## **Economic Growth**

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the implementation of the GOR's Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA II), a country-led comprehensive food security strategy. The overall goal of the PSTA II is to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Potential Accelerated Investment Countries will be reviewed annually to evaluate their eligibility for becoming FTF Phase II countries and thus, potentially higher investment levels.

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 value chains, deliver innovations to enable sustainable agricultural growth including mobile banking opportunities, and advocate for improved policy. It will also expand economic opportunities through eco-tourism that will help protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity while strengthening income-generating opportunities for local populations.

Development Assistance (DA): In March 2007, Rwanda became the first country to sign a Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program Compact with the African Union, committing itself to invest 10 percent of the national budget on agriculture in an effort to generate sustained agricultural growth of six percent or more per year. As part of the FTF initiative, the United States will support implementation of the GOR's PSTA II. Funding will also increase access to finance, particularly for the poor and vulnerable, and support rural income growth through eco-tourism and environmental protection.

**Agriculture**: U.S. assistance will help Rwandans apply the lessons learned from their specialty-coffee sector development investments to develop other selected high-value crops, such as pyrethrum, as a means to support diversification of Rwanda's exports. It will also strengthen the competitiveness of Rwanda's dairy sector, and develop the beans and maize value chains to reduce post-harvest losses and help farmers minimize lost income. U.S. assistance will similarly focus on improving livelihoods of the rural poor with increased access to finance and economic opportunities. U.S. assistance will continue to help the nascent private-sector fertilizer industry in developing public-private partnerships and strengthening the fertilizer distribution system. Assistance will provide agriculture-sector program assistance to promote sector policy reform, increased competitiveness, and dialogue between the Government of Rwanda and the private sector. Complementary investments in rural feeder roads as well as strengthening Rwanda's agricultural research capacity through the creation of a Masters in Science degree in Agriculture will support the development of priority value chains and support continued productivity gains. The rural feeder roads project will strengthen host-country systems through the use of Fixed-Amount Reimbursement Agreements directly with local governments.

**Private Sector Competitiveness and Economic Opportunity**: U.S. assistance will be invested in a land project that will complement the GOR's land titling process currently being supported by the UK Department for International Development. The formal titling of land process has limited opportunities for foreign direct investment, but once the titling process is complete, the private sector will be able to operate in a more predictable environment related to land ownership and use. Through the eco-tourism program in Nyungwe National Park, the United States will continue to support the development and improvement of the standardization of community-based ecotourism products for communities living around the park and link them with local and international tour operators. By supporting the development and implementation of a concession policy, U.S. assistance will also support GOR in creating a positive policy environment for investment in tourism development in and around the park; this will create economic opportunities for the private sector and local communities, as well as the GOR.

**Environment**: Nearly 70 percent of the country's water supply originates in Nyungwe National Park, an important area in terms of biodiversity. Adaptation assistance under the Global Climate Change initiative will improve the sustainable management of water resources—the GOR's highest priority for adapting to climate change—to positively impact human health, food security, and resiliency to climate change for vulnerable populations in targeted watersheds. Continued investments in sustainable eco-tourism 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 formally concluded in December 2011. This program addressed 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. FY 2013 funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will build upon the gains made by the Threshold Program.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission conducts monitoring and evaluation in the budget, strategy development, and planning process, as well as 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 semi-annual basis, reviewing implementation progress and performance monitoring to ensure that targets are being met and, if not, to revise program design. Pipeline analyses are conducted quarterly to assess the financial performance of each USAID activity. These analyses examine the financial health of an activity, specifically the rate of spending, available money, and future funding needs, to determine if more guidance and management are required.

The Mission has also continued to further develop its web-based, partner-reporting performance-data management system, so that USAID implementing partners can enter data locally (by district, then by either sector or project site, depending on the activity). The system facilitates performance monitoring against targets and timely compliance with reporting requirements, such as the annual Performance Plan and Report. USAID uses the system to report on data, avoid attribution error in reporting, and more accurately reflect each partner's contribution. This facilitates more effective program management and oversight, including timely and credible data-quality assessments. It also generates data essential to accurate Geographic Information System mapping.

In FY 2011, USAID performed 29 key evaluations, assessments, and studies to inform project and program design, best practices, and lessons learned. These studies—which included a gender assessment, conflict vulnerability assessment, cost-benefit analyses, and numerous evaluations—will help shape the direction of the Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives, as well as the five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy that the Mission is currently developing. Performance Management Plans (PMPs) are in place for each USAID assistance objective—Investing in People, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth—ensuring that performance information is being used to inform the planning process.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance information is a critical tool to inform budget and programmatic choices. A series of cost-benefit analyses that are currently underway will inform Feed the Future project design decisions in the beans and maize value chains, as well as modifications to other existing programs in dairy development, privatization of fertilizer and feeder road construction. An evaluation of USAID's dairy competitiveness program, conducted in early 2011, demonstrated the benefits of continued investment in the dairy sector and informed current programming. Finally, an integrated improved livelihoods program will incorporate a rigorous impact evaluation into its design to test the hypothesis that a fee-for-service approach—a more sustainable solution than a no-fee service approach—to providing small business development services will result in participants demonstrating stronger poverty reduction outcomes.

The 2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Preliminary Report showed that under-five and infant mortality rates decreased from 152 to 76 and from 86 to 50 per 1,000 live births, respectively, from 2005. It also showed that the modern contraceptive prevalence usage rate increased from 10.3 percent to 45 percent in the same period. Despite these achievements, maternal mortality remains high and approximately 40 percent of all children are chronically malnourished. Given this need, in FY 2013, USAID will continue to support the central and decentralized levels of government 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. USAID will continue

to use the final data from the 2010 DHS, expected to be published in February 2012, to guide its decision-making and target the most vulnerable populations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 funding is expected to make significant contributions to agricultural growth in Rwanda, particularly in the area of staple crop value chains, the target of the majority of USAID Rwanda Feed the Future investments. Cost-benefit analyses of USAID post-harvest handling and storage projects in Rwanda's maize and beans value chains show that an internal rate of return of 17 percent can be achieved on such investments, and expected project outputs point to significant benefits in terms of household income and skill levels for a majority of Rwandan rural households. FTF investments will also bring 75,000 of Rwanda's poorest, particularly women, into priority value chains. By FY 2013, the number of tourists to targeted national parks is expected to 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 2013 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 95 percent in FY 2013 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 2013 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 93 percent in FY 2013 of eligible adults receiving antiretroviral treatment.



## Sao Tome and Principe

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign 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 in the oil-rich, strategically significant Gulf of Guinea, STP is a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which is the focus of an increasing number of regional security initiatives. STP has been an active player in ECCAS's Zone D maritime security exercises, and a participant in the U.S. Navy's Africa Partnership Station (APS) ship visits to Gulf of Guinea countries.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
International Military Education and Training	180	100	100	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	180	100	100	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	180	100	100	-

### 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 the professionalization of the military in STP, including through training for the STP Coast Guard. In particular, IMET training will focus on leadership development, English language ability, port security, the maintenance of small patrol boats, and effective maritime boarding and interdiction techniques.

**Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2011, STP completed a two-year, \$8.6 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program focused on improving customs and tax administration. The program was administered by the Department of Treasury and worked on customs reform and improving anti-money laundering laws. This program yielded highly positive results, including a 35 percent increase in tax revenues and the creation of a “One-Stop Shop” that significantly reduced initial costs and start-up times to open a business.

## Senegal

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a regional, diplomatic, and economic partner to the United States, Senegal remains a strong ally among Francophone African countries. This predominantly Muslim country shares many of our fundamental values and international goals, and has long been a symbol of democracy as well as ethnic and religious tolerance. While Senegal continues to compare favorably with many of the countries on the continent, it faces internal threats to its stability due to a growing youth population, limited employment prospects, increasing urbanization, weak private sector investment, and the gradual erosion of good governance and transparency. U.S. assistance will increase the professionalism and capacity of the Senegalese Armed Forces, as well as support increased agricultural production, improved health care, and better basic education. U.S. assistance will also play a crucial role in consolidating democratic outcomes resulting from the 2012 presidential and legislative elections while continuing to support Senegal's efforts in anti-corruption, transparency, and good governance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	98,813	106,660	89,772	-16,888
Development Assistance	44,600	50,000	33,900	-16,100
Foreign Military Financing	399	325	325	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	1,397	-138
Global Health Programs - USAID	51,253	53,950	53,400	-550
International Military Education and Training	1,026	850	750	-100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Senegal</b>	98,813	106,660	89,772	-16,888
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,425	1,175	1,075	-100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	399	325	325	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	399	325	325	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,026	850	750	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,026	850	750	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,000	3,900	2,400	-1,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	3,900	2,400	-1,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	3,900	2,400	-1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	70,388	82,585	67,297	-15,288
<b>Development Assistance</b>	17,600	27,100	12,500	-14,600
3.1 Health	4,600	8,100	3,000	-5,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	13,000	19,000	9,500	-9,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>-138</b>
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	1,397	-138
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>51,253</b>	<b>53,950</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>-550</b>
3.1 Health	51,253	53,950	53,400	-550
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	17,000	17,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	2,000	2,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>98,813</b>	<b>106,660</b>	<b>89,772</b>	<b>-16,888</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>-100</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,425	1,175	1,075	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	3,900	2,400	-1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>70,388</b>	<b>82,585</b>	<b>67,297</b>	<b>-15,288</b>
3.1 Health	57,388	63,585	57,797	-5,788
3.2 Education	13,000	19,000	9,500	-9,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>-</b>
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	17,000	17,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>79</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	971	990	1,070	80
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,480	5,106	5,105	-1

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance endeavors to build the Government of Senegal's (GOS) capabilities and political will in counterterrorism, maritime security, and border security, and to strengthen Senegal's ability to contribute to regional stability through effective peacekeeping.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will support the continued development of a professional, apolitical military that is respectful of human rights. A more professional Senegalese military will improve its capacity to secure uncontrolled waters, to remain an important regional partner in the war on terrorism, and to serve effectively in United Nations, African Union, and Economic Community of West African States peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to provide equipment, training, and related support to strengthen the capacity of the Senegalese armed forces to continue participating in multi-national responses to threats to peace on the African continent including to participate in peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In this sector, USAID will continue to promote government-wide transparency and accountability as well as continuing to build stronger local institutions and civil society. These programs are critical to combat corruption – especially after the 2012 presidential and legislative elections, when the political environment might be more conducive to change. The Mission also seeks to improve the capacity and independence of key public institutions at both national and local levels.

Development Assistance: To address improved governance, Mission programs will increase the capacity of civil society to demand transparency and accountability, particularly in public spending and the delivery of public services and through implementation of the anti-corruption action plan with the GOS. Specifically, activities will support fiscal decentralization, which is needed to improve good governance across Senegal. U.S. support for good governance and decentralization complement the European Union’s support to the non-state actors’ platform of the National Program for Good Governance. USAID will also continue to enhance local government capacity, promote laws and policies that lead to greater judicial independence, and strengthen the key oversight institutions such as the national corruption committee, national reform commission, and national procurement agency to provide more rigorous oversight.

### **Investing in People**

The USG continues to support Senegal’s efforts to reach its Millennium Development Goals in the health and education sectors so as to build a healthy and educated population that will form a strong human resource foundation for Senegal’s economic, social, and political development.

#### Development Assistance:

Basic Education: While Senegal has made great strides in getting more children enrolled in school, the quality of education is severely constrained by the lack of trained teachers, the shortage of instructional resources, and a challenging school environment. The result is that many Senegalese children have below grade level skills, especially in the key building block subjects of reading and mathematics, that over time lead to higher drop-out rates and a youth cadre that is poorly equipped to compete effectively in today’s globalized economy. In line with USAID’s new Education Strategy, USAID/Senegal will focus on scaling up its program with the Ministry of Education on improving the reading and math learning outcomes of students in early primary grades nationwide, as those skills are foundational for future learning and essential for creating an effective, productive, and engaged population. USAID will coordinate its education programs with a donor working group, comprised of other donors and partners.

USAID will refocus its middle school programs to target areas only in the conflict-affected Casamance region, in alignment with the Agency’s new Education Strategy to focus on increasing access to education in crisis and conflict environments. These programs will continue to ensure that children attain basic literacy and numeracy skills and reduce the number of out-of-school youth potentially drawn to the rebel movement. In FY 2013, USAID will also identify literate out-of-school youth who can be trained to serve as teachers’ aides, thus assisting teachers to better manage overcrowded classrooms and to provide higher quality instruction to pupils. USAID will continue working with the GOS in the education sector to improve the completion rates, particularly for girls, including support for the analysis of national education accounts.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Although Senegal is making progress in achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for urban water supply, it has been less successful in the development of a rural water sector, and both rural and urban sanitation sectors. With continued funding, the United States will scale up its water activities to address the interrelated social, governance, economic, ecological, sustainability, and capacity challenges in the sector. Activities will build capacity for water and sanitation governance and provide small grants for water and sanitation infrastructure. Programs will focus on underserved zones in rural and peri-urban areas, and work closely with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency to support the objective of Senegal achieving its MDGs in water and sanitation.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Senegal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. U.S. assistance will focus on most at risk populations to ensure that they have access to a comprehensive package of HIV/AIDS health services. These activities complement Centers for Disease Control (CDC) efforts to strengthen access to strategic information on HIV in the country through the design and implementation of a national HIV case reporting system and other surveillance activities. USAID will also support prevention activities including behavior change communication, management of sexually transmitted infections, voluntary counseling and testing, as well as condom provision and promotion. For people living with HIV/AIDS, USAID will support the provision of psycho-social and nutritional counseling services, TB/HIV co-infection management, and income generating activities to afford access to drugs that treat opportunistic infections. In addition, funds will support HIV education for and testing of all troops deployed on peacekeeping missions throughout the continent and beyond. These efforts balance interventions undertaken through the Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, which provides soldiers and their families with counseling and testing services.

Malaria: U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2013 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. At the clinical level, funds will expand the package of MCH interventions to make pregnancy and childbirth safer to 11 regions, build capacity for effective service delivery and outreach services, and expand the availability of essential services.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): USAID will use this funding to assist the GOS and civil society organizations in expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to plan and space births, including timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. 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. Programs will promote community-based nutrition, with a focus on enhancing the quality and

diversity of the diet of malnourished children. Funds will support a variety of activities, such as training of health staff in nutrition issues, supporting micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and promoting breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

## **Economic Growth**

Economic growth and free-market development remain a top Mission priority. Highly aid-dependent, Senegal continues to face severe economic and social challenges which could ultimately undermine stability, if not properly managed. Poor infrastructure, a weak and unnecessarily complex business environment, and low growth rates are key challenges for Senegal's economic development. The Mission seeks to help Senegal build a strong market-oriented economy which has true growth and diversification. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the efforts of the GOS to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

### Development Assistance (DA):

**Agriculture:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Senegal to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In line with the Government of Senegal's Country Investment Plan for Agriculture (CIP) and its Accelerated Growth Strategy, and in an effort to avert future food crises and promote economic growth, the United States will invest significant foreign assistance resources in and will coordinate with the GOS and other donors to substantially develop Senegal's agriculture sector. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity and improve markets including through the promotion of greater private sector involvement. Senegal has several important agricultural initiatives in place that are being unified under the CIP as required by the African Union-led Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). With FTF funds, the USG will support this country-owned investment plan and ensure that interventions are fully integrated within the GOS's national agricultural plans. Toward this goal, USAID will achieve the following short and medium-term objectives: (1) agriculturally driven economic growth to increase productivity through a value chain approach and promote sound land management, (2) modified household behaviors that promote optimal nutrition, (3) enhanced policy implementation, (4) strengthened rural infrastructure and access to finance, and (5) increased human resource capacity.

Funding will be directed toward improving agricultural production, increasing food security, and reducing undernutrition and poverty with the goal of doubling the production of selected staple food commodities. FTF in Senegal will also support value chain activities and policies that are conducive to private enterprise and trade corridor development. Targeted value chains include rice, maize, millet, and fisheries. Finally, USG support to higher education institutions, including universities and vocational schools, will build sustainable capacity in agricultural research and development. In order to maximize the Mission's reach and effect, FTF activities will complement interventions implemented under the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

**Environment:** In collaboration with the FTF program in Senegal, activities will ensure that Senegal's natural resources are managed in an increasingly sustainable manner, including the implementation of necessary policies to promote a sound policy environment conducive to sustainability. Assistance will focus on activities in biodiversity conservation and coastal water resources management, so that natural resources such as community forests and the fisheries sector can be sustainably managed in a way that mitigates the possible effects of climate change. Environment funds will also be used to mitigate the negative impact on development of extractive industries, and to foster donor and government collaboration on natural resources management policy.

USAID chairs the donor working groups on rural development and food security, and the private sector. USAID also participates in working groups centered on agriculture and fisheries.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Senegal is currently implementing its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact worth \$540 million over five years 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 anticipated to be completed in 2015. MCC will build 376 kilometers of national road network as well as 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 the rice produced in the Senegal River Valley as it relates to addressing Senegal's food security challenges, and the high agricultural potential of the Southern Senegal Zone, these investments provide USAID with a unique opportunity to leverage and complement the MCC effort. MCC began rehabilitating roads in late 2011, which coincides with the implementation of USAID's agriculture productivity programs under the Feed the Future initiative.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID strengthened its internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity by forming a Mission Evaluation Working Group that reviews all evaluation scopes of work and reports, ensuring that knowledge gained through the evaluation process is shared and incorporated into future project designs. USAID also hired two new M&E Specialists who bring important technical expertise and in-depth host country contextual information that strengthen overall attention to M&E in the Mission. In FY 2011, USAID conducted a final program evaluation of its Community Health Program. Key findings informed the design of a new five-year, \$40 million community health program.

In FY 2012, USAID will conduct a mid-term assessment of its Education Fixed Amount Reimbursement activity, which to date has enabled the GOS to build 27 middle schools in under-served regions. Mid-term evaluations will also be undertaken for the Mission's flagship economic growth project and for a major basic education project. Also in FY 2012, USAID will carry out a final performance evaluation of its social marketing program in health and will initiate the baseline study for the impact evaluation of its FTF program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Key findings from the final evaluation of the Community Health Program were used to guide the design of a new community health program and will inform longer-term health programming. Because of these findings, health referral forms will now be systematized and available in all health huts (the lowest level of health care provision in Senegal), thereby ensuring that patient care is efficiently transferred from one level of the health care hierarchy to another. The skills of volunteer community health workers serving in the health huts will be reinforced to expand the services and thereby give rural citizens a more accessible and affordable first line of health care delivery. At the national level, a working group on the sustainability of the national community health program is being formed to develop an institutional framework and a national policy on Senegal's community health provision structure.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID anticipates its largest programmatic impacts to occur in the health, agriculture, and education sectors, where food security, nutrition, disease prevention, and educational activities intersect to bring about significant positive changes in Senegal's economic development and human capacity. Going forward, a significant portion of foreign assistance to Senegal has been requested for these sectors, thereby improving overall health and economic status for a great number of Senegalese. Combined with efforts in the security and democracy sectors, U.S. assistance is critical to the development of a more stable and well-governed Senegal.



## 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. U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles focuses on the maritime security domain, including providing training and equipment.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	94	100	90	-10
International Military Education and Training	94	100	90	-10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Seychelles</b>	94	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	94	100	90	-10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	94	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	94	100	90	-10

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Seychelles</b>	94	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	94	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	94	100	90	-10

### Peace and Security

Investments in training and equipment for enhanced security of the maritime domain are critically important to the two strongest pillars of the Seychelles economy: tourism and fishing. Seychelles already plays a key role in the region by accepting and prosecuting piracy cases. Foreign assistance will help stem the piracy threat through training in maritime safety and security. Training will focus on counter-piracy and creating a more professional military, which will provide more Seychellois mid-level officers the skills to take on leadership positions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs seek to enhance leadership and professionalize Seychelles Defense Forces officers, which will enhance their ability to contribute to coastal security, including curbing smuggling, illegal fishing, and potentially piracy. The program 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 substantial progress in transitioning from a post-conflict country to a developing democracy that has made notable economic gains. Despite these improvements, Sierra Leone continues to grapple with serious development challenges, such as entrenched corruption, poor health conditions, weak governmental institutions, high unemployment, slow economic growth, abject poverty, and inadequate social services. Sierra Leone ranks among the lowest countries in the Human Development Index, with roughly 70 percent of its population living in poverty.

U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will continue to promote more effective governance and political processes at national and local levels, and economic growth by increasing agricultural productivity. It will also strengthen institutional capacity in health, including maternal and child health and nutrition. In addition, U.S. assistance is designed to help Sierra Leone build a more professional and apolitical Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces that will also be capable of supporting peacekeeping in Africa as well as fighting drug trafficking and smuggling.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	19,302	17,375	17,350	-25
Economic Support Fund	6,500	4,500	5,000	500
Food for Peace Title II	11,908	12,000	12,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-	-500
International Military Education and Training	394	375	350	-25

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	19,302	17,375	17,350	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	394	375	350	-25
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	394	375	350	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	394	375	350	-25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,500	4,500	5,000	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,500	4,500	5,000	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,000	1,600	-400
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	2,100	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,300	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,454	6,500	5,400	-1,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	5,954	6,000	5,400	-600
3.1 Health	5,954	6,000	5,400	-600
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	500	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	500	-	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,954	6,000	6,600	600
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	5,954	6,000	6,600	600
4.5 Agriculture	5,954	6,000	6,600	600

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	19,302	17,375	17,350	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	394	375	350	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	394	375	350	-25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,500	4,500	5,000	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,000	1,600	-400
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	2,100	600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,300	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	6,454	6,500	5,400	-1,100
3.1 Health	6,454	6,500	5,400	-1,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	5,954	6,000	6,600	600
4.5 Agriculture	5,954	6,000	6,600	600
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	926	975	-	-975
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	926	900	-	-900

### Peace and Security

The United States continues to help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, build security, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats. In FY 2013, the U.S. assistance will help strengthen the military's capacity to control the country's territorial waters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, the United States will continue to work with the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) to help professionalize its military and improve its ability to conduct maritime security and peacekeeping operations. In addition, IMET funds may also be used to support a "train the trainers" program for non-commissioned officers that will ensure that leadership and management concepts, doctrine, and strategies become part of military culture through regular trainings for military personnel at all levels, from new recruits to enlisted soldiers and senior officers.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Sierra Leone faces significant challenges in democracy and governance, including corruption, weak government institutions, gender inequalities, an ineffective civil society, and inadequate media services to support the process of decentralization and democracy. To address these issues, U.S. assistance will support the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) to decentralize state governance, broaden its citizens' civic and political participation, promote accountable and responsive government, and fight corruption.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The United States will continue to advance democratic principles and practices. U.S. assistance will support the ongoing decentralization of the central government functions to help local governments become increasingly responsive to their citizens, and strengthen the community-based civil society advocacy movement to promote dialogue among communities and local district councils.

U.S. efforts will increase civic participation, strengthen coalition and alliance building of civil society groups, and improve oversight and service delivery, with a specific focus on women and gender equality. State democratic institutions and independent media will be engaged to increase access to accurate information and improve dialogue. These activities are targeted to achieve more transparent and accountable systems, improved service delivery, and a more peaceful, democratic, and pluralistic society. In addition, FY 2013 resources will continue support for the Special Court for Sierra Leone, an independent judicial body set up to try individuals for the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the Sierra Leone Civil War.

## **Investing in People**

Sierra Leone has the world's highest child and maternal mortality rates. Reducing these rates is the number one health-sector priority of the 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. Training of district health staff and members of community health committees allows for more effective community-based childhood disease prevention and management strategies to promote better health and nutrition. U.S. assistance will also provide logistics support for immunization activities. In addition, U.S. support will rehabilitate and construct water and sanitation and health facilities in rural communities. Interventions are targeted to achieve better infant and child feeding practices, full immunization of children, sound hygiene practices such as hand washing, and prompt referral to health facilities. In the long term, U.S. assistance will help Sierra Leone meet its priority health objective of reducing child and maternal mortality.

## **Economic Growth**

In Sierra Leone, agriculture accounts for 45 percent of the gross domestic product and is the primary source of employment. The GoSL has made agriculture its priority within the economic sector. U.S. support for agriculture will assist the GoSL to achieve its agricultural development objectives and contribute to accelerated growth.

Food for Peace Title II: The program will continue to improve food security and nutrition for vulnerable rural households principally through increasing agriculture productivity and supporting the growth of rural microenterprise. U.S. assistance will provide farmers with improved agricultural technologies and increased access to market information and business development services. These activities are targeted to increase food production and household incomes, and enhance livelihoods for vulnerable populations, including youth and women-headed households.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A number of monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out during FY 2011 in Sierra Leone. These include:

- Regular site visits as well as a comprehensive program review of the integrated agriculture program. USAID Sierra Leone's Regional Agreement Officer and Mission Director led the program review, which included visits to all the project districts and a consultative feedback process. This review will help inform a possible extension of the program and improve coordination among implementing partners.
- A financial review of the integrated agriculture program to identify specific areas for improvements in project financial management.
- An assessment of the democracy and governance environment in Sierra Leone. The draft assessment report identified key challenges and priority gaps.
- A performance evaluation of the integrated agriculture program will be conducted in the last quarter of FY 2012 to guide country strategic and program planning efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission has been able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the reviews summarized above, including:

- A comprehensive review of the integrated agriculture, governance, and environment program concluded that activities were being effectively implemented and had great potential to expand economic growth in rural Sierra Leone, foster accountability and improve service delivery at the local level. A cost extension was approved to build on current results.
- Better and acceptable financial management systems are now being put in place based on the findings and recommendations of the financial review.
- The findings and recommendations of the democracy and governance assessment and the evaluation results of the integrated agriculture program are informing future Mission strategic planning efforts.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Program reviews revealed that extensive and sustained engagement of people with their local councils reinforces governance practices, such as accountability and transparency. FY 2013 funding will explore strategies to make the local councils more responsive and effective.

The formation of the Nutrition Forum will bring nutrition into greater strategic focus in the health and agriculture sectors, which should result in better health outcomes for children and women, particularly in rural Sierra Leone.

## Somalia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to promote political and economic stability, prevent 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. The September 6, 2011 "Roadmap to End the Transition," details the remaining tasks necessary to complete the transition to more inclusive representative governing institutions by August 2012, ending the current transitional government. U.S. assistance in Somalia will support the establishment of a post-transitional national government that will work to foster a unified Somali state in the long-term. U.S. assistance will also focus on the more stable areas of Somaliland and Puntland, as well as parts of south and central Somalia as opportunities arise, including in Mogadishu. The United States will continue to 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 justice sector, while supporting ongoing African Union peacekeeping efforts.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	144,963	167,995	74,000	-93,995
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	51,000	-	-51,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	51,000	-	-51,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	144,963	116,995	74,000	-42,995
Economic Support Fund	19,627	19,627	19,400	-227
Food for Peace Title II	46,489	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,547	1,550	-	-1,550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,000	1,800	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	1,800	-200
Peacekeeping Operations	75,300	91,818	51,000	-40,818

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Somalia</b>	144,963	167,995	74,000	-93,995
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	85,736	154,745	62,000	-92,745
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	8,436	7,927	7,400	-527
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,436	7,927	7,400	-527
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	2,000	1,800	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,000	2,000	1,800	-200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>75,300</b>	<b>142,818</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>-91,818</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75,300	142,818	51,000	-91,818
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
2.2 Good Governance	3,070	1,800	1,500	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	1,500	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-2,650</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
3.2 Education	5,000	5,100	4,000	-1,100
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,550</b>
3.1 Health	1,547	1,550	-	-1,550
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,121	2,300	5,000	2,700
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>46,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>46,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,489	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>144,963</b>	<b>167,995</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>-93,995</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>85,736</b>	<b>154,745</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>-92,745</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	77,300	146,818	54,600	-92,218
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,436	7,927	7,400	-527
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
2.2 Good Governance	3,070	1,800	1,500	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	1,500	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-2,650</b>
3.1 Health	1,547	1,550	-	-1,550
3.2 Education	5,000	5,100	4,000	-1,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,121	2,300	5,000	2,700
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>46,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,489	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>1,360</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	300	1,550	1,250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	2,640	2,750	110

## **Peace and Security**

Between 2011 and early 2012, combined efforts by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) National Security Forces (NSF), and TFG-allied militias, resulted in the departure of al-Shabaab from most of Mogadishu and parts of southwestern Somalia. Nevertheless, terrorist operatives continue their efforts to disrupt the political process through attacks against TFG, AMISOM, and civilians, including humanitarian aid workers, journalists, and civil society organizations. The lack of security and credible governance as well as the ongoing drought crisis are the two most critical challenges facing Somalia today. U.S. assistance will provide livelihood opportunities and avenues for civic participation to youth at risk of recruitment into anti-government militias and other illicit groups. Funds will support critical capacity-building of the Somalia security sector (military, police, security, etc.) as well as peacekeeping efforts of AMISOM in close coordination with other donor partners. As al-Shabaab is degraded, the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Transition Initiative for Stabilization (TIS) will provide quick-impact, targeted interventions to counter violent extremism, increase public confidence in local authorities, and strengthen regional administrations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will continue to support short-term stabilization programs 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. ESF will help create employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth and encourage the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. In addition, the United States will fund programs to train government and civic leaders in conflict mitigation and reconciliation, and will support activities that facilitate dialogue and national- and regional- level peace and reconciliation processes.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will support the international community's ongoing Security Sector Reform effort in Somalia by building the capacity of civilian authorities to oversee Somalia's new security institutions. The United States will also support community security initiatives and the establishment of effective civilian policing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): As part of its stabilization strategy, the United States will maintain operational support and capacity development of conventional weapons destruction programs including humanitarian mine action, small arms and light weapons destruction, and the destruction of abandoned munitions caches or the contents of poorly maintained ammunition storage points. In addition, the United States will pursue ammunition security projects, to the extent possible, in Somaliland. The focus of these activities would be ammunition storage refurbishment, including safe storage, audit and possible destruction of man-portable air-defense systems.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): AMISOM plays a critical role in training and mentoring the National Security Forces in Somalia in areas such as countering terrorist forces and stabilizing south-central Somalia's security environment. The United States seeks to bolster AMISOM's operational effectiveness by providing training, equipment, and logistical support to both existing and newly deploying AMISOM units. U.S. training, including specialized training in marine operations, counter-improvised explosive device operations, and combat medical procedures, has proven critical to the ability of AMISOM to operate effectively in the dangerous environment of Mogadishu. The United States will also assist with the provision of combat enablers, force multipliers and support assets to better equip AMISOM as it expands peacekeeping operations outside the confines of Mogadishu into southern Somalia. The United States will



work to build the capacity of the TFG's National Security Force by providing equipment, logistical support, troop stipends, infrastructure support for the Ministry of Defense, advisors, and support for regional training efforts. Supporting the development of an effective, professional Somali security force is critical to the overall effort to stabilize Mogadishu and south-central Somalia. U.S. support continues to emphasize the importance of civilian protection and accountability as a critical factor in enabling AMISOM to successfully meet its mandate.

Assessed costs for the UN Support Office for AMISOM are requested in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Achievement of lasting political stability in Somalia requires efforts to promote and strengthen good governance, electoral processes, and consensus building among stakeholders. Somalia's political transition faces formidable challenges, and helping Somalia to develop stable, legitimate, and durable government institutions is a critical element of the U.S. strategy. The United States will support an incremental approach to democratic processes based upon on-the-ground realities of each region.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will help re-establish government functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions to provide basic services. Specifically, assistance will support the post-transition governing arrangements in order to build an effective, representative government. Programs will continue to enhance civil society engagement in democratic processes and demonstrate the importance of civil society participation in the consolidation of peace. The United States will also work with the Somalia diaspora to transfer skills, knowledge, and experience to colleagues in specific government ministries. 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.

### **Investing in People**

Somalia has low gross-enrollment rates in primary school (42 percent for boys and 23 percent for girls). As a result, U.S. efforts in Somalia are geared towards increasing access and improving quality education in secondary schools.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Through support for improved secondary education and vocational training, the United States hopes to increase the number of educated Somalis, help Somalis develop life skills, and advance messages of tolerance. Funds will continue to support an integrated secondary education and youth livelihoods program that focuses on the rehabilitation/construction of secondary schools, teacher training, vocational training, and efforts to increase civic engagement. Improving access to education services will serve the dual purpose of providing much needed services for communities which are especially vulnerable to recruitment by extremist or criminal networks and helping boost confidence in Somali authorities. U.S. programming will consider key aspects of USAID's new basic education strategy as appropriate to the operating environment and will collaborate with the public, private, non-governmental, and religious sectors on these programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite years of conflict and the absence of a central government, the Somali economy has been relatively resilient due to the vibrancy of the private sector and civil society. As security and governance institutions are re-established at the national-level and south-central regions, there are opportunities to support the economic recovery process, which will be crucial to long-term stability in Somalia. Broad-based growth to generate employment and income is essential for effective consolidation of peace and reduction of poverty in Somalia. Somalia's private sector has led the economic recovery efforts 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 the prospects for other livelihood activities. Providing Somalis with jobs and other economic opportunities may reduce their likelihood of joining extremist groups and piracy networks, in addition to preventing high risk groups from engaging in anti-government and criminal operations. The United States hopes to help create an enabling environment for businesses and long-term development by assisting Somali authorities and other institutions that are committed to peaceful political processes at central-, regional- and local-levels to end conflict and encourage stability, and encouraging them to work in harmony with other stakeholders. U.S. resources will support two specific areas that are the engines for economic growth in Somalia: private sector development and the general business enabling environment, including women's business development; and, livestock and or other productive sectors (fisheries, agriculture and energy). U.S. assistance will mitigate risks posed by the fluctuating 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID held a series of strategic planning discussions beginning in January 2011 on the future of its education and youth programs. Somali Ministries of Education, education donors, UN and international and national NGOs from Somaliland, Puntland and south-central Somalia participated in the discussions and provided guidance on the current gaps in education and youth programming and opportunities for increased investments. Secondary education, non-formal education, economic opportunities (especially for out-of-school youth), and civic participation were identified as critical gaps.

On-the-ground monitoring of activities in Somalia is limited due to restrictions on travel of U.S. Government personnel. In FY 2011, USAID worked with partners to provide monitoring, evaluation, and verification inspections of activities in Somalia to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of aid delivery. USAID also conducts annual portfolio reviews to assess and monitor programmatic impacts and financial performance. In addition, quarterly strategic review sessions are conducted to monitor and assess the impact of the program on a regular basis, given the ever-changing dynamics within Somalia. The initial baseline survey for the current stabilization framework was launched in 2011 and results will inform USAID future programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Planning discussions and analytical evidence led to the shift in education programming to secondary education and workforce development for youth and civic participation in order to address some of the current gaps and to have a greater impact on stability. This direction is in line with U.S. stabilization strategy in Somalia which underlines the need to provide alternatives to young people to reduce the likelihood of them joining extremist or criminal (e.g., pirate) networks, and to help young people to make a positive contribution to society that is recognized by the community.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Programmatic reviews and monitoring determined that successful development and stabilization programming requires Somali ownership to be a key component, from the initial program design stage through implementation. In FY 2013, programs will continue to ensure this critical principle is adhered to throughout the life of activities. The funds available for peace and security activities in FY 2013 will be directed towards stabilization programs to support quick-impact activities to demonstrate the positive effects of the political reconciliation process. Community-driven, quick-impact programs in targeted areas should increase economic opportunities in the short-term, build confidence in the peace process and contribute to the development of a more comprehensive recovery plan.

## South Africa

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South Africa, a strategic partner of the United States, particularly in the areas of security and trade, has made remarkable strides towards building a prosperous and peaceful democracy since 1994. The United States continues promoting opportunities for increased bilateral cooperation on regional and international issues.

As South Africa increases its leadership role in the region, it is working with the United States and other donors to 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. Although South Africa invests substantial resources to address these problems, the South African Government (SAG) does not get the return it should on its investment, and a lack of capacity, particularly in the health system, makes service delivery inefficient. U.S. assistance will help the SAG to increase the impact of its investments, focusing on improving healthcare, increasing education standards and teacher training, building capacity in agriculture to address regional food security, and developing clean energy to adapt to global climate changes. 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 regional stability and security efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	571,440	500,268	488,777	-11,491
Development Assistance	15,734	14,734	14,600	-134
Foreign Military Financing	798	700	700	-
Global Health Programs - State	535,319	469,969	459,427	-10,542
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,469	10,000	11,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	820	815	750	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,050	300	-750

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South Africa</b>	571,440	500,268	488,777	-11,491
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,818	6,613	4,950	-1,663
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,200	1,048	1,200	152
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	1,048	1,200	152

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	798	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	798	700	700	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	820	815	750	-65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	820	815	750	-65
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,700	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	2,500	1,600	-900
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	400	-100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,300	1,050	300	-750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	750	-	-750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	300	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	300	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	-	-	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	553,788	487,655	472,927	-14,728
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,000	7,686	2,500	-5,186
3.2 Education	3,000	7,686	2,500	-5,186
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	535,319	469,969	459,427	-10,542
3.1 Health	535,319	469,969	459,427	-10,542
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	15,469	10,000	11,000	1,000
3.1 Health	15,469	10,000	11,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	11,534	6,000	10,900	4,900
<b>Development Assistance</b>	11,534	6,000	10,900	4,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	500	500
4.3 Financial Sector	3,100	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,434	2,000	6,400	4,400
4.8 Environment	4,000	3,000	3,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South Africa</b>	571,440	500,268	488,777	-11,491
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,818	6,613	4,950	-1,663
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	750	-	-750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,318	4,015	3,050	-965

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	400	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	1,048	1,200	152
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>553,788</b>	<b>487,655</b>	<b>472,927</b>	<b>-14,728</b>
3.1 Health	550,788	479,969	470,427	-9,542
3.2 Education	3,000	7,686	2,500	-5,186
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,534</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	500	500
4.3 Financial Sector	3,100	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,434	2,000	6,400	4,400
4.8 Environment	4,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>42,227</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>-745</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,090	1,359	1,010	-349
6.2 Administration and Oversight	18,137	2,229	1,833	-396

## Peace and Security

U.S. assistance programs will enhance South Africa's capacity to address regional peace and security challenges. Resources will enhance South Africa's capacity 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: South Africa is well placed to help fellow African states address development challenges and promote sustainability, directly serving the United States' and SAG's mutual political, economic, and commercial interests. As a nascent donor, the SAG seeks partnerships with seasoned donors to build its capacity and leverage outside resources.

U.S. funding under the Trilateral Assistance Program (TAP) furthers U.S. development priorities by supporting various small-scale development projects on the continent implemented by SAG departments and agencies. This program leverages South Africa's significant influence in the regional and international organizations, while providing a platform for the SAG to enhance its capacity to promote and strengthen democratic norms, including respect for rule of law and human rights, and good governance on the continent. Assistance 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): 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. 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): 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 its defense establishment and enable SANDF to provide a more effective contribution to peacekeeping operations in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support the Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (NLEA) position and help increase local capacity by providing training in basic policing skills and forensics, and ensuring there is a strategic focus to all law-enforcement training programs, 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. Law enforcement training will also be extended to various offices within the South African law enforcement community through the International Law Enforcement Academy in Botswana, which in turn benefits South Africa's six bordering countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): This multi-year program will continue to enhance South Africa's strategic trade control enforcement capabilities, establish regionally-applicable best practices in key areas of export control, improve legal and bureaucratic frameworks (particularly within the nascent Border Management Agency), encourage improved licensing and compliance programs, and prepare South Africa to be a partner in conducting regional outreach. Resources will be used to establish and maintain a partnership with the South African Revenue Service through targeting and interdiction training, and equipment donations. Assistance will also help improve private industry outreach, encourage national control list updates, and enhance the National Prosecution Authority's investigative capabilities.

### **Investing in People**

An estimated 5.57 million South Africans are infected with HIV – the largest number of any country in the world. HIV and AIDS take their 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 70 percent, adds to the challenge of the epidemic, killing more HIV-infected South Africans than any other cause and further straining the health system. The five-year Partnership Framework agreement, signed in 2010, provides a path for transition from emergency assistance to sustainable prevention, care and treatment activities under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program, including the specifics of transitioning to South African ownership and funding of most programs while ensuring there is no interruption in essential care and treatment services.

In education, South African students are falling short on standardized tests, failing to graduate from secondary school, and are 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: South Africa will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support for orphans and vulnerable children.
- Tuberculosis: Assistance 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 therapy 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, and treatment, and the importance of testing for HIV among TB patients. Assistance will focus on both facility-level and community-level programs.

Development Assistance: The provision of basic education is crucial to improving South Africa's productivity and stability. U.S. assistance, in alignment with USAID's new Education Strategy, will strengthen education policies, in-service teacher and administrator training, and reading skills for primary grade learners, and provide technical assistance to promote marketable skills for students.

### **Economic Growth**

South Africa is the economic leader of sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, the country suffers from severe and widening income inequality, high rates of unemployment particularly among youth, and a skills mismatch between job seekers and the needs of a modern market economy. South Africa is considered to contribute more than 90 percent of the region's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and stands to be heavily impacted by predicted climatic changes in the coming decades, particularly with regard to water scarcity and more intense storms, floods, and droughts. These developmental deficits, if unaddressed, threaten the country's internal stability, and its potential to foster growth and investment in the region. The United States aims to partner with South Africa in a transition to a labor-absorbing, low-carbon economy that can provide work opportunities for its population. USAID will leverage South Africa's expertise to strengthen regional economic integration and to tackle regional problems such as food security and climate change.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

**Trade and Investment:** Assistance will support efforts to reduce trade and investment barriers. The United States will also help South Africa become a trading partner to the U.S. and global economy.  
**Private Sector Competitiveness:** Funds will build South Africa's capabilities to develop and implement evidence-based policies, particularly related to labor and youth, the business environment, and competitiveness. Assistance will also go toward promoting innovative ideas that offer solutions to challenges that relate to youth unemployment and inequality. In addition, the United States will help South Africa play a crucial role in the economic integration of the region.

**Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI):** U.S. assistance will support the development of cleaner, more climate-friendly development in South Africa, including promotion of clean energy technology and skills under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies program. Activities will support the country's vision for a lower emissions development pathway for South Africa.

**Feed the Future (FTF):** South Africa is a regional leader that has excelled in various aspects of agricultural development and nutrition programs. By working with strategic partners, we advance broader U.S. diplomatic goals, our emerging economy partners benefit from strengthened capacities and increased regional influence and profile, and our developing country partners benefit from appropriate technologies

and experience. Due to its strong regional influence and trade profile, South Africa is a key participant in regional food security efforts as envisioned under FTF. Investments in cooperation with South Africa will continue to leverage the considerable expertise, investment, and influence of government, private sector, and non-governmental partners for the benefit of food security activities in FTF focus countries. Resources will support 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.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Regional Inspector General (RIG) conducted an audit of the bilateral health program's HIV/AIDS treatment activities and an audit of the gender-related HIV/AIDS activities. Four major assessments were also completed: a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) assessment, a Public Private Partnership assessment; an HIV/AIDS treatment program evaluation; and a five-year impact evaluation of USAID's programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of IMET and FMF programs are regularly reviewed in comparison to the goals stated in the Commander's Intent, U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM)'s Theater Campaign and Country Engagement plans. Funding levels are determined based on the country's performance against these goals, and sequential reviews by AFRICOM, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State. Historical performance and absorptive capacity are also considered during these reviews.

The evaluation of the HIV/AIDS treatment program and audit was used to shape three new treatment procurements in FY 2012 to better address underserved populations.

The Gender-Based Violence assessment (GBV) informed GBV programming.

In line with the South African Government's priorities and recent findings of an Aid Effectiveness evaluation, Economic Growth programming will support an improved enabling environment and the creation of policies that stimulate inclusive growth and employment opportunities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The overall foreign assistance portfolio will place more of an emphasis on partnering with South African entities, including the private sector, government, and local non-governmental organizations. This will magnify the impact of our efforts by creating greater buy-in and opportunities for leveraging additional resources or expanding a pre-existing program and ensure sustainability of our efforts.

The HIV/AIDS treatment program will target more pediatric, adolescent, and youth patients.

Economic growth activities will shift away from firm-level assistance and place more of an emphasis on policy implementation.

The positive evaluation and recommendations received on GBV activities have prompted the SAG to expand this model within South Africa and export it to other African countries.

Assessments in the education sector have enabled re-engagement with a new focus on in-service teacher training and primary school reading.

U.S. assistance in South Africa is moving towards a model for health activities that promotes a more collaborative approach of the USAID-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partnership to ensure best use of PEPFAR funding.



## South Sudan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest nation on July 9, 2011. Against a backdrop of chronic conflict, humanitarian crisis, and significant under-development, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RoSS) and the country's citizens are now engaged in the daunting enterprise of building a nation. An ongoing central foreign policy priority for the United States in Africa is to partner with South Sudan to ensure that it becomes a stable and viable nation. Since independence, the RoSS has progressed in key areas, but requires significant support to meet rising expectations for basic services; enable the development of a broad-based, diverse economy; and set the foundations necessary for democratic rule of law. The country's development prospects are complicated by low levels of human capacity and a lack of basic infrastructure. The United States will work closely with other international partners, including the governments of the United Kingdom, Norway, and Canada; the European Union; and the United Nations to assist South Sudan to meet its complex development and security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on building the capacity of the RoSS to mitigate conflict, govern effectively, provide security to its citizens, deliver essential services in health and education, and promote sustainable economic development in South Sudan's priority sector of agriculture.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>395,382</b>	<b>470,206</b>	<b>426,598</b>	<b>-43,608</b>
Economic Support Fund	223,431	305,360	288,499	-16,861
Food for Peace Title II	54,634	15,000	15,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	12,036	12,036	16,600	4,564
Global Health Programs - USAID	34,848	44,210	36,010	-8,200
International Military Education and Training	763	800	750	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	32,000	27,404	-4,596
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	2,800	2,135	-665
Peacekeeping Operations	41,870	58,000	40,000	-18,000

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>395,382</b>	<b>470,206</b>	<b>426,598</b>	<b>-43,608</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>91,990</b>	<b>127,457</b>	<b>94,122</b>	<b>-33,335</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>29,057</b>	<b>43,857</b>	<b>31,833</b>	<b>-12,024</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	29,057	43,857	31,833	-12,024
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	200	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	763	800	750	-50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>19,204</b>	<b>-2,796</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,500	22,000	19,204	-2,796
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>-665</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	2,800	2,135	-665
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>41,870</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-18,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,870	58,000	40,000	-18,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>59,050</b>	<b>94,750</b>	<b>95,721</b>	<b>971</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>51,550</b>	<b>84,750</b>	<b>87,521</b>	<b>2,771</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,000	-	-5,000
2.2 Good Governance	37,500	42,500	47,021	4,521
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	20,000	22,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	14,050	17,250	18,500	1,250
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>-1,800</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,500	10,000	8,200	-1,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>80,184</b>	<b>114,746</b>	<b>103,610</b>	<b>-11,136</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>-7,500</b>
3.1 Health	6,000	11,000	11,000	-
3.2 Education	27,300	40,000	32,500	-7,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	-	7,500	7,500	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>12,036</b>	<b>12,036</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>4,564</b>
3.1 Health	12,036	12,036	16,600	4,564
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>34,848</b>	<b>44,210</b>	<b>36,010</b>	<b>-8,200</b>
3.1 Health	34,848	44,210	36,010	-8,200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>116,491</b>	<b>132,253</b>	<b>132,145</b>	<b>-108</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>108,524</b>	<b>124,753</b>	<b>124,645</b>	<b>-108</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,000	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	5,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	55,774	49,000	40,000	-9,000
4.5 Agriculture	26,679	26,000	26,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,071	17,253	22,145	4,892
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,500	7,000	2,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	-
4.5 Agriculture	4,715	7,500	7,500	-
4.8 Environment	3,252	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>47,667</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>46,667</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	38,376	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	8,291	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>395,382</b>	<b>470,206</b>	<b>426,598</b>	<b>-43,608</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>91,990</b>	<b>127,457</b>	<b>94,122</b>	<b>-33,335</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62,933	83,600	62,289	-21,311
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	29,057	43,857	31,833	-12,024
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>59,050</b>	<b>94,750</b>	<b>95,721</b>	<b>971</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,500	15,000	8,200	-6,800
2.2 Good Governance	37,500	42,500	47,021	4,521
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	20,000	22,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	15,050	17,250	18,500	1,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>80,184</b>	<b>114,746</b>	<b>103,610</b>	<b>-11,136</b>
3.1 Health	52,884	74,746	71,110	-3,636
3.2 Education	27,300	40,000	32,500	-7,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>116,491</b>	<b>132,253</b>	<b>132,145</b>	<b>-108</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	12,000	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	5,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	55,774	49,000	40,000	-9,000
4.5 Agriculture	31,394	33,500	33,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,071	17,253	22,145	4,892
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	7,252	4,500	7,000	2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>47,667</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	38,376	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	9,291	1,000	1,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>37,048</b>	<b>27,365</b>	<b>-9,683</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	844	10,946	6,490	-4,456
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,378	26,102	20,875	-5,227

## Peace and Security

Regional and internal stability are critical preconditions for the effective development and growth of South Sudan as a nation. If stability is achieved, the effectiveness of U.S. assistance investments in health, education, economic development, and good governance will increase. Stability will also enhance South Sudan's viability as a successful state. At this time, however, the basis for peace between South Sudan and Sudan remains fragile. Following the vote for secession and independence of the Republic of South Sudan in July 2011, the two governments have been unable to reach agreement on a number of crucial political and economic issues, such as the sharing of oil revenues, border demarcation, the status of Abyei, and the movement of goods and people across the new international boundary. These sources of instability are compounded by additional drivers of conflict, including competition over resources, longstanding ethnic rivalries, and a prevalence of small arms. In addition, well-organized and well-armed youth are ready recruits for rebel militia groups, and in some cases operate as criminal gangs without respect for government authorities or traditional leaders. Moreover, while the returns of South Sudanese from Sudan have, so far, been peaceful, the potential for instability remains as returns increase. Against this backdrop of instability the RoSS is striving to build a stable and secure country that serves its citizens ably and equitably.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Assistance will address key stability and security issues, particularly in the areas of conflict mitigation, preventative diplomacy, and peace and reconciliation. U.S. efforts will bolster the ability of local government to access and deliver services and security to unstable or potentially volatile regions, including along the South Sudan-Sudan border and in other flashpoint areas. These interventions will serve as a foundation for other development efforts of both a civilian and military nature.

The U.S. government will undertake an integrated and comprehensive approach to conflict mitigation and prevention by providing vital technical advice to the RoSS and improving the flow of information from remote counties to the central government. Funding will be utilized to build the capacity of the state and national governments to implement early warning systems and respond to internal security threats. Programs will continue to support media freedom and access to information throughout South Sudan.

In addition, the United States will provide technical and material support that will enable quick response to potential outbreaks of violence. To promote dialogue, the U.S. government will support initiatives that bring stakeholders together to work toward greater economic, social, and security integration. This will include continuing support for traditional leadership structures, which have historically played an integral role in conflict mitigation and mediation. Assistance will continue to enhance livelihoods, training, and education opportunities for at-risk youth, as well as sports and other cross-ethnic social activities. In collaboration with the RoSS Directorate of Youth and Sports, the United States will expand its Global Development Alliance youth basketball initiative to enhance inter-county youth interaction and promote non-violence and tolerance. U.S. investments in protected areas and wildlife conservation will support natural resource management and conflict mitigation objectives by ensuring the sustainable management of livestock while protecting wildlife.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET-financed training assists the military with leadership development by providing the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) personnel with professional military education in areas supportive of SPLA transformation efforts. IMET funds will support the training of junior officers in military specialties lacking in the SPLA, including, but not limited to, air defense, field artillery, maneuvers (infantry/armor), military police, communications, intelligence, engineering, and logistics. To assist in developing an SPLA subject to civil authority, IMET funds will also be used to train senior military and select civilian officials in Civil-Military Relations, Defense Resource Management, and Military Justice. In addition to professionalizing the SPLA, these courses expose current and future SPLA leadership to U.S. military doctrine and American ideals and nurture growing military-to-military relationships between the SPLA and the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds will support three major elements of the criminal justice sector including police, rule of law, and prisons. In addition, the United States will enhance the ability of these institutions to work together as a functioning criminal justice system. The South Sudan Police Services will require significant assistance for strategic planning, training, and infrastructure development in order to accommodate the transformation into a competent police service and to support their increasing role with internal security. The RoSS Prison Services continue to be under-resourced, and a high population of prisoners is held on remand while awaiting trial. INCLE funds will support improved training and overall management of prison facilities, and will protect vulnerable populations such as juveniles. Finally, INCLE funds will support U.S. advisors seconded to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support U.S. efforts to transform the SPLA from a rebel force to a national professional military. With this funding, the U.S. will procure non-lethal defense equipment to support the professionalization of the SPLA.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): As the RoSS continues to establish itself as an independent nation, clearing land contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance will be a key effort in supporting peace and stability. The conventional weapons destruction program will support efforts that help protect victims of conflict; create safer conditions conducive to South Sudan's transition to an independent nation; promote regional stability; facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance; and demonstrate to the South Sudanese people America's humanitarian concerns. The conventional weapons destruction program will fund programs that focus on the indigenous capacity-development of mine action organizations; clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance; and expansion of small arms/light weapons destruction and physical security and stockpile management activities. Clearance efforts will allow valuable land to be returned to the local population for productive use and will support overall development and economic goals in states throughout the country.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO funding supports defense sector reform and promotes local-level conflict mitigation. The United States will continue to transform the SPLA from an oversized rebel force to an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, is accountable to elected leadership, and protects the people of South Sudan. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South 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 RoSS Ministry of Defense in military development.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Post-independence, South Sudan's newly-established governance institutions and systems remain extremely fragile and vulnerable to corruption, while the responsibilities and expectations of the national government have increased substantially. In FY 2013, principal challenges will include achieving critical

milestones towards adopting a permanent constitution and transitioning to fully-elected national and local governments as required by the Transitional Constitution. In South Sudan's second year as a fully-independent country, it will be critical for the United States to continue technical and diplomatic engagement to aid the RoSS in demonstrating that it can govern effectively and ensure social and governmental stability. U.S. assistance will continue to build on efforts to strengthen core government institutional capacity at the central, state, and local levels; establish the rule of law; facilitate consensus building; strengthen inclusive and representative political and electoral processes at the national and sub-national levels; and strengthen civic education and participation.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): ESF will be used to strengthen government institutions and human capacity at the national and sub-national levels, while supporting active engagement by South Sudanese citizens with their government at all levels. The United States will build on current programs and initiate new activities to strengthen core functions of the RoSS, expand and enhance political competition, increase citizen engagement with government institutions, support an inclusive constitutional development process, and mobilize for the 2014 elections cycle. Inherent in the achievement of these objectives is support for improved government service delivery and the rule of law; and increased accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of key government institutions. Additionally, building consensus between leaders and constituencies, improving the capacity of political parties and elected legislators to represent their constituents, and strengthening civil society will all remain elements of U.S. assistance. Efforts will also improve key public-sector executive functions in RoSS-identified priority areas, including anticorruption efforts, public financial management and governance, civil service reforms, decentralization, and the development of legal frameworks and the rule of law.

The United States will also support local governance reform, especially in conflict-prone areas and along the fragile north-south border. This will promote political reform through the promulgation of constitutional and legal frameworks for elections; the creation of an effective and impartial elections administration; and the development of viable, representative political parties. U.S. assistance will also continue to support effective civic participation 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will support the training of legal officials, including lawyers and judges, and provide institutional support to key actors in the rule of law, including the judiciary. INCLE funds may also be used to protect vulnerable populations such as youth.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. investments in education and health in South Sudan share a common challenge--to improve some of the lowest human development statistics in the world for literacy, maternal, neonatal mortality, child survival, nutrition, and access to safe water and sanitation. While primary school enrollment has quadrupled over the past ten years, there are still an estimated one million school-age children who are not enrolled in any form of education. In the health sector, while there have been some improvements in child mortality, maternal mortality estimates remain high. Fortunately, the RoSS understands the urgent need to address these deficiencies and their linkage to ongoing instability, and has reiterated its commitment to their improvement. Recognizing these challenges, U.S. interventions will strengthen government capacity and improve performance of the health and education sectors to bolster RoSS efforts to meet the needs of its citizens. Over the long-term, ensuring the health and education of the next generation of South Sudanese will be one of the main factors that determines whether this newly independent country will contribute to the maintenance of regional stability.

The need for trained teachers is acknowledged by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction as a high priority, and the South Sudan Teacher Education Program will address these needs by developing the first national curriculum as well as critical policies to ensure a functioning and manageable system. In addition, through a partnership with the United Kingdom, financial pooling of resources for the construction of County Education Centers under U.S. leadership will further aims regarding aid effectiveness. In line with the new global USAID Education Strategy, USAID will launch an effort to absorb increasing numbers of students in border areas by supporting the development and operation of safe schools that provide supportive environments for learners affected by crisis and conflict, including young girls. Finally, the United States will strengthen the government's capacity to manage the education system and deliver high quality services by providing technical assistance to education ministries at state levels.

U.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 United States will provide additional funding to programs that strengthen maternal and child health services in targeted geographical areas and will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health care services, counseling, and information. U.S. assistance will also support interventions that target priority health threats; improve access to hygiene, potable water and sanitation; and reduce the burden of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases. Improvements will continue in six health system components: health governance and administration, human resources, health management information systems, financial management, health commodities logistics, and service delivery. This will raise the capacity of national, state, and county governments to plan, manage, and supervise community and facility-based health services. In keeping with the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI), U.S. assistance will strengthen coordination between U.S. programs in HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and those supported by the Global Fund and other donors.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principals of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)—GHP State and USAID: South Sudan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country. GHP assistance will improve health service delivery to reduce mortality and morbidity, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. The United States 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 strengthening community-level health workers' capacity will help raise community awareness and health-seeking behavior. USAID will continue to support the placement of long-term technical assistance providers within different directorates in the Ministry of Health to build national level capacity. Support to the National Ministry of Health will explicitly focus on building both technical and managerial capacity to strengthen government systems. In addition, increased focus on sub-national government structures will strengthen the chain of reporting, so that future investments in government systems may be appropriately utilized and adequately tracked.
- Tuberculosis (TB): FY 2013 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 approach, strengthen tuberculosis microscopy and quality assurance, and improve TB surveillance, routine monitoring, and information management.

- **Malaria:** Technical assistance will help build capacity in malaria prevention, diagnosis, and treatment at a facility, county, state, and national level. Resources will assist the development and implementation of policies and technical guidelines and support monitoring, supervision, surveillance, information management, and assessment. Funding will also support community-based management of malaria, train health workers, and support the distribution of malaria commodities in selected areas. In case of commodity shortages not addressed by the Ministry of Health or other donors, USAID may procure anti-malarial drugs, rapid diagnostic tests, and insecticide-treated bed nets.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** FY 2013 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 training. FY 2013 funding will also be used to provide support for child vaccinations; training of health workers in immunization, including polio; and training in 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 committees to reach community members with education, referrals, and treatment.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. U.S. assistance will increase 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 and mobilization of community advocates. U.S. assistance will support the expansion of voluntary family planning and birth spacing through the provision of family planning commodities, training of health workers, and supervision to ensure quality service provision. USAID will support implementation of the Ministry of Health's Family Planning and Reproductive Health Policy and ensure that services are provided in a manner consistent with USAID family planning principles and policies, such as voluntarism and informed choice.
- **Nutrition:** Funds will be used to strengthen health care systems and services and promote community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on Vitamin A supplementation, promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, and enhancing the quality and diversity of the diet of undernourished and malnourished children

Economic Support Funds (ESF): ESF resources will be used to provide assistance for water and sanitation, basic education, and higher education within the Investing in People Objective. These funds will provide technical assistance, training and capacity building, small grants, and commodity support to water and sanitation and education activities.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** FY 2013 funding will be used to maintain and operate peri-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 spare parts, and improve government and community oversight of water and sanitation activities. Activities will incorporate communications and mobilization activities to promote improved hygiene practices and encourage community leadership. 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 education activities to improve the quality of and access to basic education services. 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 South Sudanese education system. Through a particular focus on border areas and states with the highest level of need, assistance will emphasize school construction, teaching and learning resources, and psychosocial well-being of children. 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 obtaining relevant knowledge and skills through improved pedagogy, materials, management, and assessment in formal and informal settings. Finally, U.S. assistance will provide support to enhance school infrastructure by providing separate latrines for females in schools and training facilities. These measures ultimately enhance the delivery of education services and facilitate retention of female teachers.

- Higher Education: To develop the knowledge, technology, best practices, and human capital for sustainable local and national development, U.S. assistance will support scholarships and partnerships between regional and American institutions of higher education. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of leading South Sudanese agriculture universities to increase agricultural productivity and sustainability of natural resource use. This support will help partner universities undertake quality instruction, research, and outreach in agricultural production; marketing; natural resource management; IT development; and engineering.

#### Food for Peace Title II:

- Food Security- Nutrition/Food Production: Food for Peace Title II non-emergency funds will support a food security program that aims to reduce and prevent chronic malnutrition in children under two years of age and increase household income in the South Sudanese state of Western Equatoria, a state in which USAID has the geographic lead (among other donors) for both health and agricultural interventions. Program activities will support both the Global Health Initiative and the Feed the Future objectives. The selected program would aim to change behaviors in families by promoting the cultivation of crops that are required for a healthy child's nutritional requirements; by improving infant and young child feeding practices as well as the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women; by empowering women to participate with their husbands in household decision making; and by integrating relevant agricultural production techniques to improve crop yields.

A program jointly supported by Title II non-emergency and ESF Feed the Future (FTF) funds will improve livelihoods in chronically food insecure communities affected by conflict in Jonglei State. Program activities will enhance market linkages, increase productivity, and improve resiliency and risk management of agro-pastoral communities. This program will be implemented through private voluntary organizations.

#### **Economic Growth**

The Economic Growth portfolio will nurture and harness private sector potential in post-independence South Sudan. The United States will limit large-scale infrastructure investments and increase its emphasis on 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 been proven in Africa's more stable countries to increase private sector activity and job creation, while reducing poverty and food insecurity. The increased stability in South Sudan and its improving business environment and market orientation will provide a context conducive to private sector-led agriculture development. The portfolio is guided by best practices within the President's Feed the Future Initiative. In addition, it is envisioned that greater opportunities for economic development will complement and underscore proposed stabilization efforts in conflict-prone areas.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): While infrastructure improvements will remain an important priority, particularly rural roads and agricultural related infrastructure, other areas have become increasingly critical for achieving U.S. policy objectives in an independent South Sudan. These include macroeconomic foundations for growth, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, trade and investment, economic opportunity, and environmental protection. Investments in areas such as these are designed, in part, to build the host country's capability to maintain existing and foster new infrastructure investments; build the government's capacity to maintain a stable economy and serve as a responsible steward of the country's vast natural resources; facilitate effective movement of goods; foster an enabling environment for private investment; develop South Sudan's private sector potential in key non-oil sectors such as agriculture; increase food security; and enhance livelihood opportunities, especially for youth, women, and vulnerable populations.

- **Macroeconomic Foundations for Growth:** U.S. assistance will address a variety of economic growth challenges by working with key institutions to create an overall macroeconomic environment that is stable and conducive to private sector growth. U.S. assistance provides support to the Ministry of Finance to improve budget processes and service delivery, fiscal discipline, and tax collection. It supports the Bank of South Sudan, including through the provision of policy advice for maintaining a stable currency. Efforts also assist the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining in managing these sectors, which provide 98 percent of budget revenue. Support includes advice on policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices. 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.
- **Agriculture:** The main focus of U.S. agricultural assistance will be to facilitate improvement of the needed government capacity, research, education, and private sector development to advance food security and agricultural production in South Sudan, a country with great agricultural production and agribusiness development potential. Using technical assistance, training, and small grants provided through continuing programs and new activities such as Seeds for Development, U.S. assistance aims to more than double agricultural production of targeted households, develop markets, and thereby increase food security and create livelihood opportunities. U.S. assistance aims to create new employment opportunities for low-income rural families as they productively harness the country's strong agricultural potential through support for improved access to inputs such as quality seed, equipment, and fertilizer. It will also support linkages with United States and regional agricultural institutions in order to foster agricultural instruction, research, innovation, and extension.
- **Infrastructure:** U.S. assistance will support the construction and/or maintenance of infrastructure that will improve agricultural-based economic opportunities. This includes construction/repair of agricultural feeder roads to reduce the cost to move products from farm to market; improving the ability to store, process, or market agricultural produce; enabling agriculture research or extension services; and enabling the achievement of other infrastructure-related needs to improve agricultural-based productivity and growth. It also includes building the capacity of state and private sector actors to plan for and implement road construction and maintenance activities. This includes capacity development of the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, state Ministries of Agriculture, the new South Sudan Roads Authority, and education providers. In addition, areas directly related to agricultural and private sector development, such as sustaining and further developing the provision of rural electricity that has been developed with U.S. government assistance, will be provided.
- **Private Sector:** Activities will directly support and complement the development of agriculture, natural resources, utilities, and infrastructure by facilitating the creation and improvement of the systems and business climate needed for these sectors to advance. In addition, support for critical

enabling services, such as a functioning internet and telecommunications sector, will be provided in partnership with international organizations, NGOs, and state authorities. This includes the development of training, services, regulations, and capacities, both public and private, in areas such as business registration services, commercial legislation, and public-private dialogue. Activities will also support the use of benchmarking in relation to regional and global partners in order to quantify current practices, prioritize investments, and establish reform goals.

- **Trade & Investment:** Trade and Investment opportunities are enhanced where there is sufficient capacity to plan, implement, manage, and monitor results. Assistance will focus on enabling investment in trade, particularly in the sectors outlined above including petroleum, agriculture, non-timber products, infrastructure, and information technology. This includes the development of investor guides, and pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. Assistance will also be provided to benchmark and remove barriers to transit of goods both internally and externally.
- **Financial Sector:** To be able to finance economic opportunity, financial and political risks need to be better assessed and managed. Building on an introductory Development Credit Authority activity, the U.S. assistance will expand opportunities for financing to entrepreneurs. In addition, programs will improve South Sudan's legal and regulatory framework; establish/strengthen institutions that regulate the private sector (e.g., movable property registries) and enhance the capacity and authorities of the different levels of government (i.e., federal, state, and county).
- **Environment:** The Boma-Jonglei landscape is home to the second largest wildlife migration in the world. Conservation of the region is under threat by potential increased oil exploration, road development, expanding populations, and growing numbers of livestock. Through a series of interventions, USAID will facilitate dialogue on issues of employment, protection of resources, effective land management, and resource-sharing that will support efforts to address conflict while protecting South Sudanese wildlife and creating sustainable alternatives to livestock rearing. In other regions of South Sudan, climate change, reforestation, and development are inextricably linked as most populations depend on the land for livelihoods, livestock, food, fuel, water and other necessities. South Sudan shows the effects of the systemic environmental damage caused by deforestation as populations return from being displaced by conflict. U.S. assistance will support efforts such as tree planting/canopy maintenance programs linked to carbon credit or other initiatives.

Food for Peace Title II: Title II non-emergency and ESF FTF funds will improve livelihoods in chronically food insecure communities affected by conflict in Jonglei State. Program activities will enhance market linkages, increase productivity, and improve resiliency and risk management of agro-pastoral communities.

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

### Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID conducts rolling assessments of its Peace & Security activities and political and conflict dynamics. A formal evaluation is planned for 2012.
- USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the government capacity building project, Building Responsibility for Delivery of Government Services (BRIDGE), in FY 2011 to evaluate programmatic performance and impact.
- USAID's health team completed an assessment in FY 2011 of the pharmaceutical logistics system, which will help to guide U.S. support to the sector.
- The results from a family planning/birth spacing program assessment in FY 2011 will be utilized to determine how to increase women's access to birth spacing methods.

- A mid-term assessment of USAID's support to the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response project highlighted areas where disease surveillance could be improved, as well as where potential outbreaks could be more rapidly identified and addressed.
- An independent team assessed the needs and opportunities for USAID's agriculture program in the greenbelt of South Sudan in FY 2011. The assessment also described strategies for aligning the Economic Growth portfolio with Feed the Future guidelines.
- A mid-term evaluation was performed on the Rural Small Market Electrification program.
- The USAID education team conducted end-of-project performance evaluations of the Technical Assistance Program (TAP) and the South Sudan Interactive Radio Instruction (SSIRI) project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID drew important conclusions and took action based on the efforts noted above, including:

- Conflict mitigation programs do not rely on long-term work-plans, but require constant monitoring in order to be responsive to the evolving dynamics in the country. This enables adaptation to changing circumstances and innovative approaches to stabilization and conflict mitigation needs. Details of grant activities are maintained in a database providing real-time information on activity outcomes that are used in budget discussions and strategic planning.
- USAID used the BRIDGE evaluation to test assumptions in the approach to building government capacity, including the appropriateness and added value of the program's integrated approach and its ability to yield measurable results. Based on evaluation results, USAID and its implementing partner increased the focus on governance capacity building and streamlined the number of operational sectors. Due to strong performance reflected in the evaluation, USAID will continue BRIDGE for another 18 months.
- The pharmaceutical logistics system assessment revealed a need to focus on building logistics capacity at a sub-national level and activities will be adjusted accordingly.
- The Rural Small Market Electrification program mid-term evaluation led to a follow-on activity that will implement its recommendations, such as strengthening technical assistance to rural electrical cooperatives and analyzing possibilities for hydroelectric generation.
- The TAP and SSIRI evaluation recommendations were used to plan follow-on activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:

- USAID plans a sector-wide democracy and governance assessment with sub-sector assessments based on identified needs. The assessment will inform USAID's planning for the next Country Development and Cooperation Strategy and assist in prioritizing and sequencing interventions.
- An agriculture assessment helped USAID identify strategies for enabling private sector growth in agriculture and guided the development of the Seeds for Development program, which includes development of a national seed supply chain and a private sector agro-input dealer network.

## Sudan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Advancing peace and stability in Sudan continues to be one of the highest U.S. foreign policy priorities in Africa, both in the context of seeking an end to regional conflicts, and in fostering national reconciliation mechanisms, while attending to the humanitarian needs in marginalized areas and promoting durable solutions. Despite a peaceful referendum in January 2011 that resulted in the secession of South Sudan from Sudan in July 2011, continued armed conflicts between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) in Abyei and the SPLA-North in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile have set back Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)-era peace-building processes and institutions in the “Three Areas” (Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Abyei) and have further strained relations between Sudan and South Sudan. U.S. sanctions imposed on Sudan have limited the scope of development assistance, and access to many geographic areas of programming has been blocked due to regional insecurity and Government of Sudan-imposed travel restrictions. In Darfur, despite ongoing conflict, efforts continue to bring non-signatory movements to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to join the peace process and create an environment conducive to transition from relief to development. Key to the creation of that environment will be timely assistance to community-led early recovery activities to lay the foundation for a sustainable peace.

Sudan will continue to play a significant role in regional security. Resources are necessary to consolidate peace building efforts, strengthen local governance capacity for conflict mitigation, and promote community-level reconciliation and collaborative development. While it is important to support separate peace processes for Darfur and the Three Areas, it is increasingly evident that Sudan needs to address the root causes of conflict lodged in poor governance. National solutions to reoccurring problems of conflict and deprivation will require participatory processes and mechanisms for governance reform. In addition to pursuing diplomatic goals and meeting humanitarian needs, the United States will address governance issues, promote civil society, and support community-level reconciliation and collaborative development in vulnerable areas of Sudan where possible.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	238,626	31,100	40,600	9,500
Economic Support Fund	26,393	30,000	37,600	7,600
Food for Peace Title II	209,133	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,100	1,000	-100

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sudan</b>	238,626	31,100	40,600	9,500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	20,287	24,220	32,600	8,380

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	17,187	23,120	29,600	6,480
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	17,187	23,120	29,600	6,480
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,100	1,100	1,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	1,100	1,000	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,206	6,880	8,000	1,120
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,206	6,880	8,000	1,120
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,880	-	-2,880
2.4 Civil Society	6,206	4,000	5,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,000	-	-	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,000	-	-	-
3.1 Health	3,000	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	209,133	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	209,133	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	209,133	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sudan</b>	238,626	31,100	40,600	9,500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	20,287	24,220	32,600	8,380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100	1,100	3,000	1,900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	17,187	23,120	29,600	6,480
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,206	6,880	8,000	1,120
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,880	-	-2,880
2.4 Civil Society	6,206	4,000	5,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,000	-	-	-
3.1 Health	3,000	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	209,133	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	209,133	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,250	4,633	3,400	-1,233
6.1 Program Design and Learning	667	900	1,400	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,583	3,733	2,000	-1,733

## **Peace and Security**

The United States will continue to support the ongoing peace processes and promote justice and reconciliation processes, as appropriate. Ending the conflicts in Darfur and the Three Areas and ensuring security and stability for the Sudanese people remains a priority for the United States. Support will be needed for any agreements made between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan on post-CPA issues and security arrangements along shared borders. U.S. assistance will be geared towards addressing the aftermath of renewed conflicts in the states of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, supporting as possible a permanent settlement of the Abyei dispute, facilitating peaceful coexistence and collaboration across the Sudan/South Sudan border, supporting the peace agreement for Darfur, and minimizing the potential for increased tension across Sudan. To achieve these goals, it will be necessary to bolster programs in conflict prevention and mitigation, support cross-border initiatives and promote key political processes. Additionally, the United States will remain flexible in its efforts to address emerging priorities related to conflict prevention and response across Sudan, as conditions allow and as determined necessary to support stability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Sudan faces economic difficulties and internal tensions fueling active and/or potential threats. U.S. assistance will support stability and security through conflict mitigation, preventative diplomacy, and peace and reconciliation work. In FY 2013, support for sustainable peace and implementation of regional peace agreements will be required. The threat of continuing or renewed conflict in the Three Areas and across Sudan will require continued support for conflict prevention and mitigation. The United States will promote programs that facilitate sustainable and comprehensive peace, direct attention to governance-related sources of conflict, support cross-border collaborative initiatives, and address unmet needs that increase the potential for conflict, especially in marginalized areas. As conditions permit, the program will support political processes crucial to peace and peaceful mediation by state authorities in local conflicts. Program activities will engage women, youth, and at-risk populations in productive activities. Funding will also support women and youth programs aimed at broadening social dialogue and building youth capacity in marginalized areas to advocate and engage in national dialogue for peace and reconciliation. The United States will support programs that increase civil society dialogue, promote early recovery in Darfur, support strategic media communications, and address conflict issues, to include conflict dynamics in the two areas of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, and in Darfur. U.S. assistance will continue to support community-level conflict prevention activities and seize opportunities to enhance peace and stability, utilizing a fast and flexible small grants mechanism for direct technical and material support to development and diplomatic efforts to address conflict and transition 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, supporting the DDPD mechanism, as well as consultations with communities displaced by 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 and laying the foundation for improved capacity of local government to support early recovery, peace, and reconciliation.

The United States will work to support a settlement of the Abyei dispute as well as peace and reconciliation in the two states of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan. Should conflict continue in these two states, peace and security programs will be directed at facilitating dialogue between the warring parties, particularly on meeting humanitarian needs of affected populations. The United States will take opportunities to support

negotiated agreements for the two areas, especially in the immediate aftermath of the conflict, through quick impact interventions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

Significant humanitarian and rule of law concerns exist in Sudan. INCLE resources will support peace and security programs that protect civilians, particularly in the Darfur region. Programs will assist formed police units deploying to the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Mission in Darfur, and will second U.S. personnel to this mission as advisors and trainers.

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

The clearance of land contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) provides valuable support to peace and stability. The conventional weapons destruction (CWD) program will do this specifically by supporting programs that help protect victims of conflict, promote regional stability, facilitate provision of humanitarian assistance, and demonstrate to the Sudanese people America's genuine humanitarian concerns. The CWD program in Sudan will focus on the clearance of mines and UXOs, as well as the capacity development of the National Mine Action Team. Capacity development will focus on a new victim assistance program providing psychosocial support training to practitioners and landmine/UXO survivors. Clearance activities will focus on states such as Blue Nile, Upper Nile, and Kassala, which contain some of the highest mine/UXO contamination.

**Governing Justly and Democratically**

Progress on democratic governance reforms will be important for Sudan's viability in FY 2013. Much of Sudan's history of conflict and underdevelopment is attributable to failed governance, autocratic policy making and implementation, inequitable sharing of resources among the country's regions, weak or nonexistent independent accountability institutions and the rule of law, and lack of processes for democratic consensus building and citizen participation. Sudan has not adopted a reform strategy or undertaken measures to restructure its system of governance. Continuing regional grievances, unresolved and reignited conflicts, and shrinking democratic space have increasingly refocused attention on fundamental governance issues that could only be resolved through an inclusive process of reform.

U.S. assistance will promote advocacy for sustainable national solutions that ensure broad citizen participation. It will also strengthen the civil society sector in Sudan by building the institutional capacity of civil society organizations and facilitating their collaborative networking. This program will provide grants to individual organizations to promote civic awareness and participation. The United States will also provide direct funding to Sudanese organizations working on democratic governance reform, including advocacy for an inclusive constitution-making process.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): ESF programs will promote sustainable and comprehensive national solutions leading to democratic governance reforms that will counter conflict and under-development. Funds will promote political reform and citizen participation through civil society strengthening and civic participation in governance reform, including through the constitution-making process. Programs will target women and youth, especially in marginalized areas, to raise civic awareness of democratic values and to support advocacy for democratic reform.

Depending on results of the development dialogue with Sudanese counterparts and development research, USAID also plans to use FY 2013 funds to promote greater accountability and transparency and to support participatory local governance, especially in conjunction with peace and security interventions in post-conflict areas.



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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States will conduct major program evaluations and assessments in FY 2012 to evaluate programmatic performance. For program planning and to realign future programming, assessments will be made on gender issues, environment, conflict mitigation and management, anti-corruption, and civil society.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The United States government will use the results of the ongoing monitoring and planned evaluation efforts to capture lessons learned and shape future program priorities that reflect on-the-ground needs and realities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Given the unresolved tensions and continued conflict in the Three Areas and the resulting programming challenges, the flexible approach to conflict mitigation programming has resulted in resources being used in regions where opportunities for success are highest. Operating from a quick and flexible grant mechanism, USAID is complementing its conflict mitigation activities by increasing social space and dialogue among marginalized communities in Khartoum to facilitate their participation in national dialogues. Program activities will promote Sudanese national identity, bringing together universities, civil society, youth, and government to promote greater harmony among diverse groups. USAID will continue to work in the Three Areas (as conditions permit) on conflict mitigation activities, and will remain flexible in addressing emerging priorities related to conflict to support peace and stability in Sudan.

## 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 (TB).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	59,799	37,700	37,690	-10
Global Health Programs - State	52,700	30,700	30,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	199	100	90	-10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Swaziland</b>	59,799	37,700	37,690	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	199	100	90	-10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	199	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	100	90	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	59,600	37,600	37,600	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	52,700	30,700	30,700	-
3.1 Health	52,700	30,700	30,700	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	6,900	6,900	6,900	-
3.1 Health	6,900	6,900	6,900	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Swaziland</b>	59,799	37,700	37,690	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	199	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199	100	90	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	59,600	37,600	37,600	-
3.1 Health	59,600	37,600	37,600	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,223	-	650	650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,266	-	400	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,957	-	250	250

### **Peace and Security**

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF), a small force of less than 4,000 men and women with limited capacity, consists of an army with an air wing, and is divided into eight battalions. U.S. resources support professional training for the Swazi military that includes an emphasis on human rights and civil-military relations. The USDF considers 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), as well as the SADC Brigade. The USDF is currently exploring the possibility of contributing peacekeepers to UN peace operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds will promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces, including education on civilian-military relations, primarily through Professional Military Education courses (PMEs) to build the capacity of the national army and ensure sustainability.

### **Investing in People**

Swaziland has one of the most severe national HIV/AIDS and TB crises in the world, with an adult HIV prevalence of 26 percent and life expectancy of 43 years. There are an estimated 130,000 orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland, many in households headed by children.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) - GHP-State and USAID: Swaziland will receive significant support 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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. In-country program managers are assisted in this exercise by technical advisors from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and from the USAID Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP). The review looks at all implementing partners’ accomplishments against targets, costs per target, costs per achievement, absorptive capacity, and the quality of the results being achieved.

The PEPFAR supported Accelerated Saturation Initiative (ASI) for medical male circumcision (MC) in Swaziland recently hosted a U.S. interagency technical assistance visit in November 2011, during which U.S. implementing partners presented on key programmatic successes, challenges, and lessons learned. Representatives from Swaziland’s Ministry of Health and the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS also participated to provide leadership for an improved, country-led model for this initiative going forward. Findings were documented in detail and are currently being used by PEPFAR and its

partners, in collaboration with the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, to develop more effective MC communications and service delivery in Swaziland. The PEPFAR team in Swaziland, with support from the interagency technical team is closely reviewing partners' pipelines and work plans during this transition period.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The interagency team allocates funds by program area and partner according to the review process described above and the strategic plan (as captured in the National Strategic Framework and PEPFAR Partnership Framework) for the upcoming year. These choices are recorded in the annual Country Operational Plan, which is submitted to the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator for final approval.

A key recommendation that emerged from PEPFAR's annual stakeholder review of progress and challenges in implementing the Partnership Framework was the need to invest more in strategies to develop households' economic capacities. This recommendation was derived from concerns over the lack of sustainability in many of the current approaches being used to assist vulnerable children as well as the worsening economic climate in the country.

In December 2010, USAID conducted an assessment to review opportunities for improving the impact of PEPFAR-funded economic strengthening programs for people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. The assessment yielded a number of recommendations for how best to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable households within the context of PEPFAR Swaziland's larger HIV/AIDS program. USAID drew heavily upon these recommendations in the development of a "Community-Based Livelihood Development (C-BLD) for Women and Children in Swaziland" program grant.

IMET levels are based on performance toward the goals in the AFRICOM Commander's Intent and country-level projections for resources needed.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. support to programs to care for HIV infected individuals will continue to be at the center of a credible, family-centered response to HIV in Swaziland. Developing the culture within the governmental and non-governmental organization sectors to generate and use information for planning and performance measurement will form a cornerstone of mutual accountability between the United States and Swaziland into the future.

The continued promotion of officers who have received U.S.-funded military education to upper levels of command in the military illustrates that IMET-funded training is having a positive impact on the upper levels of the Swaziland Defense Force; in FY 2011, five U.S.-trained officers were promoted.

## Tanzania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Tanzania is a nascent democracy with a strong record of constitutional changes of government. Although Tanzania's economy is one of the fastest growing in sub-Saharan Africa, its gross national income per capita is estimated at only \$447, and 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 law enforcement capability, improved education quality, and the preservation of Tanzania's biodiversity.

Tanzania is one of four countries selected for Partnerships for Growth (PFG), an effort flowing from the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. Tanzania was selected for its demonstrated commitment to democratic governance and economic freedom. Through PFG, the United States seeks 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. The United States is in the process of finalizing joint country action plans with Tanzania, which will define 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>509,650</b>	<b>531,179</b>	<b>571,365</b>	<b>40,186</b>
Development Assistance	75,193	105,000	134,145	29,145
Food for Peace Title II	7,876	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	336,254	327,039	344,295	17,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	89,222	98,100	91,700	-6,400
International Military Education and Training	455	390	375	-15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	200	200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>509,650</b>	<b>531,179</b>	<b>571,365</b>	<b>40,186</b>
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	200	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	455	390	375	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	455	390	375	-15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	450	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	450	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	200	200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,250	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	2,500	4,000	1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>444,976</b>	<b>441,639</b>	<b>453,495</b>	<b>11,856</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>
3.1 Health	4,500	5,000	4,500	-500
3.2 Education	15,000	11,500	13,000	1,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>336,254</b>	<b>327,039</b>	<b>344,295</b>	<b>17,256</b>
3.1 Health	336,254	327,039	344,295	17,256
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>89,222</b>	<b>98,100</b>	<b>91,700</b>	<b>-6,400</b>
3.1 Health	89,222	98,100	91,700	-6,400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>46,943</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>104,645</b>	<b>24,645</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>46,943</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>104,645</b>	<b>24,645</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,400	-	5,000	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,200	-	2,645	2,645
4.5 Agriculture	28,400	70,000	75,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,943	-	10,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>7,876</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>7,876</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,876	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>509,650</b>	<b>531,179</b>	<b>571,365</b>	<b>40,186</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>185</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,105	1,040	1,025	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,250	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	2,500	4,000	1,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>444,976</b>	<b>441,639</b>	<b>453,495</b>	<b>11,856</b>
3.1 Health	429,976	430,139	440,495	10,356
3.2 Education	15,000	11,500	13,000	1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>46,943</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>104,645</b>	<b>24,645</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,400	-	5,000	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,200	-	2,645	2,645
4.5 Agriculture	28,400	70,000	75,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,943	-	10,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,000	12,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,876	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>38,826</b>	<b>14,260</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>-695</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	21,164	7,036	6,856	-180
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,662	7,224	6,709	-515

## 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's (GOT) security structures, expand relations within its defense and security bodies, and strengthen Tanzania's border security, as well as enhance the capacity of Tanzanian law enforcement to effectively police local populations.

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 enhanced crisis response, peacekeeping, and counterterrorism capabilities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support institutional defense reform through the provision of training, equipment and defense advisory support for the TPDF. While the TPDF seeks a larger role in peacekeeping operations and border security, their capability is limited. FMF funding will reform the TPDF at the institutional level, which will allow it to improve its participation in peacekeeping and maritime security operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET serves as a foundation for Tanzania-United States military relations, helping to professionalize the armed forces, providing critical training on core skills, and creating valuable links between our militaries. The TPDF identifies IMET as the backbone of its bilateral military cooperation, and places a high value on the U.S. professional military

education system. IMET funds will support mid- and senior-level education to guide the transformation of their military, while simultaneously developing their non-commissioned officer corps.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds directly support the efforts of Tanzania's domestic security services, primarily the Tanzanian National Police and the Customs and Immigration Service, to professionalize their respective forces and strengthen their ability to deter crime and terrorism, as well as promote civil order. Specifically, INCLE funding provides training and equipment for policing and security that will serve to enhance coordination with local communities, 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security Program (EXBS) will re-engage the Government of Tanzania on strategic trade controls and build a multi-year program to assist Tanzania with drafting comprehensive export control legislation, adopting a control list, and enhancing Tanzania's enforcement capabilities to meet international standards. The program will initially focus on commitment building and enforcement training, especially offering land border and seaport training and equipment to Tanzanian Customs authorities. Along with Kenya, Tanzania is seen as a potential regional leader, and meaningful progress in Tanzania could help us engage with other East African countries on nonproliferation outreach.

### **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 this objective continue to be a top U.S. policy priority.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, U.S. efforts aim to increase citizen engagement in governance through civil society; strengthen target watchdog institutions and their systems; and increase citizen participation in electoral processes. This will include support to monitor government actions (especially those pertaining to public financial management), interact with key local and central government stakeholders, and effectively participate in the GOT's ongoing local government reform program.

The United States will continue to promote transparency and support social accountability monitoring through new programs that build the capacity of government institutions of accountability and local advocacy-focused civil society organizations. The program will improve the supply of and demand for public accountability at local government levels. Local expertise will be utilized to provide capacity building in organizational development to promote sustainability. In addition, direct support will be provided to host government watchdog institutions to promote greater accountability for public resources. U.S. assistance will also seek to improve justice for women who remain unprotected from violent partners; or who otherwise lack legal defense or fair treatment by the courts.

### **Investing in People**

Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates and rates of maternal mortality in Africa despite some recent improvements in contraceptive prevalence and infant mortality. Women are the primary health care providers in Tanzania, and are most vulnerable to many of the country's health problems including malaria and HIV/AIDS. 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). Education is a key component of Tanzania's development agenda and assistance will support the country's response to the



educational needs of its people in the short term, and help reduce widespread poverty by providing an educated workforce in the long term.

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 it undergoes decentralization from the central ministry to the district level. The focus of FY 2013 U.S. assistance will shift to align with the new USAID Education Strategy. The program will strengthen the professional development and resource support for schools in order to enhance teaching and instruction in reading. It will also strengthen policies, information, and management related to reading instruction. The focus is on improvements in education quality and accountability that will be reflected in increased student learning in reading in primary school. Additionally, the United States will continue its involvement in the public-private partnership with the Ministries of Education and Vocational Training, Cisco, Intel, Microsoft, UhuruOne, and Zantel to enhance the quality of education for lower primary school students through the effective integration of Information and Communications Technology and Education Management Information Systems.
- **Water and Sanitation:** The central focus of USAID's water program is to integrate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with natural resource management and economic growth development, with a particular focus on private-sector and market driven models. In FY 2013, the Tanzania water and sanitation program will work closely with local government institutions, local NGOs, community-based organizations, and the private sector. The program will continue to contribute to the Tanzania Water Sector Development Program through its service delivery in small towns and rural areas, adopting innovative approaches to delivering sustainable services, researching key issues, and sharing lessons learned. Additionally, the program will continue to invest in capacity building at different levels. In FY 2013, resources will go into designing new water and sanitation activities that will scale-up successes of current programming and aligns well with the mission's other sectors.

Global Health Programs (GHP): The United States will continue to maximize program impact through strategic coordination with the GOT and with other development partners. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- **Linkages with President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-GHP State and USAID:** Tanzania will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support especially vulnerable children.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Assistance resources for family planning and reproductive health will expand access to voluntary, high-quality 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. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality, and morbidity, as well as to mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Other interventions include provision of commodities and support in commodity security, a broad behavior-change communication campaign to address myths and misconceptions, and support to create an enabling policy environment. The United States will continue to support Tanzanian organizations for innovative approaches that support and empower women and girls.

- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set. Results from the Malaria Impact Evaluation, which examined the impact of all funding for malaria activities on mainland Tanzania between 2000 and 2010, yielded a decrease in under-five child mortality from 148 per 1000 live births in 1999 to 81 in 2010, highlighting the success of major investments in malaria control such as PMI.
- **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 febrile illness in childhood; support introduction of two new childhood vaccines and work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen routine immunization services; and reduce stunting in the worst affected areas of Tanzania as part of 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 under-nutrition among children under five and maternal anemia. U.S. assistance, through the Center for Counseling on Nutrition and Health, will engage local civil society organizations to sustainably address the underlying economic, food security, health, gender, and socio-cultural factors that negatively impact nutrition. U.S. assistance will also build up the capacity of a local non-governmental organization (NGO) to serve as the leading national Tanzanian nutrition advocacy and technical NGO. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus national policy efforts on elevating the problem of under-nutrition as a key development challenge for Tanzania to meet its 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**

The United States and Tanzania are in the process of finalizing the PFG Joint Country Action Plan, which will address the binding constraints to economic growth as identified in the constraints to growth analysis: lack of reliable and adequate supply of electrical power and inadequate placement and condition of rural feeder roads. U.S. assistance will also continue to 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.

Development Assistance (DA): The economic growth program will increase agricultural-led growth via a value chain-driven approach, focusing on staples and horticulture in targeted geographic areas, and will protect Tanzania's biodiversity while increasing benefits to communities and ensuring sustainable resource utilization.

As part of the President's FTF Initiative, Tanzania has been designated a Phase II country, because of its performance on governance, economic policy, and business environment for agriculture indicators. As a Phase II country, Tanzania is eligible for larger-scale FTF investments in priority areas. Given Tanzania's large population, high level of need, and strong policy performance, higher investment levels have been requested for FY 2013. In Phase II, FTF invests in a greater proportion of core investments that result in scaled-up development impacts at the country and regional level, while continuing to build the foundation

for sustainable and inclusive market-led growth through investments in capacity building and policy reform. In Tanzania, FTF funding will be used to increase incomes through equitable agricultural growth. While staples, including maize and rice, will be the primary focus of FY 2013 resources, funding will continue to support horticulture as a secondary value chain. FY 2013 funding will be used to upgrade rural roads in specific target regions, particularly roads within irrigation schemes and those linking producers with markets in alignment with the PFG.

Tanzania is especially vulnerable to climate change due to the fact that a high percentage of its GDP is associated with climate sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture, and it relies heavily on hydroelectricity for its energy supply. In addition, the carbon emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in Tanzania are significant. Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative resources will be directed towards reducing vulnerabilities to climate change and to laying the groundwork for future Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation programming.

Additionally, FY 2013 funding will continue to prioritize biodiversity conservation while helping to ensure sustainable livelihoods from tourism, agriculture, and sound forest management practices. In FY 2013, the U.S. Government will continue to be the leading donor supporting conservation of critical ecosystems through a livelihood-driven approach. The goal is to reverse nation-wide trends of environmental degradation in threatened ecosystems of global significance. With an emphasis on local institutional support, efforts will focus on improving natural resource management through: land-use planning; resource zone management plans; support to anti-poaching networks and efforts; institutional development/capacity building; ecological monitoring and research linking science and research to management and better policy making; and livelihoods improvements through eco-tourism and other natural resource based sustainable economic enterprises.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year compact program in Tanzania, which was signed in February 2008, builds on and reinforces the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to inclusive economic growth, and will rehabilitate roads to improve Tanzania's transport infrastructure, improve the reliability and quantity of electric power, and improve water supply infrastructure. USAID and MCC are collaborating to provide HIV/AIDS and other health services to construction workers and communities where the activities are taking place, and to mitigate the environmental impacts of the infrastructure projects. MCC is investing in strengthening electricity infrastructure in six regions around the country, including the Morogoro area, which is in the zone of influence of FTF. Investments will enhance power availability for agro-processing, and increase opportunities for cold storage. MCC is also supporting significant improvements in Morogoro's potable water supply by expanding existing infrastructure facilities.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID conducted several assessments that will help shape ongoing and future programmatic activities. The Malaria Impact Evaluation examined all inputs into the fight against malaria on mainland Tanzania from 2000 to 2010. The Tanzania National Voucher Scheme Evaluation examines the national mosquito net distribution strategy. Additionally, a mid-term performance evaluation of a local governance and accountability program activity in the health sector will be completed in January 2012.

In FY 2012, USAID plans to begin an impact evaluation of the Tanzania 21st Century Project in the education sector. The impact evaluation will measure the relative effectiveness of education interventions on improving student learning outcomes in primary grades. This is an external evaluation, led by the World

Bank with contributions from the Swedish International Development Agency. In addition, a FTF midterm evaluation is planned for FY 2013 to assess the progress made towards FTF required indicators and Mission priority indicators. Planned Strategic Objective and Wildlife Management Area evaluations for FY 2012 will help inform the upcoming Country Development and Cooperation Strategy process. A Financial Crisis Initiative (FCI) evaluation is also planned for 2012 which will inform whether the programs supported under FCI were well designed and effectively implemented to reach vulnerable populations affected by the financial crisis.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation will be conducted through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT methodology will evaluate EXBS progress on the country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. This information is used, in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. Government agencies, to derive the specific bilateral request level.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The local governance and accountability program mid-term evaluation is being used to inform planning on how to achieve cross-cutting goals related to working directly with government institutions. The program works to improve the accountability of local government authorities, which are an intended future beneficiary for direct funding. The extensive malaria impact evaluation will inform the technical and programmatic way forward for all stakeholders supporting the fight against malaria in Tanzania. The Tanzania National Voucher Scheme evaluation will help identify alternatives for mainland Tanzania's bed-net strategy after it achieved universal bed-net coverage in October 2011, having distributed about 27 million nets over a two-year period. Lack of accountability and weak political competition were identified as major constraints to good governance in the Democracy and Governance Assessment. As a result, the newly designed Democracy, Rights, and Governance strategy focuses on improving accountability and oversight of public resources through increased citizen participation and election support.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID anticipates its largest programmatic impacts to occur in the health and agriculture sectors. Incorporation of findings from numerous health-focused evaluations, in addition to the strategic focus brought about by implementation of the recently approved GHI strategy, will contribute to greater impact. 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 2013 and beyond. Additionally, the new cross-cutting Democracy, Rights and Governance program will increase the overall impact of USAID programming by improving accountability of government partners.

## The Gambia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Government priority for foreign assistance to The Gambia is to continue to support the country's contribution to regional stability and security, particularly through peacekeeping operations, as well as through training to professionalize the Gambian military.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	120	100	90	-10
International Military Education and Training	120	100	90	-10

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>The Gambia</b>	120	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	120	100	90	-10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	120	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	100	90	-10

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>The Gambia</b>	120	100	90	-10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	120	100	90	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	100	90	-10

### 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): IMET funds will continue to support development of a professional, apolitical Gambian military. Increased professionalism of the Gambian military will enable the Gambian Armed Forces to remain an important regional partner and to serve effectively in African- and UN-led 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. 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. Now in his second term, President Faure continues to face a significant challenge: balancing entrenched interests with the need to implement democratic reforms and revive Togo's deteriorating economy. 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 closely monitor the GOT's willingness to work towards democratic goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	286	140	120	-20
International Military Education and Training	286	140	120	-20

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Togo</b>	286	140	120	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	286	140	120	-20
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	286	140	120	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	286	140	120	-20

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Togo</b>	286	140	120	-20
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	286	140	120	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	286	140	120	-20

## **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 (ACOTA) program and began receiving equipment, training, and enhancements to its peace-mission training center. U.S. assistance to Togo in FY 2013 seeks 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 will 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

Although the government has been cited for years as making promising progress on a number of fronts, including HIV/AIDS, economic growth, and stabilizing its north, presently Uganda's development progress faces a number of challenges. Uganda is a key U.S. regional strategic partner through both its involvement in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and counter-Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) efforts in central Africa. However, current challenges include flawed 2011 parliamentary and presidential elections, continued rapid population growth, challenges to human rights, and inflation. Determined to consolidate and advance Uganda's development opportunities, the United States 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. Assistance emphasizes fostering Ugandan-managed delivery of services (using direct government assistance and local organizations where feasible) and supporting national development priorities to increase country ownership and build local capacity. U.S. assistance is wide ranging and includes promoting good governance, human rights, and multiparty democracy; 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; supporting the Ugandan government's plans in agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative; and addressing critical development issues such as global climate change and biodiversity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	472,070	460,958	438,314	-22,644
Development Assistance	60,586	64,999	62,586	-2,413
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	-	-5,000
Food for Peace Title II	25,908	25,000	12,000	-13,000
Foreign Military Financing	300	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	309,084	284,084	281,397	-2,687
Global Health Programs - USAID	75,349	80,475	81,000	525
International Military Education and Training	608	600	550	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	235	600	581	-19

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uganda</b>	472,070	460,958	438,314	-22,644
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	3,729	9,400	3,917	-5,483
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,586	3,000	2,586	-414
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,586	3,000	2,586	-414



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	5,000	-	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	300	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	200	200	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	608	600	550	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	608	600	550	-50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	235	600	581	-19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	235	600	581	-19
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,500	6,713	7,850	1,137
<b>Development Assistance</b>	6,500	6,713	7,850	1,137
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,350	350
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	1,713	1,500	-213
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	403,935	390,345	378,567	-11,778
<b>Development Assistance</b>	12,000	14,286	10,650	-3,636
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
3.2 Education	10,000	12,286	8,650	-3,636
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	7,502	11,500	5,520	-5,980
3.1 Health	7,502	11,500	5,520	-5,980
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	309,084	284,084	281,397	-2,687
3.1 Health	309,084	284,084	281,397	-2,687
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	75,349	80,475	81,000	525
3.1 Health	75,349	80,475	81,000	525
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	48,306	54,500	47,980	-6,520
<b>Development Assistance</b>	39,500	41,000	41,500	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	800	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	24,700	32,500	34,000	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	8,500	8,500	7,500	-1,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	8,806	13,500	6,480	-7,020
4.5 Agriculture	8,806	13,500	6,480	-7,020
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,600	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	9,600	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,600	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uganda</b>	472,070	460,958	438,314	-22,644
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,729	9,400	3,917	-5,483
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,143	6,400	1,331	-5,069
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,586	3,000	2,586	-414
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,500	6,713	7,850	1,137
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,350	350
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	1,713	1,500	-213
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	403,935	390,345	378,567	-11,778
3.1 Health	393,935	378,059	369,917	-8,142
3.2 Education	10,000	12,286	8,650	-3,636
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	48,306	54,500	47,980	-6,520
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	800	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	33,506	46,000	40,480	-5,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	8,500	8,500	7,500	-1,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	9,600	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,600	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	34,544	10,790	27,145	16,355
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,311	3,600	6,925	3,325
6.2 Administration and Oversight	18,233	7,190	20,220	13,030

### Peace and Security

The United States and Uganda work closely to stabilize peace and advance greater security in the country and surrounding region. The Government of Uganda (GOU) stands firmly with the United States in combating extremist threats and finding viable solutions to conflicts in the region. Uganda provides the bulk of the African Union peacekeepers deployed in Somalia, an effort the United States actively supports through regional programs. The United States and Uganda are also jointly engaged in regional military operations against the LRA, whose leaders have been indicted internationally for war crimes. The LRA has not operated in Uganda since 2006 but continues to commit atrocities in neighboring countries. 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 stability, recovery, and development, particularly in northern Uganda, will improve the lives of conflict-affected persons, making Uganda a more peaceful and productive partner.

Development Assistance (DA): As northern Uganda completes its transition from conflict to peace and stability, the United States will continue to support development programs that focus on promoting peace, reconciliation, and justice, both in areas prone to conflict, especially over land (LRA-affected areas, petroleum-rich areas), and in the conflict-prone pastoralist region of Karamoja in the country's northeast. Program activities will be coordinated under a U.S. Mission interagency strategy for Karamoja under a special objective within Uganda's 2011-2015 Country Development and Cooperation Strategy. Long-term development efforts in Karamoja will result in improved infrastructure and livelihoods options and strengthened structures for peace and security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The primary objective of the FMF program in Uganda is to 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 and help improve professionalism of the UPDF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) is the strongest U.S. partner in the war on terror in East Africa. The UPDF currently has more than 5,000 combat soldiers deployed to Somalia as part of AMISOM and provides the bulk of the force headquarters, including the force commander. Additionally, the UPDF has roughly 2,000 soldiers deployed to Central African Republic and South Sudan, where they are working with U.S. military advisors to combat the LRA. These deployments are largely led by officers who are graduates of senior and mid-level U.S. professionalization courses funded through the IMET program. A continued and robust IMET program for Uganda will allow for program-level and senior-level professional military education courses while also promoting respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthening civil-military relationships, and enhancing senior leadership strategic management skills. The U.S. military relationship with UPDF is arguably one of the most important in Africa, and IMET is a key element of that relationship.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Funds (INCLE): The United States will continue to support the GOU's ongoing efforts to professionalize its civilian law enforcement systems by strengthening its national police training academy programs with a focus on community-based policing. The Department of State will continue to support general community-based police training that builds the training capacities of instructors at the national Police Academy. U.S. training programs will focus on strengthening all aspects of police training, which simultaneously bolsters the ability of the police to maintain order domestically and relieves the military so it can assist in regional peacekeeping.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Promoting democratic governance and human rights is still one of the U.S. government's most important objectives in Uganda. Since taking power in 1986, President Yoweri Museveni's image has been tarnished by rampant corruption, increasingly narrowing political space, and his government's persistent inability to invest in and augment basic services. President Museveni was reelected to another five-year term with 68 percent of the vote in early 2011, but elections were marred by the Electoral Commission's lack of independence, widespread voter confusion, the use of government resources for partisan gain, and the deployment of security forces throughout Uganda. A more accountable and responsive government that respects rule of law and human rights will increase Ugandans' commitment to democratic governance and reduce tensions among political, regional, and ethnic groups.

Development Assistance (DA): To enhance Uganda's multiparty democracy, the United States will promote democratic governance and human rights. Support will be given to improve the quality and integrity of governance by strengthening parliamentary oversight and local government engagement and civil society participation, while also encouraging open public debate and supporting institutions and

systems for improved service delivery. Development programs will also work with local governments to strengthen land management and administration as well as to improve the delivery of key services. Assistance will be provided to enhance budgeting, planning, and improve accountability in procurement, contracting, and financial management procedures.

In preparation for the 2016 elections, the U.S. government will provide assistance to Uganda's multi-party democracy in order to support political and electoral processes, enhance democratic political competition, increase public participation, and uphold respect for human rights. The U.S. Mission will coordinate closely with other donors, building on current donor funding partnerships, to leverage resources to the greatest extent possible, and continue to play a leading role in shaping discussions relating to Uganda's democracy and governance agenda.

### **Investing in People**

The United States invests heavily in Uganda's health and education sectors since improved health conditions are essential for realizing Uganda's national development objectives, including broad-based economic development, responsible civic participation, and regional stability. With a current population of 32 million, a 3.2 percent population growth rate, and a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, Uganda is facing increasing challenges to handle its ever-growing demand for health and education services. Both public and private sector actors will need enhanced capacity to provide essential services to ever more Ugandans, especially the young given the rapidly growing population. The country continues to suffer from a high maternal mortality (435 per 100,000 live births) and one of the world's highest tuberculosis rates (154 per 100,000), while malaria is the country's leading cause of morbidity and mortality.

For 40 years, Uganda's total fertility rate has remained stagnant at close to seven children per woman, contributing to a range of challenges such as high infant mortality, an increasing burden on social services, disaffected youth, and potential economic and political instability. The United States remains the leading international donor to Uganda's health sector, with programs under the Global Health Initiative that build nationwide capacity to reduce maternal, child, and infant mortality as well as the threat of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Interagency as well as donor-to-donor programming efforts also include improving nutritional status; supporting increased access to family planning; strengthening Ugandan health systems; increasing child and maternal health; and improving Uganda's especially low literacy rates, as well as access to potable water and sanitary conditions. Structurally sound, functioning health systems, more effective and targeted HIV/AIDS behavior-change campaigns, and accessible, quality service delivery from both private and public sector actors are essential investments for promoting more effective use of health services which will lead to improved health outcomes.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will be used to increase early grade literacy and to support water and sanitation activities.

- **Basic Education:** Education programming will contribute to USAID's new Education Strategy by supporting early grade reading and the consolidation of literacy skills by grade four. Through education policy reform, training 10,000 teachers, instructional materials development, and the engagement of youth and other community stakeholders, U.S. assistance will measurably improve students' reading skills and successful transition to English. Literacy is understood as a cross-cutting intervention that provides a foundation for improved health outcomes and is also essential to sustained democratic governance and economic growth.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Programs will improve hygiene and sanitation through the promotion of household and community-level interventions, such as hand-washing and chlorine dispensers for community water collection points. U.S. resources will support evidence-based approaches to promote positive hygiene and sanitation behaviors.

Global Health Program (GHP) – State and USAID: The United States will continue to encourage the GOU to commit additional funding to meet its growing HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment needs and address other infectious diseases and maternal mortality. Further, the United States will continue to work with implementing partners and other donors to increase effectiveness and sustainability by strengthening national health systems as well as the rapidly growing private not for profit health sector. To ensure a healthier, more productive society, the long-term foreign assistance priorities in health are building Ugandan capacity and political resolve to reduce the threat of infectious diseases, lessen infant and child mortality, support reproductive and maternal health care, and increase food security. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- **Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief:** Uganda will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country as well as provide valuable assistance to orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** USAID assistance will support the National TB and Leprosy Control Program (NTP) to improve Tuberculosis case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in supported districts. This activity will focus on three main results areas: enhanced leadership and technical guidance of TB control at the NTP; innovative urban Directly Observed Treatment Short course program implemented in Kampala to achieve an 85 percent treatment success rate and rolled out to other USG supported districts; and strengthening NTP's capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain a quality Multi Drug Resistant TB program.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decisions on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made when the FY 2013 operating year budget is set. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support the National Malaria Control Program of Uganda to implement a high quality, safe, and effective indoor residual spraying (IRS) program in ten high malaria burden districts in Northern Uganda, targeting 900,000 houses and protecting nearly 3.5 million people from malaria. The major focus for this program is to build implementation capacity of the public sector in regions selected for IRS intervention and establish a robust system to plan, implement, manage, monitor, and evaluate the intervention.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID assistance will increase access, availability, and information to increase deliveries with skilled providers, improve comprehensive and integrated antenatal care, and increase the number of children who are fully immunized at 12 months and receive Vitamin A supplementation. USAID will also promote safe drinking water to: lower the rates of diarrheal illness; improve appropriate management of diarrhea through the use of oral rehydration salts and zinc; increase the number and amount of local fortified foods; and advance the policies and objectives of Uganda’s Nutrition Plan. Funds will support accelerating collective action to reduce maternal mortality, saving mothers and newborns, by delivering focused and high impact interventions during a mother’s most critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID assistance will enhance Ugandan policy makers’ commitment to family planning and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care services. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including the timing of first birth. They also make substantial contributions to reducing abortion, maternal and child mortality

and morbidity, and occurrence of fistula, while mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. 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 family planning. To pursue USAID Forward Reform priorities and strengthen donor to donor coordination, USAID and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development will continue to implement co-funded activities scaling-up private sector family planning services, including the Safe Delivery voucher program which will be available in every district in the country. Additionally, USAID will partner with the World Bank to expand the Safe Motherhood voucher program.

- **Nutrition:** Equitable, efficient health and nutrition services are essential to realizing Uganda's national development objectives. Funding will be used to improve health and nutrition services by strengthening service delivery systems and the demand for these services. Funds will also advance the Feed the Future (FTF) objectives and, in coordination with agriculture programs, support women, children, and vulnerable households by promoting community-based nutrition programs, with a focus on developing Ugandan capacity for providing therapeutic feeding as necessary as well as enhancing the diet diversity and quality of malnourished children. Resources will be provided to support a variety of activities, such as training hundreds of health staff in nutrition issues, promoting micronutrient supplementation and food fortification programs for women and young children, and promoting breastfeeding and optimal complementary feeding practices in early childhood.

Food for Peace Title II: Programs will improve infant and young child feeding practices and increase adoption of improved health practices through effective behavior change communication interventions. Food distribution to extremely vulnerable individuals, including pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two, will improve nutrition, diet diversification, and maternal and child health. Food for Peace programs will also enhance access to clean water/sanitation, and improve hygiene practices.

### **Economic Growth**

Uganda has enjoyed economic growth averaging over 7 percent over the last five years, in large part due to GOU-led market-based reforms and sound macroeconomic policies. However, recently the GOU has faced challenges with steeply rising inflation and a depreciating Uganda shilling. Uganda's 2011 inflation rate rose from 3.1 percent to 27 percent while the Uganda shilling depreciated 30 percent against the U.S. dollar. These developments severely undercut the purchasing power of millions of Ugandans in poverty and increased Uganda's current account deficit.

Faster growth is hampered by the country's weak transportation and electricity networks, low agricultural productivity, transparency, and regulatory challenges, as well as corruption, which keep business costs high and hinder investment, economic growth, and job creation. Wisely managing Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is essential for broad-based, sustainable economic development. Large untapped oil reserves in Uganda's Albertine Rift present challenges and opportunities for Uganda. High-level allegations of government corruption as well as stark regulatory and institutional unpreparedness continue to delay oil production revenue flows which may now not start until 2013. To promote ecologically responsible economic development prospects, the U.S. government will support enhanced policy dialogue and capacity development for fiscally sound, politically coherent, and environmentally sustainable management of Uganda's oil resources through the State Department-led, interagency Energy Governance Capacity Initiative (EGCI).

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, U.S.-funded programs will aim to reduce poverty and food insecurity. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the efforts of the GOU to implement the country-led comprehensive food security strategy that it has designed. This strategy aims to reduce hunger and increase economic development

through market-led agricultural development. FTF Potential Accelerated Investment Countries, including Uganda, will be reviewed annually to evaluate their eligibility for becoming Phase II countries and thus potentially receive higher investment levels.

Supporting the GOU's Development Strategy and Investment Plan, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing Uganda's rural productivity and agricultural competitiveness. Working primarily on coffee, maize, and beans, USAID will improve production and marketing efficiency in these key Ugandan commodities by addressing crucial constraints to increasing on-farm, smallholder productivity, reducing post-harvest losses and strengthening smallholder farmers' marketing linkages. The aim will be to promote socio-economic development and nutrition and to reduce poverty in focus districts. USAID expects to assist more than 140,000 rural households during FY 2013. Key interventions will include improved productivity of agribusinesses and producer organizations and dissemination of improved labor and time-saving production technologies. Agriculture programs will expand not only private sector actors' roles in augmenting key staple food chains, but also increase regional trade and market penetration, improve Ugandan analytical agricultural research capacity, and support the development of agriculture research institutions.

U.S. assistance will also be used to augment Uganda's capacity to protect precious biodiversity, as already hazardous oil exploration operations threaten Uganda's Albertine Rift and other areas. U.S.-financed biodiversity activities will improve Ugandan biodiversity monitoring, strengthen environmental laws and regulations, promote eco-tourism as a vehicle for biodiversity conservation, increase tourism revenues, and improve revenue management. Supporting Uganda's National Adaptation Program of Action, Global Climate Change funds will be used to support a number of adaptation activities, such as on-station research on technologies and management practices for developing banana and disease- and drought-tolerant cassava and introducing adaptive, coping cultivation techniques to farmers.

Food for Peace Title II: Programs will strengthen livelihoods and enhance resiliency among pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and farming households in the highly food-insecure region of Karamoja. Karamoja suffers frequent drought and is characterized by insecurity and violence; Food for Peace interventions will diversify livelihood assets and opportunities, and improve natural resource management in order to assist beneficiaries in managing risks and responding to shocks to food security from a variety of sources (natural disasters, inflation, weather, etc.). 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.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2011, USAID conducted four performance evaluations to determine program effectiveness and help develop USAID's 2011-2015 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) and the Feed the Future strategy. USAID/Uganda also conducted sector level studies: a 2011 Democracy and Governance (DG) Assessment, conducted after Uganda's 2011 election, the first such assessment since 2005; the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (DHS), the first since 2006, conducted with other donors through a direct grant to the government's statistical agency; as well as contributions to the Afrobarometer 2011 survey and the Uganda AIDS Indicator Surveys. Seven additional evaluations, including an impact evaluation, will be started and/or completed in FY 2012.

To assess and manage broader program performance, pipeline, and procurement plans, Uganda held semi-annual programmatic and quarterly financial and procurement reviews, introducing USAID's OpsMaster system as an especially helpful pipeline management tool. In FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID is developing new, outcome-oriented 2011-2015 Performance Management Plans (PMP) for managing implementation of Uganda's new CDCS and is introducing District Operational Plans to improve district-level coordination and monitoring.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Conducted after Uganda's 2011 elections, the 2011 DG Assessment cited Uganda's deteriorating political environment and recommended that the USG adopt a stronger focus on political and human rights. Based on this recommendation, the Democracy and Governance section of the CDCS was revised and designs of new programs to support human rights, rule of law, and political processes will reflect this assessment's recommendations. The recommendations will also be considered in governance programs, including a stronger focus on increasing participation and accountability to improve service delivery in other sectors such as health, education, and agriculture.

Recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of USAID's key agricultural program, Uganda Livelihoods and Enterprises for Agricultural Development, have been used to focus its interventions and maximize its impact by addressing fewer critical commodity value-chains, reducing the geographic focus from nation-wide to a limited number of districts and adopting a more facilitative approach to the development of the value-chains.

A critical final evaluation of the Northern Uganda Water Supply Services program provided key lessons learned, which are already being implemented in the new Kitgum and Pader water program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: New PMPs and more rigorous evaluations (such as three impact evaluations that will be well underway by FY 2013) are expected to greatly increase USAID's ability to understand the impact of interventions and make ongoing programming decisions to increase program effectiveness, through a new methodology called "adaptive management." New District Operational Plans implemented in Mission-focus districts are expected to improve alignment and performance at the local level.



## 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 and accountable governance; and builds Zambian capacity to promote regional peace, security, and stability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379,701</b>	<b>368,097</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>11,933</b>
Development Assistance	36,226	28,726	26,700	-2,026
Food for Peace Title II	6,598	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	283,661	283,661	295,930	12,269
Global Health Programs - USAID	52,794	55,375	57,100	1,725
International Military Education and Training	422	335	300	-35

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>379,701</b>	<b>368,097</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>11,933</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-35</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-35</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	422	335	300	-35
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,374</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,374</b>
2.4 Civil Society	1,626	1,126	2,500	1,374
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>352,309</b>	<b>353,636</b>	<b>362,550</b>	<b>8,914</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>-5,080</b>
3.1 Health	4,600	4,600	3,120	-1,480
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	6,400	-3,600
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	1,254	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>283,661</b>	<b>283,661</b>	<b>295,930</b>	<b>12,269</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	283,661	283,661	295,930	12,269
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>52,794</b>	<b>55,375</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>1,725</b>
3.1 Health	52,794	55,375	57,100	1,725
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,958</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	8,000	8,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,680	1,680
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>3,958</b>	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	3,958	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,386</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,386</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	990	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	396	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>379,701</b>	<b>368,097</b>	<b>380,030</b>	<b>11,933</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-35</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	422	335	300	-35
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,374</b>
2.4 Civil Society	1,626	1,126	2,500	1,374
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>352,309</b>	<b>353,636</b>	<b>362,550</b>	<b>8,914</b>
3.1 Health	342,309	343,636	356,150	12,514
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	6,400	-3,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,958</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>1,680</b>
4.5 Agriculture	18,958	8,000	8,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,680	1,680
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,386</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	990	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	396	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>25,892</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>274</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,419	1,100	1,464	364
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,473	2,527	2,437	-90

## **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 increase military professionalism among mid- and senior-level officers of the Zambia Defense Force (ZDF); professionalism and technical capacity of Zambian law enforcement; ZDF and Zambian law enforcement ability to meet regional security commitments; and the ZDF's ability to fulfill multilateral peacekeeping commitments.

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 such schools as the U.S. military war colleges and Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

## **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. 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.

Development Assistance (DA): Civil society 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 enhance citizen oversight and engagement to improve the quality of government services such as health and education. 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 achieve high service standards through transparent operations.

## **Investing in People**

In 2011, Zambia was ranked 164 out of 187 countries on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index. Human capital is a cross-cutting constraint in Zambia. Health and education service delivery remain inadequate, and these deficiencies are a barrier to sustainable economic development. Better health and improved education contribute to economic development through increased worker productivity and reduced costs to government and business.

### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Interventions under GHI will improve the quality of health services, strengthen health systems, and promote healthy behaviors that benefit the lives and health of all Zambians, with a special focus given to women and girls. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Zambian health system's ability to provide services to its population. An integrated service delivery approach emphasizing family planning, maternal and child health care, and nutrition will: improve district health-worker management, leadership, and clinical skills critical to improving health outcomes; increase the continuum of care from communities to facilities, and allow prompt action to address safe motherhood, infant mortality, and malnutrition; and improve essential drug and medical supply distribution and logistics systems that match increasing demand for services with a ready supply of commodities. Integrated

behavior and social change communication activities will garner national level support for preventive measures and promote healthy practices.

- Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: 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.
- Tuberculosis (TB): Resources will contribute towards implementation of the National TB Strategic Plan which aims to successfully treat 85% of all TB cases by 2015. Activities comprise detection, management, and treatment of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB as well as infection prevention. TB service delivery efforts will continue to be integrated with HIV services to reduce the spread and impact of the TB/HIV co-morbidity in Zambia.
- President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI): U.S. assistance under the PMI will expand efforts to scale-up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups and support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent by 2015. The FY 2013 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 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: Funds will focus on supporting the Government of Zambia to address the leading causes of maternal, newborn, and child deaths. Activities will include health care provider training, increasing access to essential medicines, community outreach, and strategic engagement of the private sector to expanding access to services. Funds will support accelerating collective action to reduce maternal mortality, saving mothers and newborns, by delivering focused and high impact interventions during a mother’s most critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum. Assistance programs will emphasize a whole of government approach that fosters stronger country ownership and sustainability and will be coordinated with other donors.
- Family Planning: Activities will emphasize decreasing the unmet need for family planning services focusing on procurement of family planning commodities, improved method mix, integration of services, health care provider training, and communications for behavioral change. Outreach activities will target hard to reach populations, particularly in rural areas. The combination of these efforts will continue to support Zambian couples’ ability to determine the number and timing of their pregnancies and expand access to high-quality family planning services and information.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will focus on broadening access to clean water and sanitation and improving the quality of 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 an improved drinking water supply. U.S. support to water sanitation and hygiene education programs will build or repair water and sanitation facilities and promote hygienic practices in more than 800 underserved rural schools. Girls are more likely to attend school and complete their education in establishments with adequate sanitation facilities. In addition, improved water sanitation facilities and practices attract qualified teachers, improve the school learning environment, and strengthen student performance.

**Basic Education:** In alignment with the new USAID Education Strategy, 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 United States' will partner with the Ministry of Education to prioritize system strengthening, policy development, research analysis, community outreach, and critical school-based technical interventions to improve student performance in core areas such as early grade reading and math. Assistance 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.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite a decade of strong economic growth, the majority of Zambians live in rural areas where poverty levels have remained virtually unchanged at 80 percent. In order to generate more equitable growth, U.S. assistance will focus on improving agricultural productivity and market access that will increase food security.

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 economic opportunity. 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, programs will be coordinated 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 disasters.

- **Feed the Future:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the government of Zambia to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. United States programs will support agricultural research and promote adoption of crops high in Vitamin A. In addition, conservation farming and other technologies will sustainably improve agriculture productivity. In particular, U.S. assistance will also support partnerships between U.S. and Zambian agribusiness firms and non-governmental organizations to expand market and investment opportunities.
- **Economic Opportunity:** Funds will strengthen the ability of rural small and medium enterprises to engage in regional and international trade, including by improving access to financial and information services through electronic and other technologies.
- **Global Climate Change:** Environmental programs will support the Zambian government's ability to assess and manage the impact of global climate change, and promote community-based solutions to reduce high rates of deforestation. Assistance will also support a lower emissions development pathway for Zambia through an interagency U.S. government approach, including support from the U.S. Forest Service in spatial technology to monitor changes in forest cover.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Zambia has been compact eligible since 2008, and in December 2011 the Millennium Challenge Corporation Board again selected Zambia for Compact eligibility. The Lusaka Water Supply, Sanitation, and Drainage Project remains on track: a master planning exercise is complete, and feasibility studies and an environmental and social impact assessment are underway. The completed Compact proposal should be ready for a final decision by the MCC Board in March 2012. A robust water and sanitation system in the greater Lusaka area will complement health and education support by reducing such water-borne diseases as diarrhea and cholera, as well as malaria.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation actions were undertaken during FY 2011 in Zambia:

- Data quality assessments for support in malaria, nutrition, economic growth, and orphans and vulnerable children confirmed the accuracy of data collection methods and ensured that statistics on program performance are reliable.
- The Longitudinal Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Study in Zambia examined changes in the disparities and vulnerabilities between program participants and a community comparison sample to demonstrate a sustained impact of the Faith-based Regional Initiative for OVC program.
- The Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Program Evaluation examined GBV-related assistance activities to assess program performance and to provide lessons to inform future GBV activities.
- An Early Grade Reading Assessment in 2011 demonstrated that over 90 percent of the second-graders tested could not recognize a single word in their language of instruction.
- Provincial Water and Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Education assessments examined infrastructure available in government schools.
- An economic growth program review consisted of a series of evaluations of four U.S.-funded activities. Conclusions confirmed the market-based approach to be reaching smallholder farmers with productivity-enhancing technologies; however, an evaluation of the Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center Copperbelt Out-Grower Initiative project revealed poor management of an investment fund.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: U.S. programs are able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation work noted above:

- Verification of data quality is a critical step to ensuring effective stewardship of government resources.
- Conclusions from the longitudinal OVC study informed the design of the successor OVC support program, which included a greater emphasis on systems strengthening and sustainability in addition to service delivery; capacity-building at the central, provincial, and district levels alongside community-level interventions; and age and gender-specific programming.
- The new GBV program will incorporate recommendations from the evaluation, including a focus on strengthening existing services, building a sustainability plan from the beginning, and enhancing advocacy among policy makers.
- Early Grade Reading Assessment results will serve as a baseline to measure education program outcomes and will inform funding allocations and future education programming directions.
- Knowledge of the distribution of water and sanitation facilities among government schools will inform distribution of resources for latrines and water points to complement other education investments.
- Lessons learned from previous economic growth programs have informed the design of Feed the Future investments currently in procurement. For example, the new program will: integrate both the production and marketing sides of smallholder value chains to ensure that clients are served on both fronts, place a greater emphasis on enlisting private sector partners, and channel agricultural finance through Development Credit Agreements with established financial institutions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. assistance programs consider past performance, the new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), and a changing country context. Five programs are being evaluated in FY 2012, with programmatic results to be incorporated in FY 2013. New programs will emphasize the role that civil society can play in ensuring the quality of government service delivery, in health and education in particular. Recent discussions under the new PEPFAR Partnership Framework with the Government of Zambia resulted in an increase of activities in HIV/AIDS prevention and greater host country commitment to taking on the longer-term treatment costs associated with the disease.

# Zimbabwe

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe seeks to support the development of a stable, healthy, democratic, and market oriented country. To achieve this goal, the United States focuses on promoting democracy and governance, health, and economic growth. The United States works to ensure the transparency of democratic processes, support civil society, and protect human rights. U.S. assistance also provides humanitarian and livelihoods assistance to improve food security; enhances productivity and incomes through agricultural activities; and reduces morbidity and mortality rates while strengthening health service delivery. Programs complement other donor support, particularly in the area of health, to advance Zimbabwe as a more stable and accountable member of the southern African community.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147,455</b>	<b>101,408</b>	<b>130,205</b>	<b>28,797</b>
Economic Support Fund	25,578	25,578	23,600	-1,978
Food for Peace Title II	45,088	-	30,000	30,000
Global Health Programs - State	39,330	34,330	38,605	4,275
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,459	41,500	38,000	-3,500

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>147,455</b>	<b>101,408</b>	<b>130,205</b>	<b>28,797</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>744</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>744</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,100	550	2,200	1,650
2.2 Good Governance	1,700	2,060	4,000	1,940
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,780	3,800	2,500	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	4,420	7,346	5,800	-1,546
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>76,789</b>	<b>75,830</b>	<b>76,605</b>	<b>775</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>39,330</b>	<b>34,330</b>	<b>38,605</b>	<b>4,275</b>
3.1 Health	39,330	34,330	38,605	4,275
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>37,459</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
3.1 Health	37,459	41,500	38,000	-3,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>11,822</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>27,278</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>11,822</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-2,722</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,458	300	3,000	2,700



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	9,120	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	7,522	2,100	-5,422
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	-	-	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	30,000	30,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>45,088</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>45,088</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,088	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>147,455</b>	<b>101,408</b>	<b>130,205</b>	<b>28,797</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>744</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,100	550	2,200	1,650
2.2 Good Governance	1,700	2,060	4,000	1,940
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,780	3,800	2,500	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	4,420	7,346	5,800	-1,546
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>76,789</b>	<b>75,830</b>	<b>76,605</b>	<b>775</b>
3.1 Health	76,789	75,830	76,605	775
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>11,822</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>27,278</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,458	300	3,000	2,700
4.5 Agriculture	9,120	4,000	34,000	30,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	7,522	2,100	-5,422
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>45,088</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,088	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,763</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>1,279</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,114	390	490	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,649	5,214	6,393	1,179

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The political environment in Zimbabwe remains fragile. Since the formation of the transitional government in 2009, democratic actors within the government and civil society have struggled to make real reforms before the next elections, which will likely occur in 2012 or 2013.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance in Zimbabwe is focused on promoting the country's transformation from a severely repressed and deeply impoverished nation to one in which the government respects democratic freedoms, encourages equitable growth, and meets the needs of its people. The United States Government will continue to promote transparency and protect human rights by supporting democratic reformers, including those adversely affected by government abuses.

- Funds focused on rule of law and human rights will continue targeted efforts to protect and empower human rights defenders.
- Resources will continue good governance programs through work with the new parliament concentrating on the provision of technical assistance to key committees. Assistance will improve the technical knowledge of committees about legislative and budget processes and build support for amendments to legislation, private members' bills, and changes in budget allocations.
- Resources will help establish a fair, well-documented electoral process in which the winners of the election take office. U.S. assistance will help to empower democratically elected leaders in the executive and legislature along with civil society to govern democratically.

Local civil society organizations will provide technical advice to committees on key reforms such as opening the media, for example, while others will serve as a watchdog over government to monitor ongoing democratic reforms and lobby for their enactment and implementation. Programs will also link citizens' voices to national policy priorities through interventions such as public hearings. New activities will include assistance to the women's caucus in parliament and support to develop the independent media sector, previously dominated by the government. Under USAID Forward, this effort will focus on more direct grants to Zimbabwean partners that emphasize organizational and technical capacity development. Assistance will also aim to increase media independence, including social media.

### **Investing in People**

With a 13.6 percent HIV prevalence rate and maternal mortality of 725 per 100,000, Zimbabwe continues to face formidable health challenges. National efforts to revitalize health services are beginning to show 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, have fallen from 92,300 in 2007 to 63,700 in 2011 as more AIDS patients are placed on life-prolonging antiretroviral therapy. Participation in prevention efforts, particularly male circumcision and prevention of mother-to-child transmission, has increased as well: 30,000 men were circumcised in Zimbabwe in 2011, up from 12,000 in 2010. By 2010, 84 percent of eligible pregnant women received some form of ARV prophylaxis. Despite decreases in malaria cases from 1.8 million in 2006 to approximately 600,000 in 2010 and a sharp decrease in primary nursing vacancies from 50 percent in 2010 to 12.1 percent in 2011, significant gaps in Zimbabwe's national malaria program remain. Staff shortages are still a major issue, and community-based health services remain weak, particularly in rural areas. Working closely with other donors such as the United Kingdom Department for International Development, U.S. assistance to strengthen national drug distribution systems has improved the availability of essential drugs and health care supplies. In 2011, 83 percent of Zimbabwe's health facilities had at least 70 percent of essential medicines in stock. This is a staggering increase from 2009, when only 25 percent of the nation's health facilities met that standard. However, the overall health system is almost totally dependent upon donor funding; for instance, 98 percent of all drugs are procured with donor support.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: 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. U.S. assistance will provide antiretroviral prophylaxis to approximately 40,000 HIV-infected

pregnant women; expand male circumcision services to reach 150,000 adolescents and young men; promote behavior change through mass media and interpersonal communication; provide voluntary counseling and testing and post-test services; fund the purchase and distribution of male and female condoms; provide anti-retroviral drugs for 80,000 patients; deliver a minimum of at least one type of service (health, education, life-skills) to 130,000 orphans and vulnerable children; and strengthen the health sector's supply chain management.

- Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will help increase the availability of TB services, including drug supply chain management and case detection and management. Programs will focus on strengthening the central reference laboratory and infection control systems, scaling-up TB training in all eight provinces and three major cities, improving the management of childhood TB, strengthening management of multiple-drug-resistant TB, and improving service supervision.
- President's Malaria Initiative (PMI): U.S. assistance under PMI will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85 percent coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50 percent. The FY 2013 request level for Zimbabwe does not include the total projected funding for the PMI. Decision on allocations of centrally-managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2013 operating year budget is set.
- Maternal and Child Health: U.S. assistance will support immunization, updating health care protocols, training public health care providers in basic and emergency obstetric and newborn care, and improving the quality of maternal and child health services at selected health care facilities. At the national level, the United States will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve critical reproductive and child health policies and develop evidence-based strategic plans to strengthen program implementation. Activities are coordinated with other donors on maternal, newborn, and child health activities.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance will extend family planning services in rural areas through nongovernmental organizations and improve access to underutilized methods of contraception, such as long-acting and permanent methods, and will provide high-quality, voluntary family planning services. Programs will stress the integration of family planning and reproductive health services with other health services.

## **Economic Growth**

The Zimbabwean economy continues to recover from years of mismanagement, with growth in real terms of 9.3 percent in 2011, up from 8.1 percent in 2010. The government expects the economy to grow further by 9.4 percent in 2012, with expansion mainly in the mining and agriculture sectors. Zimbabwe's formal non-farm employment rose to just over 805,000 in March 2010 (the latest date for which data are available), or approximately 15 percent of the total labor force. Between 60 and 70 percent of the population engages in subsistence agriculture and ekes out a living in the informal sector. Most rural families, while extremely poor, have incomes from several sources including agricultural crop production, livestock sales, casual labor, and remittances. Urban families survive with income from combination of formal and informal jobs, trading, and remittances. The multifaceted economic and political crisis has caused many professionals as well as skilled and non-skilled laborers to migrate to neighboring countries. Since the highly politicized and often violent land reform program, many former commercial farms continue to lie fallow while others have been converted to subsistence agriculture. The food security situation is improving, with food assistance declining from seven million beneficiaries in 2009, to 1.2 million projected for 2011/12. However, smallholder farmers lack liquidity, training, and access to markets. Donors

address these gaps through agricultural inputs, technical assistance, business and market linkages to smallholder farmers. Even with the agricultural recovery and donor support, the overall production of food crops is still below the national requirement.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Funds will support economic reform and recovery in Zimbabwe. Programs will target rural youth and women with agricultural and other livelihood programs designed to provide increased economic opportunities. The U.S. Government coordinates closely with other donors, including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and the Germany's Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the World Bank, the European Commission, and the Swiss Development Corporation to provide appropriate assistance as Zimbabwe transitions from a country in need of humanitarian aid to one in which sustainable development activities best meet the population's needs.

- To promote economic recovery and inclusive growth, assistance will support Zimbabwe's development and implementation of better macro and microeconomic policies that will enable the private sector to drive growth. The United States will provide targeted technical assistance and capacity building to key governmental institutions (including the Ministry of Finance) to strengthen their capacity to develop and implement inclusive growth policy reforms and make better use of budgetary resources in productive and social sectors.
- U.S. agriculture programs in Zimbabwe are part of the Feed the Future initiative. Programs are designed to improve rural living standards and phase out food assistance by helping small scale farmers to improve their productivity, process their crops and market surplus production; spur rural development by improving the competitiveness of key agricultural value chains; promote food security and nutrition; and increase rural incomes. Additionally, the United States will continue to lead a group of donors engaged in policy discussions with the GOZ on resolving the problems created by the chaotic land reform process.
- Funds will support inclusive growth in Zimbabwe by increasing revitalization and stability of the economy to the benefit of those dispossessed and marginalized over the past decade. Programs will create jobs in rural and peri-urban areas by building business and entrepreneurial skills and developing market linkages in small-scale processing, services, and manufacturing sectors.

Food for Peace Title II: Food for Peace Title II resources will support a combination of activities that will meet immediate household food needs, and build household assets to improve food and income security. Programs will work to stabilize access to food through payment in food and cash for work on productive community assets such as community gardens, irrigation schemes, and livestock dip tanks to improve animal health. Nutrition interventions will decrease incidents of stunting through trainings on household and community gardens and nutrition, and by engaging community health workers. Programs will also engage these households in advanced water and dry-land management through training in conservation agriculture and water harvesting. Training in Farming as a Family Business, improved animal health care through access to extension services, and assistance for small-scale producers to find markets will increase sales from agriculture.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Agriculture-related studies and assessments include an assessment of Market Mechanisms to Achieve Food Security, a Gender Analysis and Assessment for Feed the Future programming, a Demand and Supply Study of Value Chain Finance focused on sectors that have the potential to positively impact the smallholder farmer, and an evaluation of a Livelihood Grants program.

Health focused activities include a review of the PEPFAR program in Zimbabwe and a midterm review of the HIV/AIDS prevention of mother-to-child transmission program and annual assessments 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. U.S. assistance supported Zimbabwe's 2010/11 Demographic and Health Survey, the results of which are expected early in 2012 and will provide valuable information on progress toward health sector goals.

Performance monitoring of democracy activities showed the impact of U.S. support to the legislature. Performance information highlighted the first introduction of private members bills in Zimbabwe's history as well as an increase in questioning the executive by oversight committees in Parliament. Another recent evaluation showed both the importance of support for human rights defenders and the impact of human rights assistance to date.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Following the review of the above-mentioned assessments and evaluations, lessons learned and best practices are being used to improve program outcomes. For example, results show that the agriculture and rural development sectors are the most appropriate areas for intervention to achieve stability and inclusive growth. The United States is refining programming focused on ways to sustainably increase rural incomes and achieve food security, even in areas where traditional crop production is not viable. Further, performance information reveals that poor economic policies and the lack of reliable data to inform programming decisions undermines all U.S. activities, and reinforces the need for assistance to the GOZ for evidence-based macroeconomic policy development.

An assessment of the results achieved to date under a local governance service delivery program resulted in the decision to stop working in this subsector. Similarly, given performance information verifying the increased capacity of Zimbabwean civil society partners, more resources will be programmed through direct grants to these partners in FY 2013. Monitoring of progress made in increasing the effectiveness of committees in the legislature, led to a determination to focus and concentrate legislative assistance on key committees to build on achievements to date.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Across the portfolio, efforts achieved significant impact in FY 2011, despite a difficult operating environment. Because of this success, FY 2013 funding is targeted to continue the highest priority programs, with the expectation of realizing a significant impact in each program area. Democracy, human rights, and governance funding will help enhance Zimbabwe's system of checks and balances. Human rights defenders will remain protected and empowered. Targeted parliamentary committees will more consistently exercise their oversight function. Civil society will receive support to serve its watchdog function, publish accurate performance information, and continue to lobby for critical democratic reforms. Health funding will help revive a recovering health care system and reduce 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

U.S. assistance to the African Union (AU) focuses on supporting the AU's diplomatic and non-military approaches to advocacy and lobbying, policy harmonization and coordination, strategic communication for political engagement, and resource mobilization and partnership. By building the capacity of the AU the U.S. Mission to the African Union (USAU) program aims to accelerate the transition of the AU to a continental and inter-regional pacesetter. The AU's mission is to be an efficient and value-adding institution driving the African integration and development process in close collaboration with African Union Member States, the Regional Economic Communities (REC), and African citizens. The development of the AU's public diplomacy tools and strategic communication abilities can drive reform across African countries and help prevent, manage, and resolve conflict and accelerate investment throughout the continent. FY 2013 U.S. resources will 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	760	760	900	140
Economic Support Fund	760	760	900	140

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>African Union</b>	760	760	900	140
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	760	760	900	140
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	760	760	900	140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	760	760	900	140

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>African Union</b>	760	760	900	140
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	760	760	900	140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	760	760	900	140
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	400	200	200	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	100	100	-

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

USAU is committed to supporting the AU's strategic pillars: Peace and Security; Development, Integration, and Cooperation; Shared Values (Democracy and Governance); and Institution and Capacity Building. The AU's long-term goal of building capacity to promote free, fair, and transparent elections and effective, equitable, transparent, and accountable governance of the AU itself, RECs, member states, the private sector, and civil society will remain a core focus of U.S. assistance.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Given the AU's commitment to principles of democratic and sound governance, peace and security, and sustainable development, the U.S. Government has an interest in supporting the AU's efforts to play a meaningful, positive role, and strengthening its capacity to do so. FY 2013 assistance will strengthen the AU's capacity to assist African member states, RECs, and African citizens in improving institutions that drive the African regional integration and development process, with an emphasis on processes related to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Specific activities will contribute to promoting stable societies through investments in youth as well as science and technology, fostering democratic and transparent elections, building inclusive governing institutions, and improving the effectiveness of civil society and private sector engagement. These efforts will ensure broad participation, good governance, and the development of democratic cultures and practices, which will help create political environments that attract investment and encourage economic development across Africa.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A review of U.S. assistance to the AU's Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit (DEAU) 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. An FY 2012 assessment of the African Union Commission (AUC) internal financial, procurement, management and personnel systems helped identify capacity building needs of the AUC and appropriate ways to provide assistance. To complement the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) reviews, financial and performance assessments of multiple donors have been used by USAID and the AU to inform programming modalities and sequencing of assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Government and the AU were able to draw important conclusions and focus on targeted actions drawing on the assessments and monitoring and evaluation efforts noted above. Based on the identified gaps and needs, 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 upcoming elections. Funding will also support activities that promote the implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance that, when entered into force, will provide adopting countries a legally binding framework for democratic and economic governance, including free and fair elections. This will help ensure that ratifying states' laws, regulations and policies are aligned with the Charter provisions.

For the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance, monitoring of planned support by other partners and the evolving ratification process led to the re-focusing of planned U.S. Government assistance on support to implementation of the Charter by governments to complement other partners' support for private sector and civil society engagement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. assistance for the AU is aligned to leverage past results to help the progress of African integration. Priorities for FY 2013 funding will focus on expanding support for departments of the AUC that have departmental strategic plans in place. Evidence to date indicates that these characteristics are most likely to enable achievement of results.



## State Africa Regional (AF)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau for African Affairs (AF) uses regional resources primarily to implement programs that cross geographic boundaries and address regional issues, typically in African countries that do not receive bilateral assistance. State Africa Regional programs promote peace and security, good governance and democracy, and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. These regional resources support projects that demonstrate the U.S. Government's strong commitment to key foreign policy priorities such as regional security, combating terrorism, and promoting the empowerment of women in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	57,517	80,400	79,315	-1,085
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	10,000	-	-10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	57,517	70,400	79,315	8,915
Economic Support Fund	16,089	20,000	18,400	-1,600
Foreign Military Financing	3,635	2,000	3,400	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,933	22,350	17,500	-4,850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,900	16,900	18,015	1,115
Peacekeeping Operations	15,960	9,150	22,000	12,850

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Africa Regional (AF)</b>	57,517	80,400	79,315	-1,085
<b>Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS)</b>	6,000	7,150	9,000	1,850
Peacekeeping Operations	6,000	7,150	9,000	1,850
<b>Africa Maritime Security</b>	3,635	4,000	4,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,635	2,000	2,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	-	2,000	2,000	-
<b>Africa Military Education Program</b>	-	-	1,000	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT)</b>	20,299	21,800	22,523	723
Economic Support Fund	2,039	2,000	2,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,000	2,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,300	7,800	8,523	723
Peacekeeping Operations	9,960	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Horn Of Africa /Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>-30</b>
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	270	-30
<b>Safe Skies for Africa</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Trafficking in People (TIP)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-150</b>
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	900	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	-	-50
<b>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>15,222</b>	<b>-1,078</b>
Economic Support Fund	3,500	4,000	3,500	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,500	2,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,300	8,800	9,222	422
<b>West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI)</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-3,800</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,433	16,800	13,000	-3,800
<b>Africa Regional Democracy Fund</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	4,300	4,300	4,300	-
<b>Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	-	1,300	1,300	-
<b>Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	2,750	2,750	2,750	-
<b>Conflict Minerals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Support Fund	-	650	650	-
<b>Kimberley Process</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>Africa Regional Counter Terrorism (ARCT)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,400	1,400

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Africa Regional (AF)	57,517	80,400	79,315	-1,085
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>48,899</b>	<b>61,750</b>	<b>62,965</b>	<b>1,215</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>-600</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,539	6,500	6,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	825	825	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,000	900	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825	825	825	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,635	2,000	3,400	1,400
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-3,550</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,715	14,500	11,000	-3,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	50	-	-50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>18,015</b>	<b>1,115</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,600	16,600	17,745	1,145
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	270	-30
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>15,960</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>2,850</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,960	19,150	22,000	2,850
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,300	1,300	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	1,600	1,870	270
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	2,700	2,430	-270
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,218	7,800	6,500	-1,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	3,650	2,650	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Africa Regional (AF)</b>	<b>57,517</b>	<b>80,400</b>	<b>79,315</b>	<b>-1,085</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>48,899</b>	<b>61,750</b>	<b>62,965</b>	<b>1,215</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,139	23,100	23,745	645
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	270	-30

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,135	36,475	37,225	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,050	900	-150
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825	825	825	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,218	9,100	7,800	-1,300
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	1,600	1,870	270
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	2,700	2,430	-270
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>-</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	3,650	2,650	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>-1,630</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,680	1,050	-1,630

## Peace and Security

Given the high levels of state fragility, conflict, and transnational issues across the continent, the promotion of peace and security remains a high priority in sub-Saharan Africa. 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 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). TSCTP focuses on increasing individual country and regional capacity to address counterterrorism threats in the Sahel region. PREACT is a multi-disciplinary program in East Africa focused on building the counterterrorism capacity of member countries. Other targeted regional peace and security efforts include the Safe Skies for Africa (SSFA) program, the new Africa Regional Counterterrorism (ARCT) program, the Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI), the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI), the Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) program, the Women, Peace, and Security-Africa Initiative (WPS-AF) (formerly, the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative), and the new Africa Military Education Program (AMEP).

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Resources will continue to support cross-border peace and security efforts through the TSCTP, PREACT, SSFA program, and WPS-AF Initiative; and through activities to address human trafficking problems.

- TSCTP and PREACT programs focus on activities that provide mainstream alternatives to violent extremist influence and messaging, increase educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth, and increase economic and social links between responsible government authorities and isolated communities.
- Resources for SSFA will promote sustainable improvement of aviation safety and security in the region, which helps combat terrorism, narcotics trafficking, trafficking-in-persons, and smuggling, and thereby improving the safety and security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad.

- Targeted program resources will also be used to address the serious trafficking-in-persons problem in sub-Saharan Africa that includes involuntary domestic servitude, forced child labor, sex trafficking and prostitution, child sex tourism, and child soldiering.
- The WPS–AF Initiative, under the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, will accelerate support for women as key enablers of peace and stability in countries affected by conflict. Activities fall under four pillars: Participation, Protection, Relief and Recovery, and Prevention. Assistance will promote women’s participation in peace processes and their representation in formal and informal decision-making bodies, and will help mainstream gender perspectives into all conflict prevention activities toward the development of effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and institutions to prevent violence.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will support the AMSI and the new ARCT program. Assistance through the AMSI will be used to respond to challenges posed by terrorists, pirates, and other illicit maritime activities by providing equipment, spare parts, and equipment training to select African countries to increase their capacity to protect the region from illicit fishing, oil bunkering, and illegal trafficking of arms and persons. AMSI FMF-funded equipment complements AMSI training requested under the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account below. ARCT FMF funding will also provide equipment, training, and/or advisory support to sustain counter-terrorism support received primarily under the TSCTP program.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Programs will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform efforts, and address transnational crime, including counter-narcotics activities. TSCTP and PRACT 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.

Resources requested for WARSI will be used to enhance the ability of West African states to prevent, deter, and disrupt transnational organized crime, including counter-narcotics activities, so that it does not threaten stability, good governance, or public health in the region, and to partner effectively with the U.S. Government to protect U.S. national interests.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Requested resources will support regional counterterrorism programs and efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction. TSCTP and PRACT programming will focus on specialized courses on enhanced crisis response, explosives countermeasures, antiterrorism crime scene investigations, and dignitary protection; improving law enforcement leaders’ crisis management skills and awareness of counterterrorism policies and procedures; and enhanced land, maritime, and air border-security management. Resources will also be used to develop and strengthen African TSCTP and PRACT host-nation capacities to track and deter terrorist travel across borders, in order to deny terrorists the tools needed for long-term survival, leadership sustainment, and safe havens for training and operational planning. Finally, requested funds will be used to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and strengthen border controls.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): Requested resources will support stabilization operations and security-sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border management control, reform, and operations under the auspices of four regional programs: PRACT, ACSBS, AMSI, and AMEP.

PKO will fund the military component of PRACT for bilateral training and equipping activities with partner nations to enhance their counterterrorism capabilities. Training will focus on logistics, infantry, border security, military intelligence, and communications and will support activities that foster cooperation among PRACT partner countries. Funding will provide equipment such as vehicles,

communications, and individual equipment, and may also support modest refurbishment of facilities and advisory support.

ACSBS PKO resources will augment existing regional efforts to respond to conflicts and instability in several parts of a still fragile continent, such as in the Great Lakes region in Central Africa (including against rebel groups like the Lord's Resistance Army), the Mano River region in West Africa, the Horn of Africa, 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, and equipment procurement. Resources will also be used to continue support for defense sector reform and confidence-building activities between former belligerents.

PKO funds requested for AMSI will support the training component of U.S. Africa Command's Africa Partnership Station and Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Programs. AMSI is an example of the Department of State and the Department of Defense (DOD) leveraging each other's capabilities, funds, and authorities to implement foreign assistance programs. While DOD funds will support the movement of ships and some personnel, AMSI resources will support training activities with foreign militaries and coast guards. In addition, sustained engagement may also include institutional capacity building, support for maritime security centers of excellence, and individually-tailored programs for a given country.

PKO resources for the new Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) will enhance the capacity of African military training and education institutions. Activities will include: planning support for the development of African indigenous professional military education institutions; curriculum development; and critical communications and infrastructure support. Program resources will also support the fielding of subject matter experts to work in African officer training institutions, staff colleges, and war colleges. AMEP PKO funds will complement International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs, which train individual military personnel, primarily in the United States.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law is the U.S. Government's highest foreign policy priority in sub-Saharan Africa. Assistance through the Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF) will support democracy and governance activities in African countries that do not typically receive bilateral assistance for programs included under the Governing Justly and Democratically foreign assistance objective. Resources will enhance democracy strengthening programs conducted by sub-regional organizations, including the Southern African Development Community and the African Union. Resources will also strengthen anti-piracy initiatives in the region and enhance the ability of West African states to respond to transnational crime threats.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Programs will focus on: 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.

ARDF resources 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. Programs will focus on efforts to support peaceful political competition and negotiation of disputes through a democratic and representative political process and to support accountable, well-governed states that are responsive to their citizens.

The Anti-Piracy Incentive Fund will focus on efforts to strengthen 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 the security sector reform and rule of law component of the WARSI, by promoting the rule of law, strengthening justice systems, and enhancing systematic civil and criminal justice sector performance.

### **Investing in People**

Programs will support key social services for women and girls.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Resources will support activities under WPS-AF pillars of Protection, and Relief and Recovery by promoting equal access to aid distribution mechanisms and services and ensuring services specific to the needs of women and girls are accessible.

### **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, expand private sector competitiveness, and minimize the adverse effects of conflict minerals, including diamonds.

#### Economic Support Funds (ESF):

Requested resources will support the SSFA program that promotes sustainable improvement of aviation safety, security, and air navigation in sub-Saharan Africa as a means of advancing economic development, and combating terrorism, narcotics trafficking, trafficking-in-persons and smuggling. SSFA also encourages economic integration and growth, and facilitates the expansion of aviation links, expanding opportunities for business travel, tourism, and cargo movements.

Assistance through 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. Activities will focus on strengthening land tenure and property rights for alluvial diamond miners in select west and central African countries, and are aimed at improving policies, laws, regulations and practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. These efforts seek 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.

ESF resources will also support a program to assist African countries to address the problems of conflict minerals in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The funds will be used to strengthen and sustain an inter-agency process and promote coordination among international donors.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Africa Regional program 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 compiled by recipient OUs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau for African Affairs carefully considers the performance of programs funded with State Africa Regional resources when formulating programming and budgeting plans. The results, achievements, and challenges of programs funded with State Africa Regional resources inform the development of programming plans and decisions, including the FY 2013 resource request. Assessments of performance and results also form the basis for expansion, reduction, or other adjustments to program activities, in order to maximize program results.

Economic Support Fund resources that support ARDF, Preact, TSCTP, and trafficking-in-persons programs are allocated through competitive processes. As part of the selection process, the Bureau solicits proposals from U.S. Missions and considers past performance and results when choosing specific activities to support to ensure the best use of funds.

Since the Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development (PRADD) project's inception in 2008 through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, PRADD has identified claims, mapped sites leading to the issuance of property rights certificates, and rehabilitated exhausted mining sites for other livelihood purposes. The impact of these interventions is dramatic: reported conflicts over resources have decreased from 142 in 2008 to only four in 2011; legal diamond production in provinces where PRADD operates rose significantly, from 4.1 percent of national diamond production in 2009, to 27.5 percent in 2011; and household incomes in PRADD project areas are five times higher than they were one year ago. Based on the strength of results of the program in the Central African Republic, PRADD expanded to Liberia in FY 2011.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Requested FY 2013 resources will help to reinforce progress made to date addressing key U.S. priorities in Africa. Investments will strengthen efforts to enhance democratic institutions and governance, counterterrorism, peace and security, and economic growth. State Africa Regional resources will also continue to play an important role in supporting Bureau priorities and regional challenges that are most effectively addressed through regional rather than bilateral programs and activities.



## **USAID Africa Regional (AFR)**

### **Foreign Assistance Program Overview**

Sub-Saharan Africa offers a complex mix of opportunities and challenges for U.S. assistance. On one hand, more than a third of the region's 49 countries, including Ghana and Tanzania, have experienced political stability, rapid growth and poverty reduction. Conflict is at the lowest level in decades. Several African countries are thus poised to be among the most efficient users of foreign assistance to help them achieve middle income status. With continued good governance, these gains can be sustained well into the future. On the other hand, a number of key African countries such as Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, are plagued by difficult governance problems and the effects of conflict. In addition, the continent is experiencing rapid change, characterized by, factors such as:

- Challenges in managing mineral wealth;
- High levels of urbanization;
- Sustaining high rates of economic growth;
- Managing natural resources that cross country boundaries;
- Disease and health systems challenges that transcend country borders;
- Rapid population growth;
- Increasing levels of foreign investment;
- Expanding African trade within and beyond Africa;
- The introduction of new bilateral partners including China, India, Brazil and a number of new foundations;
- New and growing stresses from climate change; and
- Non-traditional threats to stability such as violent extremism and narco-trafficking.

Many of these changes will enhance growth and poverty reduction, while others could increase instability. Africa is on the cusp of important changes, and the United States is poised to help the continent seize the opportunities created by them for optimal broad-based economic growth and development. 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 primary goal of the USAID Africa Regional program is to provide overall direction, guidance, and intellectual leadership to shape U.S. assistance programs in Africa, and to strengthen regional capacity to address the challenges facing the continent. The program cuts across African countries and sub-regions, including those countries in which there is no USAID presence on the ground. The program strengthens the capacity of African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms; improves access to quality health and education systems; mitigates the effects of HIV/AIDS; promotes biodiversity conservation and environmental quality; mitigates the effects of climate change; improves food security; and expands trade-led investment and economic growth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	86,971	68,398	77,116	8,718
Development Assistance	68,850	50,566	50,566	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	18,121	17,832	26,550	8,718

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Africa Regional (AFR)</b>	86,971	68,398	77,116	8,718
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,500	2,750	2,325	-425
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,500	2,750	2,325	-425
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	325	750	425
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,750	2,425	1,575	-850
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,000	4,750	4,750	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,000	4,750	4,750	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,400	2,250	2,250	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,100	2,000	2,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,210	34,412	38,430	4,018
<b>Development Assistance</b>	37,089	16,580	11,880	-4,700
3.1 Health	4,080	4,080	4,880	800
3.2 Education	31,009	10,500	7,000	-3,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	18,121	17,832	26,550	8,718
3.1 Health	18,121	17,832	26,550	8,718
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	24,261	26,486	31,611	5,125
<b>Development Assistance</b>	24,261	26,486	31,611	5,125
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	3,706	6,961	3,255
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,500	3,500	-
4.4 Infrastructure	5,700	5,000	7,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,561	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	11,280	10,150	-1,130

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Africa Regional (AFR)</b>	<b>86,971</b>	<b>68,398</b>	<b>77,116</b>	<b>8,718</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>-425</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	325	750	425
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,750	2,425	1,575	-850
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,400	2,250	2,250	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,100	2,000	2,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>55,210</b>	<b>34,412</b>	<b>38,430</b>	<b>4,018</b>
3.1 Health	22,201	21,912	31,430	9,518
3.2 Education	31,009	10,500	7,000	-3,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>24,261</b>	<b>26,486</b>	<b>31,611</b>	<b>5,125</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	3,706	6,961	3,255
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,500	3,500	-
4.4 Infrastructure	5,700	5,000	7,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,561	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	11,280	10,150	-1,130
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>16,435</b>	<b>16,835</b>	<b>14,275</b>	<b>-2,560</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,768	1,605	1,300	-305
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,667	15,230	12,975	-2,255

### Peace and Security

The USAID Africa Regional program addresses a complex range of problems that undermines stability across the continent, with a focus on cross-border and trans-regional issues. For example, USAID is the interagency lead for the development components of counterterrorism activities from the Sahel to the Horn of Africa.

Development Assistance: The program coordinates with the Departments of State and Defense to explore how development assistance can help combat the growing impact of narcotics trafficking in the region. USAID Africa Regional also coordinates assistance on the continent to identify the causes of cross-border conflict and develop programs to mitigate and manage these conflicts. USAID Africa Regional program staff likewise provide technical guidance and support to missions for strategy development, analysis and activity design and implementation, and policy and program coordination among USAID, other U.S. government agencies, and the international donor community.

- Resources will support programs that address evolving, cross-border threats to security across the continent. Counter-extremism programs will fight extremist exploitation, reduce terrorist recruiting of targeted populations, and reduce the enabling environment for terrorists to operate.
- Funds will also support analysis and programming to build the capacity of African partners to prevent and manage conflict and promote stability, with a focus on cross-border and sub-regional peace building efforts. U.S. assistance will support continued analytic work and programming to address the social, economic, stability and governance related causes and consequences of drug trafficking.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Poor governance is a source of instability and one of the principal obstacles to Africa's development.

Development Assistance: U.S. assistance will promote good governance reforms, build the capacity of African civil society networks, and support research on democracy and governance trends in the region as a means of strengthening regional voices and institutions that hold leaders accountable and improve the conditions for poverty reduction and economic development.

- Funds will support a new generation of leaders in government and civil society who seek to end the legacy of corruption and poor governance that has prevented much of the continent from advancing to middle-income status.
- Resources will reinforce these human-scale investments by providing small grants to African civil society and human rights organizations to build organizational capacity, and thereby help networks of African civic activists become effective advocates for reform. Funds will also continue to support monitoring, evaluation, and learning tools that track democracy and governance trends in various African countries, through public opinion surveys and comparative studies on the operational context and capacity of civil society and the media.

### **Investing in People**

Development throughout Africa is impeded by the world's highest rates of death and disease, especially among women and children. High fertility and rapidly growing population rates add to the challenge of providing basic services. Education is fundamental to a country's economic development, political and social transformation and stability, and is key to promoting and sustaining social changes in human and institutional capacity; especially among marginalized populations, girls, and youth. During FY 2013, 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 also 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP): The USAID Africa Regional program will continue to focus on supporting the principles of the Global Health Initiative by accelerating ongoing efforts to foster smart program integration, assure programs are woman-girl centered, and increase the likelihood that gains in health are sustained 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 advance the priority given to those approaches in the Africa health agenda. The Africa Regional program will continue to support and work with African regional institutions toward this end, most notably, the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization and the African Union. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages to President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): USAID Africa Regional will receive funding to support the goals of PEPFAR. The USAID Africa Regional program will place an emphasis on supporting regional institutions to provide leadership and financing for national HIV/AIDS programs. The program will pay special attention to the Global Plan to Virtually Eliminate Mother to Child Transmission and Keep Mothers Alive program. In close coordination with the USAID's Office of HIV/AIDS, USAID Africa Regional staff work to ensure appropriate funding levels and policy decisions that will affect the African HIV/AIDS portfolios which are determined by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator which is responsible for implementing PEPFAR. 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): To reverse the growing spread of tuberculosis in Africa, the USAID Africa Regional program will continue to improve treatment using the Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) short course, and develop the capacity of African 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. Efforts will continue to help countries develop systems for a rapid uptake of new diagnostic tools to measure and address the presence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis.
- Malaria: The USAID Africa Regional program will continue to support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) to build on its remarkable success to date in reducing the burden of malaria in at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, the program will support PMI efforts to promote adoption of community approaches to malaria treatment; strengthen commodities management capacity; build regional institutional malaria surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation capacity; and train host country national partners in strategic information management.
- Maternal and Child Health: Building on ongoing efforts to accelerate access to quality maternity care and to roll out essential newborn care, including resuscitation, the USAID Africa Regional program will focus on identifying best practices and assisting African countries to apply those best practices. Similarly, the program will focus on emerging evidence-based practices to address the very high rates of maternal mortality in Africa, including the active management of the third stage of labor and the management of pre-eclampsia/eclampsia. In the context of the Global Health Initiative, the program will not only continue to support increased coverage of proven interventions such as immunization and diarrheal disease control, but it will also promote innovative health service delivery approaches such as integrated community management of childhood illness, including diagnosis and treatment at the community level of pneumonia, malaria and diarrhea. Improving the quantity and quality of in-service midwife training will also be a focus, to address the critical gap of this cadre of health worker in most African countries. In response to the reappearance of polio cases in many African countries, the program will continue to strengthen the ability of countries to detect new cases and mount a swift and effective response. This will be done within the broader context of strengthening the integrated disease surveillance and response programs that exist throughout Africa. Finally, emphasis will be placed on further developing and supporting the underlying health systems (financing, labor, and logistics) required to plan, implement, evaluate and sustain disease prevention and treatment programs.
- Family Planning: The USAID Africa Regional program will continue to work in 20 African countries to expand access at the community level to established and innovative high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The program will address issues related to scaling-up effective approaches to community level programs; integrating family planning with other services; contraceptive security; and the expansion of the role of the private sector.

- **Health Systems Strengthening:** Given the Global Health Initiative's priority on health systems strengthening, the USAID Africa Regional program will continue to document, disseminate and strengthen innovative health financing approaches in Africa, 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, and identifying and sharing best practices regarding community health workers, including costs and performance.

#### Development Assistance:

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Assistance directly supports the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 to meet the Millennium Development Goals of providing affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation, and to promote good hygiene practices. Programs actively seek ways to mobilize and efficiently use the resources of the full range of partners in the sector, including the private sector, the financial sector and other development partners. These activities include strong programs for capacity building and knowledge-sharing which help to root reforms in a way that can ensure sustainability.
- **Basic Education:** Resources provide ongoing technical support, guidance, and leadership to over 20 missions in strategy development, program design, performance monitoring, and oversight at the country level in order to successfully achieve the goals of the USAID Education Strategy. The education strategy is premised on the development hypothesis that education is both foundational to human development and critically linked to broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. The three global goals to be accomplished under the strategy by 2015 are 1) Improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; 2) Improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills to support country development goals; and 3) Increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic growth is central to reducing poverty and generating the resources needed for providing key economic and social services. In Africa, increasing agricultural production and productivity, building resilience to climatic shocks, and linking producers to markets are central to accelerating poverty-reducing growth. Agriculture provides employment for 65 percent of Africans and comprises between 30 percent and 40 percent of the continent's gross domestic product. Sustained agricultural growth, 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 both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world. Resources will support the Administration's Global Climate Change and Feed the Future Initiatives, as well as programs that support the Horn of Africa response, biodiversity, natural resources management, and the environment to promote sustainable regional food security, economic development, and climate change agendas.

Development Assistance: Agricultural assistance will create an enabling environment for agricultural and private investment, improve productivity, build resilience, and connect farmers to markets. The program will also help to build the capacity of African institutions to conduct economic research, analysis and knowledge sharing.

- Resources will support work with African and international private companies, local and international non-governmental organizations, farmer organizations, and national and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to build resilience to climatic shocks and increase agricultural productivity and production through coordination with development partners and capacity building of local and regional institutions. Regional trade in food staples will be increased through improvements to food staple market structures and to the operation of key trade and transport corridors. Sound market-based principles will be promoted to ensure that staple food systems are working effectively.
- Economic growth funding will support regional trade development that complements 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. 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. In support of USAID Forward, infrastructure programs will include funding to enable the Africa Bureau to work with other donors, global service providers and central bankers to advance the potential of mobile banking.
- Assistance will also continue to support forestry and biodiversity conservation research, analysis and technical assistance via the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support program. Working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and other conservation partners, the program will provide analysis, capacity building and technical support to reduce biodiversity impacts from agriculture, extractive industries, and climate change and address natural resource governance issues to equitably manage conflicts, equip USAID field missions and African partners with understanding of experience gained, and facilitate dialogue on the future of biodiversity in Africa.
- The climate change program will focus both on reducing vulnerability to climate change and on encouraging low-carbon economic growth through investments in clean energy and improved land management. 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 in development programs such as the Feed the Future initiative. In addition, climate change programs will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by helping overcome market barriers to increased private sector investment in clean energy and enhancing planning capacity for low emissions development, including land management as well as access to clean energy.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Africa Regional Program conducts an annual portfolio review of all activities, focusing on performance results, financial management, and evaluation findings. A mid-term evaluation of the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) American Educators for Africa (AEFA) program was conducted in FY 2011. AEFA provides experienced volunteer teachers to several African countries to improve teacher performance. The evaluation found that the American Volunteer Educators were having a positive impact on producing educational innovations in new course offerings, teacher training and policy/management interventions that enhanced basic education quality. However, many of these contributions were ad hoc and not institutionalized, although they were related to meeting specific host institutional needs. Nevertheless, IFESH is on target to meet or exceed most of the revised targets improving performance to produce sustainable evidence based on results of the program. The USAID Africa Regional program is working closely with IFESH to address the issues outlined in this evaluation and to ensure they are on track to meet revised targets improving performance to produce sustainable evidence based on results of the program.

A mid-term evaluation of USAID's countering violent extremism (CVE) activities in Niger, Chad and Mali under the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) was completed in FY 2011. The evaluation found that the program is having a modest yet significant impact, particularly on the socio-economic indicators across all countries. The evaluation also informed the next phase of CVE programming under TSCTP in Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso.

Nine impact studies of Initiative to End Hunger in Africa value chain development, trade facilitation, and food and income support activities were completed in FY 2011. The objectives of the impact studies were to quantify the effect of the activities on smallholder income and poverty status; to provide empirical validation or falsification of the causal pathways from intervention to poverty reduction and/or improved child nutritional status; and to learn lessons about what has made the activities most successful in augmenting smallholder income. The results demonstrate that successful activities impact significant numbers of smallholders through increased incomes, reduced poverty, and/or improved livelihood status. Successful projects are cost-effective relative to poverty reduction benchmarks and alternative investments.

The USAID Africa Regional education program is undertaking three evaluations in FY 2012: 1) a mid-term evaluation of the Alfalit International, Inc. literacy program in Angola, Liberia and Mozambique; 2) a final evaluation of the Textbooks and Learning Materials Program being implemented in five African countries; and 3) an evaluation of the C-Change gender-based violence program in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) that ended in FY 2011 facilitated over \$100 million in African Growth and Opportunity Act exports, provided export capacity building assistance to almost 10,000 firms, trained 95,000 Africans in trade capacity building and saved \$79 million in annual trade costs through improved customs clearances. The success of and lessons learned under AGCI informed the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (ACTE) initiative that commits to expand both U.S.-African and intra-African trade. ACTE will intensify and focus the work of the Regional Trade Hubs to improve Africa's participation in world trade by addressing supply-side constraints, including those related to trade facilitation.

An evaluation of the Les Aspin program was completed early in FY 2012. The evaluation's findings, which will inform the design of a new governance and leadership development program, point to a need for more explicit monitoring and evaluation requirements in overseeing the program's performance including improved follow-up with program participants to ensure learning.

The Africa Health project completed an assessment and technical brief related to improving adolescent HIV treatment, care and prevention, and family planning services in Africa. Building on this work, the AIDS Support and Technical Assistance resources project developed an evidence-based technical brief reviewing and synthesizing core programmatic components for youth-friendly care and treatment services at the clinical and community level.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2013, the USAID Africa Regional will focus on overall management and oversight, and implementation of selected regional components of the Global Health, Feed the Future and Global Climate Change initiatives, the Partnership for Growth, and programs in democracy and governance, and education. It is expected that most new project designs will be completed and each initiative will be beginning 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

The United States aims to conserve the unique and globally important biodiversity and vast, largely intact tropical rainforest of the Congo Basin. Rainforest conservation will also mitigate global climate change by reducing deforestation and forest degradation through land-based greenhouse gas emission reductions, improvement of community livelihoods, and building on the substantial U.S. investments made over the past several years. USAID will emphasize an improved policy environment, strengthened national government institutions, civil society organizations, and communities' capacities to manage forest resources and improve natural resources governance in the Congo Basin. These actions will protect Central Africa's biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and enhance the livelihoods of the 100 million inhabitants of the world's second largest tropical rainforest.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
Development Assistance	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Central Africa Regional</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
<b>Development Assistance</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
4.8 Environment	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Central Africa Regional</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
4.8 Environment	21,150	21,000	19,174	-1,826
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,500	2,100	2,300	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,500	2,100	2,300	200

### **Economic Growth**

USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) will promote the sustainable management of natural resources, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and improve livelihoods

for inhabitants of the Congo Basin. Because a low-emissions development pathway in Central Africa will depend on rational natural resource management and conservation, the U.S. program will help the six targeted Central African countries to create a foundation for future development while protecting the world's second largest rainforest and its globally important biodiversity. The program will place an increased emphasis on building the human and institutional capacity of key resource management institutions and strengthen the enabling policy and legal framework for sustainable natural resource management.

Development Assistance: U.S. assistance will build on the extensive and important CARPE achievements in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation of previous years. On-the-ground conservation activities focus on bilateral and regional efforts in 12 large bio-diverse tropical forest landscapes in six countries: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo. Activities will support strengthened national policies and regional policy harmonization for transparent and effective natural resource management and improved forest governance. Most of these targeted landscapes extend across two or more countries, which require unprecedented consultation and cooperation among national governments, thereby fostering regional collaboration. U.S. assistance will improve forest and biodiversity governance by increasing information for management decision-making as well as improving policy through advocacy. Highly participatory and science-based technologies such as monitoring deforestation trends using satellites and monitoring biodiversity will be deployed. National and local governments will receive assistance to support the legal compliance of industrial and artisanal logging, natural resource policy reform, civil society policy advocacy, participatory community resource management, local benefit sharing of forest resources, and the regional harmonization of natural resource policies. Funding will support the U.S. regional policy objectives under the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and U.S. objectives of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and tropical forest management.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID/Central Africa Regional Mission (USAID/CAR) implements rigorous performance management which includes a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system based on a multi-year Performance Management Plan (PMP). USAID/CAR conducts annual data quality assessments against pre-determined targets, and then allocates its budget among up to 20 distinct activities according to performance. An annual portfolio review covering activity performance and pipeline analysis was undertaken in November 2011. An external evaluation of CARPE Phase II was completed in FY 2011 which validated the technical strategy and approach, assessed program performance, and made technical and management recommendations for the third phase of CARPE. The third phase begins in FY 2012 with its design informed by the Phase II final evaluation, U.S. policies on climate change and biodiversity conservation, and the priorities expressed by regional governments through the Central Africa Forests Commission's Convergence Plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in 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, which brought diverse stakeholders together to develop a common vision for their forests 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 six million hectares in 2011 from zero in 2008. In addition, USAID has been exceptionally successful in fostering international agreements among Central African states on the collaborative management of trans-boundary landscapes and protected areas. Progress on

community-based natural resource management has been constrained because of inadequate legal frameworks, so a greater effort will be mounted during Phase III of CARPE to reform land and resource ownership policies and to align these with national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies and action plans and low emission development strategies (LEDS). USAID has also contributed to a wide range of policy and regulatory reforms which have been informed by a whole new collection of environmental information on the forests and their biodiversity from USAID-funded on-the-ground surveys, remote-sensing-based forest cover change monitoring systems, and standardized biodiversity population monitoring, all published in the biennial State of the Forest Report. Human capacity-building efforts have trained over 50,000 men and women in conservation-related subjects. In FY 2011, USAID approved a Regional Development Cooperation Strategy through FY 2020 for a new CARPE III. Phase III will “institutionalize” biodiversity and forest conservation in the six heavily forested Central African countries. CARPE III will also support forest monitoring and modeling related to climate change, as well as the necessary enabling environment to promote the equitable allocation of anticipated future forest carbon revenue that respects the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: According to the 2011 CARPE II evaluation, the performance of CARPE has been particularly strong in fostering a large, landscape approach to conservation and forest management. The paradigm and approach to conservation has been implemented at a very large scale across roughly 60 million hectares of tropical rainforest, an area larger than the state of Texas. In addition to consolidating the achievements in long-term resource management and biodiversity conservation, FY 2013 funds will substantially expand climate change mitigation activities through national and sub-national processes and programs and complementary regional engagement. The policy and regulatory environment for NRM and global climate change will improve as countries develop their national strategies and action plans for REDD+ and LEDS. By the end of FY 2013, CARPE’s goal is to ensure that roughly 70 million hectares of tropical forests will be under improved management; deforestation mapping of the entire Congo Basin forest through remote sensing technologies will be completed and updated annually; all logging concessions will be monitored for legal compliance; and thousands more Central Africans will be trained in a wide variety of subjects related to NRM, biodiversity conservation, governance, and climate change. CARPE has a solid record of performance which includes the local monitoring of forest carbon stocks and early detection of trends in land use change related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. This investment has been leveraged several times over through contributions from other bilateral and multilateral donors, national governments, and the private sector.

## USAID East Africa Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The East and Central Africa (ECA) region encompasses the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes. This sub-region has seen progress in recent years, along with tremendous challenges caused by food insecurity, economic crisis, lack of quality health services, conflict, and corruption. U.S. assistance to the ECA region will facilitate African-led regional approaches and solutions in the areas of private sector development, health, economic growth, and democratic peace and security. Programs in FY 2013 will continue to expand trade and economic opportunities, improve the health status of vulnerable people, mitigate cross-border conflicts, and reduce opportunities for cross border corruption. U.S. will also focus on meeting the goals of three Presidential initiatives: Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future (FTF), and Global Climate Change (GCC).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	56,773	66,100	55,442	-10,658
Development Assistance	47,449	45,500	45,150	-350
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	-	-10,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	692	-108
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,524	9,800	9,600	-200

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID East Africa Regional</b>	56,773	66,100	55,442	-10,658
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,350	10,000	4,300	-5,700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,350	-	4,300	4,300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,350	-	4,300	4,300
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	10,000	-	-10,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	650	-	700	700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	650	-	700	700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	700	700
2.2 Good Governance	650	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	11,324	12,600	10,292	-2,308
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	800	800	692	-108

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	800	800	692	-108
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>-200</b>
3.1 Health	8,524	9,800	9,600	-200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>40,449</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>40,150</b>	<b>-3,350</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>40,449</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>40,150</b>	<b>-3,350</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,365	11,200	11,550	350
4.3 Financial Sector	2,033	1,600	1,600	-
4.4 Infrastructure	3,051	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,700	7,000	-3,700

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID East Africa Regional</b>	<b>56,773</b>	<b>66,100</b>	<b>55,442</b>	<b>-10,658</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-5,700</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	10,000	-	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,350	-	4,300	4,300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	700	700
2.2 Good Governance	650	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,324</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>10,292</b>	<b>-2,308</b>
3.1 Health	11,324	12,600	10,292	-2,308
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>40,449</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>40,150</b>	<b>-3,350</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,365	11,200	11,550	350
4.3 Financial Sector	2,033	1,600	1,600	-
4.4 Infrastructure	3,051	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,700	7,000	-3,700
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,066</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>2,564</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,770	290	1,604	1,314
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,296	5,458	6,708	1,250

### Peace and Security

The ECA region continues to confront sources of insecurity. The Great Lakes region is on a path of fragile post-conflict recovery with stability in Rwanda and Burundi, as well as continued progress in northern Uganda. However, seriously flawed 2011 elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), increased violence in Burundi due to political tensions, and endemic violence and insecurity in eastern DRC

fed, in part, by conflict mineral profits, make it clear that peace is not consolidated. In the Horn of Africa, newly independent South Sudan is plagued by internal tribal conflict, while multiple separation issues between South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan, including the fate of Abyei, remain unaddressed. Political instability within the Republic of Sudan has increased with fighting between the government and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and popular protests sparked by an economic downturn. In Somalia, the Transitional Federal Government, African Union Mission in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya continue to fight against al Shabaab. Political tension in Kenya is rising during the lead up to its 2012 elections, which will directly elect governors for the first time to serve in the newly created counties. Pastoralist conflict in the Horn – both internal and cross-border – has intensified with the emergence of commercial cattle theft. Regional economic communities, national governments, and civil society are actively engaged in mitigating these conflict and instability issues. Early warning and response systems continue to expand and mature, with an emphasis on improving the effectiveness of response and prevention. New regional mechanisms to coordinate and improve cooperation in fighting organized crime are being established. Local-level 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 2013 resources will be used to increase the impact of regional conflict mitigation and stability activities. U.S. assistance will provide local capacity building and technical assistance on addressing complex conflict issues to civil society, local governments, and regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism in the Horn of Africa and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region efforts in the Great Lakes. Programs will also facilitate linkages among regional bodies, national governments, 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, hotly contested elections with the ever-present risk of political violence, and poor performing judicial and security sectors. ECA regional institutions are increasingly attentive to the importance of promoting and encouraging democratic reform and improved governance in order to advance economic integration and address cross-border security.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013 U.S. efforts will focus on cross-country learning to enable best practices and innovations from leading ECA countries to be applied in other countries in the region. DA resources will provide technical assistance and institutional capacity building to regional bodies, such as the East African Community (EAC), to develop and implement regional programs that address issues such as, strengthening the protection of human rights, reducing corruption and improving transparency, and respecting the rule of law.

### **Investing in People**

Despite huge investments in health by countries in the region, the countries of East and Central Africa face daunting challenges, including high rates of malnutrition and maternal and child 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 wellbeing and development of the region's populations.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will continue to identify and capitalize on unique opportunities to address the critical HIV/AIDS, TB, maternal and child health, and family planning needs of vulnerable and marginalized populations. This will be done in partnership with

regional African organizations, along the region's transport corridors and in selected underserved locations in the region. Coordinating closely with bilateral missions, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen African leadership in the advocacy and harmonization of policies that improve access to health information and services. U.S. resources will also support the development of state of the art tools and training to facilitate rapid diffusion of transformational innovations that build on lessons learned and maximize sustainable results. In addition, U.S. assistance will support health systems strengthening activities to help make long-lasting improvements in the quality of health care in the region.

- **Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-GHCS State and USAID:** The United States intends to increase country ownership by shifting activities to African regional organizations and building their capacity to implement activities among high risk mobile populations on the region's transport corridors. Intergovernmental entities and private sector actors will be engaged to address the needs of populations impacted by increased cross border trade in the region. U.S. assistance will support regional African organizations in the use of quality improvement techniques that strengthen retention, linkage and referral systems with a particular focus on the prevention-of- mother-to-child-transmission services.
- **Family Planning:** U.S. assistance will support the implementation of innovative, evidence-based activities that expand access to voluntary family planning services. African regional organizations will be engaged to facilitate coordination and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned in effective and sustainable integration of population, health and environment programs. This will enhance and promote African leadership, maximize efficiencies, and promote the institutionalization of integration for long-term sustainability. Continued support will be given to regional African organizations to develop regional health policies that support voluntary family planning and reproductive health services and to address the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S assistance will support regional activities targeted at helping countries scale-up proven interventions that focus on the immediate postpartum and neonatal periods to improve maternal and newborn health. In addition, activities will integrate essential nutrition interventions in partnership with the regional FTF initiative.
- **Tuberculosis:** U.S. resources will continue to lead the policy dialogue on TB as a re-emerging threat to the continent, especially with the increased prevalence of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB). Support will be given to a regional supranational reference laboratory and a Center of Excellence in managing MDR-TB by strengthening their capacity to provide state of the art services to the region. Regional African partners will continue to be trained on improving the quality of first-line diagnosis and treatment through professional networks in multiple countries.

## **Economic Growth**

Regional economic growth in East Africa is inhibited by a poor business climate, high transportation and energy costs, low agricultural productivity, and an increasingly threatened natural resource base. In five EAC countries alone (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda), more than 80 percent of the population has no access to modern energy services, and agriculture employs over 60 percent of the population. Lack of economic diversity and inadequate institutional capacity suggest that African countries are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change, whose shocks can further impede economic and livelihood advancement as recently demonstrated in the Horn of Africa drought crisis. Through FTF and GCC initiatives, U.S. assistance aims to address these compounding issues by promoting economic growth and climate resilience through regional integration, reducing barriers and the cost of trade, increasing agricultural productivity, and strengthening natural resource management. Through U.S. programming, strategic African partners, such as, the EAC and the Common Market for Eastern and

Southern Africa (COMESA) are engaged to increase the availability of staple foods in integrated regional markets, improve farmer access to regional and global markets, and provide technologies to increase productivity and competitiveness. U.S. funded programming promotes the development and use of clean and renewable energy technologies and implements climate change adaptation activities.

Development Assistance: U.S. assistance for regional activities will complement bilateral programs, effectively leveraging regional stability and growth. Improved harmonized policies and regulations will continue to advance the enabling environment and promote sustainability. Local capacity building to key African-led intergovernmental institutions will continue to advance Africa-led priorities and policies in FY 2013. U.S. funded activities in trade, agriculture, and environment will continue to provide benefits to women, as well as employ mechanisms for mainstreaming gender equality by encouraging African regional partners to empower and improve women's social status, decision making roles, and resource allocation capacities in program and policy interventions. U.S. resources will promote contributions to science, technology, and innovation by building the technical capacity of African regional partners to improve knowledge management, make innovative agricultural technologies available at the farm level and along regional value chains, and translate climate change modeling and prediction expertise into functional decision-making tools for adaptation planning.

- **Agriculture:** As part of the President's FTF initiative, assistance will promote expanded access to regional markets; mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease; and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations. The United States will continue coordinating with African institutions and governments, as well as other development partners, within the framework of the Africa-led Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). Strengthening of regional institutions and the harmonization of health standards for livestock will build regional value chains, as well as the resilience of producers in drought-affected areas in the Horn of Africa. Continued support will be provided to increase trade flows of staple foods in the region, focusing on strategic transit corridors.
- **Trade and Investment:** The United States will work closely with other donors to increase efficiencies along the major trade corridors, streamlining procedures to cut down the time and cost of moving goods across regional borders, and facilitating 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 firms to access regional and international markets.
- **Financial Sector:** U.S. resources will continue to help increase access to finance in support of trade, food security, and competitiveness in the region. U.S. assistance will also help the region's primary economic communities, the 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 support development of regional aggregation and trade models.
- **Environment:** Through the President's GCC initiative, U.S. assistance will strengthen the climate resilience of economic development in East Africa through improved science based technical capacity and policy leadership. In order to integrate climate change, biodiversity conservation, and water sector resources, focus will be placed on the design and implementation of dynamic, long-term information management and planning mechanisms to help African decision-makers prepare for and manage the threats and uncertainties that climate change poses for regional food security, livelihoods, and environmental quality. Clean energy programs will enhance exploitation of renewable energy resources, as well as activities that improve energy efficiency, enhance regional trade in renewable energy technologies, promote the sharing of best practices from the region and abroad, build the capacity of both private investors and public institutions, and improve the enabling environment for clean energy investments.



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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID uses evaluations, performance management plans, data quality assessments, portfolio reviews, pipeline reviews and joint donor/partner working sessions to inform mission-wide understanding of performance results and impact. In FY 2011, external performance evaluations were completed for the Market Linkages Initiative and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA). An internal evaluation was done for the Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (COMPETE) regional trade hub program.

In FY 2012, USAID plans to conduct a performance evaluation of the community-level cross-border peace-building program (PEACE II). In addition, assessments and evaluations of the regional health programs will be conducted in FY 2012. Targeted strategic assessments for capacity building and technical assistance to African regional organizations, in line with the Global Health and FTF Initiatives are also planned in FY 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of the community-level cross-border peace-building program will inform procurement and implementation of a new peace-building program. The assessment of the regional health programs will identify regional priorities and U.S. comparative advantages in advancing key priorities of GHI over the next five years.

Building on the internal evaluation of COMPETE, a new regional trade hub program will begin in FY 2013. Lessons learned from an external performance evaluation of Market Linkages Initiative in 2011 are informing the design and management of regional programs to enhance access to regional markets. The evaluation of ASARECA carried out in close coordination with four other donors focused on improved mechanisms to speed up the regional diffusion of improved technologies and knowledge.

USAID invested in establishing a methodology and baseline for its highest level FTF indicator: “Percent change in the volume and value of intra-regional trade in targeted agricultural commodities.” Continued investment in FY 2013 will provide detailed analysis of trends and factors influencing observed changes in agriculture and climate change, as well as strengthen the capacity of African institutions to improve and harmonize data collection in the region.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Focus and scale of assistance to regional intergovernmental partners is targeted based on past performance, reinforcing institutional comparative advantages and strengthening performance management systems. The planned support to regional conflict mitigation mechanisms in FY 2013 will be an expansion of the complementary approach that has produced the strongest cross-border conflict mitigation gains to date.

Regional technical reviews and discussions have identified the need for an increased focus on information and communication technology in health and the interaction between climate change and population. USAID will be exploring opportunities to work with regional bodies and the private sector in these areas as a means of improving access to services and making substantial contributions to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources.

FY 2013 funding allows USAID to provide regional leadership and harmonization in the FTF and GCC initiatives. USAID is encouraging greater African leadership and direction on regional integration within the EAC and COMESA. The United States will use this unique opportunity to use these Presidential Initiatives to support African-led regional integration agendas and to influence other development partners in the process.

## USAID Southern Africa Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 15 member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are diverse in economic, political, and human development terms, yet they share many challenges and common resources that are most effectively managed through regional cooperation. While there has been significant economic growth in southern Africa, the results have not been felt evenly, and high tariffs and transaction costs still inhibit trade. The number of people living in poverty in the region has grown over the past two decades. More than half of the populations of nine SADC countries live on less than \$1.25 per day. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa have some of the highest levels of income inequality in the world. Compounding the issues surrounding poverty in the region is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The region is the global epicenter of HIV/AIDS, which has a devastating impact on the social, economic, and political stability of the area. The impact of HIV/AIDS will continue to negatively impact all sectors of society and the economy, and will produce a drag effect on gross domestic product growth.

Central to the goal of U.S. assistance is regional integration, which benefits individual countries through synergies in regional approaches and effectively addresses development challenges that are truly regional in nature. Regional integration is achieved through cross-cutting programs that address food security and climate change; the role of migrant populations, regional networks, and health systems in the fight against HIV/AIDS; rule of law and human rights issues that are regional in nature or too politically sensitive to handle on a bilateral level; and quality administrative and support services, technical assistance, and human capacity development that supports operations and greater non-governmental organization (NGO) capacity across the region. Many of these programs will capitalize on the United States' strategic partnership with the Government of South Africa as a regional success and donor nation in its own right.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,130	28,130	27,192	-938
Development Assistance	27,530	24,530	23,700	-830
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	1,492	-108
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	2,000	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Southern Africa Regional</b>	31,130	28,130	27,192	-938
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,900	-	1,130	1,130
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,900	-	1,130	1,130
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,400	-	1,130	1,130
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,130	5,130	5,022	-108

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,530</b>	-
3.1 Health	1,530	1,530	1,530	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>-108</b>
3.1 Health	1,600	1,600	1,492	-108
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>-1,960</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>-1,960</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,600	6,250	6,000	-250
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	9,750	8,040	-1,710

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Southern Africa Regional</b>	<b>31,130</b>	<b>28,130</b>	<b>27,192</b>	<b>-938</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,900</b>	-	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,130</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,400	-	1,130	1,130
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>-108</b>
3.1 Health	5,130	5,130	5,022	-108
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>21,040</b>	<b>-1,960</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,600	6,250	6,000	-250
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	9,750	8,040	-1,710
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>-610</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	194	815	925	110
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,344	3,488	2,768	-720

### 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 compliant parliaments, or harassing political oppositions 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 heavily influenced regarding judgments favorable to the ruling party. In countries like Zambia, 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 Mozambique, while mid-level government officials (many of whom are also ruling party members) are pursued on corruption charges, the most senior officials are rarely prosecuted. 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 legal associations to further judicial independence and impartiality at home.

Funding for rule of law programs will provide technical assistance to judicial actors in the region, encouraging them to facilitate more impartial, independent, and accountable judiciaries, and to NGOs, lawyers, and advocates regarding legal protections for human rights.

### **Investing in People**

With nine out of the 10 countries with the highest HIV-prevalence-rates in the world, southern Africa is the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. 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 in the region and deprive populations' access to safe drinking water. Shared basins represent approximately 70 percent of available surface water in southern Africa.

### Global Health Programs (GHP):

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- Linkages to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP-State and USAID: Resources will provide technical expertise throughout the region to maximize the contributions of PEPFAR programs, and 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, funding will continue building the SADC HIV/AIDS Unit's capacity to address HIV in southern Africa's migrant populations by more effectively implementing their Global Fund grant.

### Development Assistance (DA):

Water Supply and Sanitation: Programs will work in shared river basins that run through Angola, Botswana, and Namibia to ensure that trans-boundary water resource management sustains various needs for the water, including human consumption and use.

### **Economic Growth**

A sustainable model of regional economic growth in southern Africa requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses structural constraints to growth, trade and investment while helping to protect the natural resource base upon which the region's long-term success critically depends. Southern Africa accounts for only one percent of global merchandise trade. While tariffs for intra-regional trade have been brought down significantly, high protective non-tariff barriers to trade, restrictions on foreign investment and high

transaction costs continue to greatly impede regional growth. Given the small size of most domestic markets, increased regional and global trade are essential for economic growth and stability.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance aims to promote sustainable economic growth in targeted areas by increasing agricultural productivity and trade, ensuring sound natural resources management, and addressing the impacts of climate change in multiple technical areas. Programs will address policy barriers to the movement of goods and services across borders, including those related to agriculture; facilitating regional-level research related to agriculture and also climate change; promoting an enabling environment for clean energy and trans-boundary natural resource management; and supporting evidence-based decision making across sectors for improved development outcomes.

- **Trade:** Efforts to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers will be combined with initiatives to address the overall regional economic integration as a path for increasing global competitiveness. These initiatives include improving the trade and investment-enabling environment; facilitating regional and global market access; reducing the time and cost of trading across borders, particularly along targeted corridors and regional transport systems; and addressing customs, non-tariff barriers and human, animal, and plant safety (e.g. sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards), as well as constraints to regional trade caused by variations in regional standards. Assistance in this area supports southern African countries to benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act legislation. Technical assistance, through the Southern Africa Trade Hub and other mechanisms, 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:** Southern Africa has high levels of food insecurity and low levels of agricultural production. 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. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will 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.

Based on careful consultation and design of a new regional Feed the Future Strategy, assistance will support work with African and international companies through public-private partnerships to leverage U.S. resources, NGOs, regional farmer organizations, and regional agricultural research and trade organizations to increase agricultural productivity, production and intra-regional trade. Emphasis will be placed on intra-regional trade in certain corridors to facilitate trade from food surplus to food deficit areas. Agriculture programs will support the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to conduct food, agriculture, and natural resources policy research and analysis; monitor regional agriculture trends and targets under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan; implement regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards and protocols; and improve the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, and inputs.

Programs will increase regional trade in food staples through improvements to food staple market structures and warehousing, inspection and product standard certifications, select key trade and transport corridors, commodity exchanges, farmer organizations, and trade information systems through partnerships with the regional private sector. In addition, programs will promote sound market-based principles to help staple food systems work more effectively.

- **Environment:** The Southern Africa region is highly dependent on its natural resources, including water, biodiversity, soil and energy for its economic development. U.S. assistance programs aim to ensure that natural resources are not overexploited and that healthy ecosystem functions are maintained in the face of climatic change. Programs focus particularly on integrated approaches to the management of priority shared river basins, supporting evidence-based approaches to water resource governance, threat-focused biodiversity conservation measures, and overall climate resiliency. Technical assistance and capacity building support for improved policy, planning and management of water, biodiversity and other critical natural resources at regional and local levels to ensure equitable and lasting economic development while mitigating conflict over scarce resources.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change has the potential to be a major stressor limiting economic growth potential in decades to come. It is likely to exacerbate threats and introduce new complexities for ensuring socially and environmentally sound development. In particular, water resource management will be critical for the long-term advancement of the region. The United States invests in improving regional capacities to understand and address the impacts of climate change within priority river basins and sectors that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Resources support work with communities, government officials, and civil society to develop and implement adaptation strategies and enhance skills that will make resource management more climate-resilient in priority regions. Programs also integrate climate change science and adaptation strategies into its agricultural research and regional extension support.
- **Energy:** Approximately 30 percent of the population, as compared to the world average of 75 percent, has access to electricity. Programs will refocus to take into account clean energy priorities of the region, supporting regional energy bodies, national departments of energy, and the private sector to promote cleaner energy development pathways within the region, with an emphasis on supporting an enabling environment for increased investment in renewable energy. This will include support for energy sector structural reforms, strengthening renewable energy planning capacity, training of regulators, linking renewable energy projects to financing, and fostering deployment of clean energy technologies, projects, and investments across the region.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. assistance programs undergo yearly portfolio reviews to examine program achievements, challenges, and corrective action proposed for follow-up by technical teams.

At the beginning of the Country Operational Plan development process, each 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, cost per target, cost 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The new regional strategy, which focuses on regional economic integration through increased sustainable economic growth, improved rule of law and human rights, and reduced impact of HIV and AIDS, is based on the results of past performance evaluations, assessments, donor coordination and sector analyses.

Drawing from experience and lessons learned of earlier trade work, USAID's trade and investment programs will increase international competitiveness, intra-regional trade, and food security in the SADC region by promoting regional integration through harmonization of policies, facilitating investment, and enhancing the performance of priority regional value chains – aligning U.S. priorities in trade and regional food security.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 resources will continue to support successful work with the private sector, government, and civil society to provide leadership on the national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS. FY 2013 funds will be used to continue technical assistance and training in support of the trade and infrastructure projects, as well as successful institutional capacity building in the environment, health 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 agriculture, trade and investment, environment and climate change, 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 23 countries.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>78,082</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>-5,182</b>
Development Assistance	68,832	64,582	58,500	-6,082
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,085	13,500	14,400	900

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>78,082</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>-5,182</b>
<b>Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
Development Assistance	18,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000
<b>Other</b>	<b>63,917</b>	<b>68,082</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>-3,182</b>
Development Assistance	50,832	54,582	50,500	-4,082
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,085	13,500	14,400	900

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>78,082</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>-5,182</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
Development Assistance	20,000	12,000	8,000	-4,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,518</b>
Development Assistance	2,000	332	6,850	6,518
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,500	2,500



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	332	2,350	2,018
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>19,085</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
3.1 Health	6,000	6,500	5,100	-1,400
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>900</b>
3.1 Health	13,085	13,500	14,400	900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>40,832</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>38,550</b>	<b>-7,200</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>40,832</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>38,550</b>	<b>-7,200</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,632	6,000	5,300	-700
4.3 Financial Sector	700	-	700	700
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	13,500	19,750	12,550	-7,200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID West Africa Regional</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>78,082</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>-5,182</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,518</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,500	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	332	2,350	2,018
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>19,085</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>-500</b>
3.1 Health	19,085	20,000	19,500	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>40,832</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>38,550</b>	<b>-7,200</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,632	6,000	5,300	-700
4.3 Financial Sector	700	-	700	700
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	13,500	19,750	12,550	-7,200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>10,856</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>-3,738</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,821	3,233	2,188	-1,045
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,099	7,623	4,930	-2,693

## **Peace and Security**

The USAID West Africa Regional Mission will continue to support peace and security in West Africa by countering the threat of extremist ideologies and their destabilizing effects through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP). TSCTP 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, USAID will use FY 2013 funds to support and expand new and existing programs in Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania. 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, media development and moderate messaging, community outreach, peace-building, and good governance activities. These will create alternative opportunities and increased participation in legitimate civic and democratic political processes, particularly for youth.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Many countries in West Africa 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 2013 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 develop, 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 prevention of diarrheal illnesses and water-borne disease through evidence-based hygiene behavior change and provision of potable water.

Global Health Programs (GHP) – State and USAID: In FY 2013, USAID will continue to implement a regional health program that emphasizes state-of-the-art, community-based interventions in voluntary family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and maternal and child health. USAID will provide integrated and targeted technical assistance to the West African Health Organization (WAHO) to strengthen its ability to serve as the lead advocate for health data in West Africa. USAID will develop and implement health program activities that will include management and leadership development, marketing and outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and data and knowledge management. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): West Africa will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategies of Cote d'Ivoire and Cameroon and the goals of PEPFAR.
- 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 and Reproductive Health: USAID will continue to help countries forecast their needs for contraceptives and plan for contraceptive security, as well as supply contraceptives to certain countries. USAID will begin implementing a regional family planning program focused on increasing the access and use of voluntary family planning services in urban and peri-urban areas.
- HIV/AIDS: USAID will help West African countries implement supportive policies and programs to provide a minimum package of HIV prevention and care support services to marginalized populations. USAID will also provide targeted technical assistance to countries and regional institutions so they can maximize assistance from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, estimated at around \$2.3 billion in the region.

### **Economic Growth**

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), USAID will improve agricultural productivity, increase regional trade for key staple crops, and build long-term capacity of regional and local organizations to address regional challenges in food security.

Improving food security, promoting trade, and addressing climate change are the principal focus areas under economic growth. 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.

In FY 2013, strengthening the capacities of regional industry associations such as the Africa Cashew Alliance, the Borderless Alliance, and the West African Grains Council will be among the highest priority. USAID will build on its success in developing Africa's cashew industry in other value-added exports including Shea, home décor, apparel, and specialty foods. Moreover, USAID will work with counterparts to address key trade barriers at borders and along the Dakar-Niamey and Ougadougou-Tema corridors that are hindering regional trade. These efforts are expected to improve regional trade competitiveness and enhance food security.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will increase sustainable agricultural productivity, increase regional trade (which includes improving access to markets), and build capacity of regional and local organizations as part of the FTF initiative. Activities will focus on promoting the trade of food staples, as increasing the production and marketing of such products will reduce food prices and increase household incomes. U.S. assistance 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 climate-smart agriculture through partnerships with organizations such as the U.S. Peace Corps. 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 (CORAF).

The U.S. Government is one of the few donors to support exports of manufactured products from West Africa 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 West Africa Trade Hub, firms increased exports from around \$1 million in 2005 to more than \$98 million in 2011. USAID will build on these

results in FY 2013, strengthening linkages between West African and U.S businesses 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 enable export-ready companies to obtain working and investment capital at competitive rates and finding innovative solutions to unlock credit to promote greater exports.

Another key constraint to competitiveness in West Africa is a lack of infrastructure. As businesses continue to struggle with erratic electricity supplies, USAID will provide funding to the regional West Africa Power Pool to attract additional international financing for critical energy production and transmission projects. U.S. assistance activities will also provide funding to document, analyze, and publish information on renewable West African energy sources, principally wind, solar, and hydro, in an effort to increase clean energy usage throughout the region. In addition, efforts will be directed at promoting the capture and transmission of flared natural gas, a by-product of regional oil drilling processes, to eliminate harmful carbon emissions while making available an additional energy source for increased electricity generation.

In FY 2013, U.S. assistance 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 key ecosystems, 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 inform 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; and critical monitoring and assessment of rapidly changing forest and land use/land cover resources across the Sahel and selected multi-country landscapes in West Africa.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

USAID will implement parts of two Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) programs in West Africa: (1) the \$28.8 million education component of the MCC Compact for Burkina Faso, which seeks to increase enrollment at the primary level, for girls in particular, and (2) the remainders of the girls' education and bore hole drilling components of the MCC Threshold Program in Niger, which was started in 2008, shut down in 2009 as a policy response to the Tandja government's extra-constitutional actions, and then restarted in 2011 with the advent of a new civilian-elected government. The Burkina Faso program, launched in July 2009, is a continuation of the successful MCC Threshold Program that USAID also managed there. 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted several evaluations of its West Africa Regional Program in FY 2011. Those evaluations included a performance evaluation of WAHO, covering USAID's assistance over the last eight years; a review of USAID's trade program in West Africa, which included the West Africa Trade Hub, the Agri-business and Trade Promotion project, and the Extended Agri-business and Trade Promotion project; and a final evaluation of USAID's counter-extremism programming in West Africa, the Peace through Development project. In addition, three USAID West Africa regional partner institutions (ECOWAS, CORAF, and CILSS) were assessed in FY 2011 to determine their institutional strengths and weaknesses.

For FY 2012, planned evaluations include a midterm evaluation of The Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries project and an impact evaluation of the Mission's principal health project. The information gleaned from these evaluations will be used to guide program direction and document lessons learned for future programs. Additionally, the Mission is developing more robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which will help overall progress, especially in the achievement of higher level results and support evidenced-based program development. It is expected that these mechanisms will be awarded in FY 2012.

Three of the Mission's sector teams updated their results frameworks and developed other strategic planning tools in FY 2011, as part of an effort to improve strategic planning and monitoring efforts. For instance, the Mission finalized an office-level Results Framework for the Environment Office through collaboration with implementing partners in an interactive Monitoring and Evaluation workshop. The same process will occur for the remaining teams in FY 2012. In line with USAID Forward principles to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, USAID is instituting a performance management system to guide sector teams to improve effectiveness in performance monitoring and management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID West Africa Regional Mission has specific management tools to ensure that performance information is used to inform project management design and strategic direction. Portfolio reviews are conducted semiannually and pipeline analyses are included to identify project-specific financial issues. Findings and follow-up recommendations and actions are part of the review process.

Findings from the WAHO evaluation influenced the decision to continue to support WAHO as a key regional partner and will also guide new strategy planning and organizational capacity activities as part of future activities. It also informed the decision to conduct a financial assessment of WAHO. This assessment determined WAHO's readiness to receive funding under the advance-liquidation system.

Based on the findings of the review of regional partner institutions, USAID decided to continue to support efforts to increase institutional capacity and assist regional organizations in achieving greater impact and more effective leadership roles in support of regional FTF goals and objectives.

Key findings of the extremism program evaluation included the importance and popularity of radio programming, the importance of local level conflict prevention activities, the need for flexible responses to changing circumstances, and a recommendation that the program be refocused toward strengthening community resilience against violent extremist ideologies. These findings directly influenced the design of the new USAID Peace through Development II program, which was awarded in early FY 2012.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Findings from the assessments of three USAID West Africa regional partner institutions have influenced the FY 2013 request. With FY 2013 funds, USAID expects to continue its support to develop short and long-term institutional capacity development plans for these regional organizations to enable them to address priority human resource gaps. This will enable the organizations to target resources for activities that create tangible results in food security and support positive achievements of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program.

USAID's findings from assessments of past performance influenced plans for the use of FY 2013 funding, which is anticipated to contribute to the following achievements:

- 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;
- Increased participation by youth in local community development initiatives in key geographic zones within Sahelian countries at risk for extremism;
- Increased number of clients receiving an integrated package of family planning, child health, and HIV/AIDS services;
- Strengthened advocacy ability of WAHO, enhanced WAHO capacity to harmonize policies at the regional level, and assurance that WAHO remains a leader in health in the West Africa Region.

## **East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview**

### **Foreign Assistance Program Overview**

In November 2011, the President and Secretary of State articulated a strategy to support investment in “America’s Pacific Century.” In order to advance the Administration’s pivot to East Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. Government will maintain a presence in the region as a preeminent trade and investment partner, security guarantor, and example of democracy and good governance. This new strategy for the Asia-Pacific region will guide the Bureau's activities, including reinvigorating already strong relations with treaty allies, building new partnerships with emerging powers in the region, engaging with multilateral institutions, expanding trade and investment, forging a broad-based military presence, and advancing democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The United States will support these priorities in the Asia-Pacific region through strategic investments in bilateral relationships and through the Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, the Global Health Initiative (GHI), and the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF). While the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) 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. In addition, weak health systems coupled with high population density has caused infectious diseases to proliferate. Cambodia is a priority country under the FTF Initiative in order to reduce hunger and increase growth through market-based agricultural development. All Initiative programs will help increase government and civil society capacity to initiate, implement, and sustain systemic reforms across all sectors.

The United States will also enhance engagement with various multilateral bodies including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) to bolster economic growth, trade facilitation, environment, and disaster preparedness programs. In addition, the United States seeks to shape an evolving architecture of regional multilateral institutions by participating in the East Asia Summit. These multilateral institutions, particularly ASEAN and the ASEAN Regional Forum, will continue to provide a platform for significant dialogue and reinforce efforts to advance regional economic and political integration, security cooperation, and humanitarian relief.

The United States will also continue to support strategic, high-level partnership programs, including the Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership and the Philippines Partnership for Growth (PPG). The Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership aims to improve economic growth, security, and leverage science and technology advancements. The PPG supports the Government of the Philippines’ efforts to accelerate economic growth and combat conflict, corruption, and weak governance. As the Government of Burma continues to show signs of reform, including the release of political prisoners and taking steps to end ethnic conflict, the United States will provide health, education, and democracy-related support to bolster these efforts.

In the rest of the region, overall efforts aim to undergird social and economic progress as well as sustain democratic gains. In Vietnam and Mongolia, programs aim to consolidate economic reforms and to strengthen governance. Reducing conflict and improving democratic institutions is critical to maximizing gains in Thailand. Regional efforts continue to address the most acute environmental degradation through mitigation and adaption strategies that are coordinated with international organizations and protocols 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, especially

Indonesia, and the Philippines. Greater collaboration is necessary to implement more effective counter-radicalization and prison-reform programs that reduce recruitment and recidivism.

U.S. assistance will also increase support to the Lower Mekong delta through the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) established in 2009. The LMI frames policies and initiatives to improve sustainable outcomes in the education, environment, health, and infrastructure sectors in the region. The U.S. Agency for International Development's regional development platform in Thailand will continue to address the transnational challenges including GCC, food insecurity, infectious disease, and transnational crime. The United States will continue to support efforts to achieve socio-economic development free from explosive remnants of war and prioritize the health and well-being of people living in UXO-contaminated areas. The United States is also committed to increasing its engagement in the Pacific through the new USAID Pacific Island Regional office in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea to help mitigate the adverse impacts of GCC in the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>742,869</b>	<b>694,181</b>	<b>659,970</b>	<b>-34,211</b>
Development Assistance	318,877	285,990	299,749	13,759
Economic Support Fund	90,892	88,115	55,800	-32,315
Food for Peace Title II	8,979	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	39,202	35,658	35,488	-170
Global Health Programs - State	98,468	80,968	79,146	-1,822
Global Health Programs - USAID	130,899	135,750	133,250	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	9,291	8,740	8,135	-605
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,885	24,645	18,682	-5,963
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,376	34,315	29,720	-4,595

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview</b>	<b>742,869</b>	<b>694,181</b>	<b>659,970</b>	<b>-34,211</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>100,749</b>	<b>90,446</b>	<b>-10,303</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>-878</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,530	4,300	3,422	-878
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,251	701	701	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>-17</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	288	-12
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	125	125	120	-5
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>39,202</b>	<b>35,658</b>	<b>35,488</b>	<b>-170</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	39,202	35,658	35,488	-170



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>-605</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,291	8,740	8,135	-605
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>16,610</b>	<b>12,572</b>	<b>-4,038</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,500	14,070	11,872	-2,198
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	725	2,540	600	-1,940
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	100	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>34,315</b>	<b>29,720</b>	<b>-4,595</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,691	17,050	15,160	-1,890
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,525	4,825	4,560	-265
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,160	12,440	10,000	-2,440
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>83,628</b>	<b>75,612</b>	<b>92,674</b>	<b>17,062</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>49,355</b>	<b>46,457</b>	<b>71,597</b>	<b>25,140</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,034	8,861	16,199	7,338
2.2 Good Governance	22,446	16,532	31,232	14,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,103	8,394	6,873	-1,521
2.4 Civil Society	9,772	12,670	17,293	4,623
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>28,613</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>14,967</b>	<b>-6,153</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,790	9,525	5,503	-4,022
2.2 Good Governance	2,625	2,095	2,009	-86
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,880	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	14,318	9,500	7,455	-2,045
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>-1,925</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,660	8,035	6,110	-1,925
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>309,540</b>	<b>311,033</b>	<b>285,764</b>	<b>-25,269</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>68,635</b>	<b>85,015</b>	<b>65,691</b>	<b>-19,324</b>
3.1 Health	7,583	12,280	7,833	-4,447
3.2 Education	60,037	67,735	56,458	-11,277
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,015	5,000	1,400	-3,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>11,538</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>-1,623</b>
3.2 Education	6,194	5,200	3,157	-2,043
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,344	4,100	4,520	420
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>98,468</b>	<b>80,968</b>	<b>79,146</b>	<b>-1,822</b>
3.1 Health	98,468	80,968	79,146	-1,822
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>130,899</b>	<b>135,750</b>	<b>133,250</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
3.1 Health	130,899	135,750	133,250	-2,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>220,636</b>	<b>181,328</b>	<b>171,520</b>	<b>-9,808</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>195,122</b>	<b>148,533</b>	<b>157,338</b>	<b>8,805</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,600	4,750	9,220	4,470
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,882	3,050	8,798	5,748
4.3 Financial Sector	3,757	938	5,985	5,047
4.4 Infrastructure	10,457	10,741	16,000	5,259
4.5 Agriculture	26,540	15,200	15,200	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,831	14,854	18,652	3,798
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	1,000	2,800	1,800
4.8 Environment	127,555	98,000	80,683	-17,317
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>25,514</b>	<b>32,795</b>	<b>14,182</b>	<b>-18,613</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,400	6,400	6,136	-264
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	950	1,200	450	-750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	700	450	-250
4.8 Environment	17,564	24,495	7,146	-17,349
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>34,765</b>	<b>25,459</b>	<b>19,566</b>	<b>-5,893</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>16</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	984	984	1,000	16
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>24,802</b>	<b>24,475</b>	<b>18,566</b>	<b>-5,909</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,627	23,300	17,439	-5,861
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,175	1,175	1,127	-48
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>8,979</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,979	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview</b>	<b>742,869</b>	<b>694,181</b>	<b>659,970</b>	<b>-34,211</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>100,749</b>	<b>90,446</b>	<b>-10,303</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,691	17,050	15,160	-1,890
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,525	4,825	4,560	-265
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66,153	70,908	65,495	-5,413
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	725	2,540	600	-1,940
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,830	4,600	3,810	-790
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,376	826	821	-5
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>83,628</b>	<b>75,612</b>	<b>92,674</b>	<b>17,062</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,484	26,421	27,812	1,391
2.2 Good Governance	25,071	18,627	33,241	14,614

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,983	8,394	6,873	-1,521
2.4 Civil Society	24,090	22,170	24,748	2,578
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>309,540</b>	<b>311,033</b>	<b>285,764</b>	<b>-25,269</b>
3.1 Health	236,950	228,998	220,229	-8,769
3.2 Education	66,231	72,935	59,615	-13,320
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,359	9,100	5,920	-3,180
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>220,636</b>	<b>181,328</b>	<b>171,520</b>	<b>-9,808</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,600	4,750	9,220	4,470
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,282	9,450	14,934	5,484
4.3 Financial Sector	3,757	938	5,985	5,047
4.4 Infrastructure	10,457	10,741	16,000	5,259
4.5 Agriculture	26,540	15,200	15,200	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,781	16,054	19,102	3,048
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,100	1,700	3,250	1,550
4.8 Environment	145,119	122,495	87,829	-34,666
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>34,765</b>	<b>25,459</b>	<b>19,566</b>	<b>-5,893</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,606	23,300	17,439	-5,861
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,159	2,159	2,127	-32
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>58,172</b>	<b>45,455</b>	<b>40,595</b>	<b>-4,860</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,884	10,548	3,879	-6,669
6.2 Administration and Oversight	47,288	34,907	36,716	1,809

### 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, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Funding is also devoted to region-wide programs in the EAP Regional budget. FY 2013 funds will support maritime security and counterterrorism efforts in the Philippines, build on 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 institutionalize the democratic gains and 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 lynchpin 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. In Burma, where the United States is closely monitoring nascent political reforms, grassroots programs supporting civil society, media, and microcredit institutions will continue to promote a democratic culture. The United States will promote an open, democratic Cambodia through support for civil society, rule of law, and transparent elections. 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 services continue to pose serious regional challenges. Education remains weak, particularly higher education. All countries in the region are striving to meet Global Health Initiative (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; tuberculosis (TB); Malaria; Avian Influenza in Thailand, Burma, China, and Laos; and efforts to prevent the production and distribution of counterfeit drugs. Additionally, USAID/Timor-Leste's health program will focus on increasing access to health services at the community level.

### **Economic Growth**

In FY 2013, 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 Global Climate Change (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 2013, 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, as well as train hospital workers and raise awareness of the dangers of land-mines in ethnic minority areas. 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

As Burma undergoes a fragile transition, moving from a repressive authoritarian military regime to a more participatory form of government, it enters this pivotal point in its history with extremely weak public institutions, an underdeveloped economy, and high levels of poverty. The U.S. Government's fundamental objective is to help the Burmese people firmly establish and consolidate a representative government that governs justly and democratically, respecting the rights of its diverse citizens. U.S. assistance programs aim to contribute to Burma's political transition by strengthening civil society, providing education and training to emerging leaders, and helping meet public health needs. The creation of a nominally civilian government and the entry of democratic opposition parties into national politics could lead to additional opportunities for engagement in governance and economic reform that ensure all Burmese people benefit from change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,527</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
Economic Support Fund	36,427	35,100	27,200	-7,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,100	3,000	10,800	7,800

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burma</b>	<b>38,527</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>-1,045</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>-1,045</b>
2.4 Civil Society	9,500	8,500	7,455	-1,045
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>13,106</b>	<b>6,806</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>-994</b>
3.2 Education	3,300	3,300	2,306	-994
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>
3.1 Health	2,100	3,000	10,800	7,800
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>23,627</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>17,439</b>	<b>-5,861</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>23,627</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>17,439</b>	<b>-5,861</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,627	23,300	17,439	-5,861

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Burma</b>	<b>38,527</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>-1,045</b>
2.4 Civil Society	9,500	8,500	7,455	-1,045
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>13,106</b>	<b>6,806</b>
3.1 Health	2,100	3,000	10,800	7,800
3.2 Education	3,300	3,300	2,306	-994
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>23,627</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>17,439</b>	<b>-5,861</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,627	23,300	17,439	-5,861
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>-1,891</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	145	110	125	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,580	3,910	2,004	-1,906

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Nearly 50 years of authoritarian rule in Burma have contributed to remarkably low scores on most socio-economic indicators. A durable transition to a democratic, representative government in Burma will require broad-based engagement by committed civic and political leaders who are able to guide and effect change. U.S. assistance programs promote democracy and human rights and strengthen grassroots capacities to allow Burma's population to contribute to, and sustain, political and economic change whenever and however it occurs. The goal is to create a network of future leaders that transcend regional, religious, and ethnic divides.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will advance civil society organizations to serve as foundations for a more democratic society and will establish community micro-credit institutions to promote local decision-making, increase community participation in the issues that affect their lives, and empower people to address household and community needs. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State will continue to support training programs for independent journalists to provide accurate news and ensure the availability of diverse, balanced sources of information about events in Burma and the world. Funding will also be used to support an umbrella grant to an international non-governmental organization (INGO) capable of providing strategic and targeted technical assistance and funding to mid-sized local organizations. This grant will serve as an important mechanism to respond to civil society's evolving needs and opportunities.

### **Investing in People**

While destruction, relocation, and abandonment of villages as a result of Burmese military campaigns in the border areas has decreased, the number of refugees, including internally displaced persons, and migrants remains near half a million. U.S. assistance will continue to provide the most vulnerable groups with essential commodities, health and social services, and other assistance required to meet basic human needs.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance will support Global Health Initiative's (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation.

- Linkages with the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): U.S. assistance will build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country.
- Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria: Funds will help reduce infectious diseases of regional and global importance, such as TB and malaria.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Funds will be used to increase access to safe delivery services, management and prevention of obstetric complications and promotion of newborn care and nutrition.

Economic Support Fund: USAID will support programs in basic and higher education, offering greater access to a wider variety of quality education opportunities to meet the needs of displaced Burmese in Thailand, including formal schooling and non-formal channels. Assistance will also focus on phased handover of activities to Burmese community-based organization (CBO) service providers to ensure sustainable provision of services, through technical assistance and training for teachers and school directors, training of trainers, and improved administration of the informal Burmese migrant education system. In eastern Burma, USAID promotes higher quality and more sustainable educational services through the development of quality curricula standardized across all ethnic groups.

- Basic Education: Programs will provide support for independent community-based schools that foster critical thinking, strengthen formal and informal independent teacher networks, strengthen parent-teacher organizations, encourage community participation in alternative educational institutions, and support 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.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The Government of Burma’s (GoB) underinvestment in social services such as healthcare and education, coupled with limited resources, demands that interventions are cost-effective and address the most vulnerable and poor communities in Central Burma. Livelihoods revolve around agricultural production, livestock raising, and casual labor and are largely insufficient to meet household demand for food and basic needs. Unsafe water conditions and lack of sewage disposal raise considerable humanitarian concerns.

Economic Support Fund: U.S. assistance will continue to raise living standards; decrease food insecurity; improve the health of vulnerable populations; decrease maternal, newborn and child mortality; and model transparency and community participatory processes.

USAID will continue humanitarian assistance in Central Burma through three coordinated interventions: maternal child health (MCH), livelihoods/food security, and water/sanitation/hygiene practices. Funds will also be used to strengthen community institutions through inclusive and participatory village decision making. The intent is to meet the pressing needs of a population debilitated by years of government abuse and neglect, while also creating opportunities for inclusive community participation, gender integration, and transparent, accountable decision-making.

USAID will also provide cost-effective humanitarian assistance along the Thailand-Burma border by building the technical, management, and leadership capacities of CBOs to deliver preventive and curative health, protection services, distribute food and cash transfers, and advocate for lasting positive change for displaced Burmese.



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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: While USAID's 2010 Burma Humanitarian Needs Assessment informed programming priorities for an expanded humanitarian program in Burma, the ongoing political transition may well require frequent adjustments due to the changing situation on the ground.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID has used program monitoring and evaluation to fine-tune program activities to reflect changing priorities and needs, and to establish realistic targets for out-years. Future programming decisions must take into consideration the limitations in the ability to absorb financial assistance by CBOs in Burma. The Governing Justly and Democratically programs in FY 2011 incorporated lessons learned, such as improving the selection criteria of civil society leaders for training and changing the curriculum for distance education in order to better address the content needs of the students.

USAID used technical analyses and the findings of the "Burma Humanitarian Needs Assessment" to develop a phased strategy for effective, cost-efficient interventions that are feasible and can stop the decline of the most vulnerable and poor in these communities. The current expanded humanitarian assistance program supports the three key sectors as recommended in the assessment: maternal child health; livelihoods; and water/sanitation/hygiene (WASH).

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Portfolio and performance reviews determined that assistance programs that support the nascent civil society groups build a vital platform for future change in Burma. Because civil society groups, provide services the GoB neglects, they are well-positioned to advocate for the needs and rights of Burma's most marginalized populations. Even as the U.S. Government strives for near-term political change, it must be recognized that Burma's transition to democracy may be gradual and challenging in light of the complex political environment.

FY 2011 performance informed the program design and award of a new cooperative agreement to implement activities at the Thailand-Burma border as well as longer-term targets to carry out humanitarian assistance that addresses both the needs of beneficiaries in a protracted situation as well as those affected by sudden onset of increased conflict and displacement.

## 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. Approximately half the population is under age 24, presenting tremendous potential as well as challenges. 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.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	75,408	76,050	73,526	-2,524
Development Assistance	24,000	28,350	27,566	-784
Economic Support Fund	12,000	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	748	800	1,000	200
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,460	32,500	34,000	1,500
International Military Education and Training	260	260	260	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,940	4,140	2,700	-1,440

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cambodia</b>	75,408	76,050	73,526	-2,524
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,298	6,550	5,310	-1,240
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,350	1,350	1,350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	1,350	1,350	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	748	800	1,000	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	748	800	1,000	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	260	260	260	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	260	260	260	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,940	4,140	2,700	-1,440
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,940	3,940	2,500	-1,440
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	12,594	12,500	14,716	2,216
<b>Development Assistance</b>	594	5,500	9,716	4,216
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	185	-	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	114	-	2,566	2,566
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	70	4,000	250	-3,750
2.4 Civil Society	225	1,500	5,900	4,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,765	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	530	-	-	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,880	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,825	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>37,016</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
3.2 Education	1,556	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>32,460</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
3.1 Health	32,460	32,500	34,000	1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	8,000	8,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	10,500	8,500	-2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>75,408</b>	<b>76,050</b>	<b>73,526</b>	<b>-2,524</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>-1,240</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,948	5,000	3,760	-1,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	1,350	1,350	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,594</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>14,716</b>	<b>2,216</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,950	6,000	6,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	644	-	2,566	2,566
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,950	4,000	250	-3,750
2.4 Civil Society	2,050	2,500	5,900	3,400
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>37,016</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
3.1 Health	35,460	35,500	37,000	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	1,556	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	8,000	8,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	10,500	8,500	-2,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>2,512</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	931	811	1,864	1,053
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,267	2,099	3,558	1,459

### **Peace and Security**

Cambodia faces many challenges in securing its maritime and land borders, ensuring territorial integrity, and maintaining internal stability. Porous borders facilitate transnational crime, including trafficking in persons (TIP). The reform and professionalization of the security forces are critical to improving governance, reducing corruption, and deterring national and transnational security threats. Cambodia remains one of the most heavily mined countries in the world, with a high concentration of unexploded ordnance that continues to inflict civilian casualties and make otherwise economically viable areas inaccessible.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will strengthen TIP prosecutions by encouraging victim testimonies, help ensure trafficking victims' rights are protected during rescue and rehabilitation, and train judges and law enforcement officials in the implementation of anti-trafficking laws. U.S. assistance will also continue to support anti-human trafficking activities with the Cambodian Government's Anti-Human Trafficking Committee and local civil society organizations in the areas of policy, prevention, protection, and prosecution. Assistance will include one or more direct grants to local civil society organizations.

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. Assistance will include support for a U.S. advisor to the Cambodian National Defense University's English-language program, as well as English-language training materials. The United States will improve the Royal Cambodian Navy operational processes and technical capacity and support the counter-terrorism and explosive ordnance disposal equipment for the National Counterterrorism Special Force. Funding will also improve the Royal Cambodian Air Force (RCAF) civil affairs training and ability to participate in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of State will primarily fund RCAF participation in senior- and mid-level Professional Military Education (PME) courses directly supporting U.S. initiatives in maritime security, logistics, peacekeeping operations, counterterrorism, and civil-military operations.

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 (ERW), including work with women deminers. U.S. assistance will support the clearance of ERW with an overall goal of returning over five million square meters of demined land to productive use. NADR will work to

strengthen Cambodia's strategic trade control system, including appropriate regulatory, licensing, enforcement, and outreach measures.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Fundamental improvements in democracy and governance are critical to building a better future for the Cambodian people. U.S. assistance goals in this area include maintaining political space open for civil society groups advocating for policy reform, building youth leadership capacity, and promoting a democratic political culture of government accountability.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID programs will focus on increasing the Cambodian public's demand for democratic governance by supporting non-government organizations (NGOs) and media outlets in their efforts to promote democratic political processes, human rights, and accountability. U.S. assistance will support NGOs' development of issues-based campaigns, alliances and coalitions, and use of media to promote their views and mobilize citizens. This involves strengthening policy advocacy and organizational capacities of local civil society organizations.

U.S. assistance will promote accountability of elected officials and transparency on policy implementation by fostering dialogue between citizens and elected officials on community development and economic livelihood issues. U.S. assistance will support public opinion research and seek to improve the ability of civil society, government officials, and political parties to analyze and use public opinion data to formulate effective policies. Support for civic education of youth through democracy seminars and democracy festivals will aim to increase their knowledge of democratic principles and participation in policy development.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The Department of State will provide funding to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia 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 victims support and public outreach and education.

### **Investing in People**

Cambodia's public health system remains weak and highly fragmented and continues to be dependent on donor financing and coordination. Weak human capacity and leadership hampers service delivery. An inadequately trained workforce and lack of professional staff leave rural areas with few competent medical staff. Relationships and responsibilities between the public sector and a burgeoning but unregulated private sector are non-complementary and ill-defined. Considerable donor financing and a high level of commitment from the Ministry of Health, however, have resulted in significant achievements. The 2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey confirmed that Cambodia has achieved its 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets for infant, under-five, and maternal mortality. Nevertheless, the country continues to lack an effective and efficient health system structure and suffers from an overall poor level of health. Cambodia is not yet on par with other countries in the region with similar levels of socio-economic development. Additional efforts are needed to sustain current momentum and to intensify the focus on neglected health indicators such as newborn health and nutritional status of women and children, which remain unacceptably high.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S. assistance will aim to improve national policy and health delivery systems, health-worker capacity, and adoption of healthy practices, in

addition to consolidating health-financing schemes, improving the quality of clinical services, and providing basic primary health care, including maternal and child care and family planning. USAID will work in the prevention and care of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and influenza-like illnesses, and will expand health interventions that generate significant reductions in mortality, especially for women, newborns, and children. U.S. health programs are closely linked with programs in other sectors, specifically the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative. Cross-cutting, integrated programming will reduce malnutrition and address Cambodia's persistently poor nutrition indicators and strengthen civil society organizations' role and capacity to promote better nutrition. U.S. assistance will be consistent with the Royal Government of Cambodia's goals and mandate for health. Explicit interagency partnership among USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Peace Corps is expected. The specific focus of U.S. health programs will include:

- **Linkages with the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR):** Cambodia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. U.S. assistance will focus on technical innovation and capacity building to improve the quality and delivery of integrated HIV prevention, care, support, and treatment services in clinical and community settings. Specifically, USAID and CDC will work to: 1) improve systems that provide information to guide Cambodia's national response to HIV/AIDS; 2) refine the focus of prevention interventions to address changing needs; 3) enhance the quality and cost-effectiveness of care and treatment programming; and 4) strengthen HIV-related health service delivery systems. Activities supported by USAID and CDC will help the Cambodian government and local civil-society partners better respond to the HIV epidemic and assist people living with HIV/AIDS and other program beneficiaries, as well as to become more inclusive in setting priorities and managing activities. USAID will explore using fixed obligation grants to directly fund local non-governmental organizations that have access to and expertise in working with very high-risk populations vulnerable to HIV. In support of USAID Forward, a new HIV evaluation project will conduct operations research to evaluate new models both in terms of their cost effectiveness as well as their impact on improving HIV testing, prevention and treatment.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Cambodia is one of the world's 22 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. These programs will use strong community-level partnerships to increase detection and treatment rates among rural populations, focusing especially on children and other high-risk groups. Because TB is a major cause of mortality among people living with HIV in Cambodia, USAID and CDC will also strengthen TB diagnosis, prevention, and treatment among people at risk or living with HIV.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** USAID, in collaboration with other donors, will seek to reduce maternal and child mortality rates by strengthening Cambodia's health delivery system. Specifically, U.S. assistance will improve quality of care through training and better supervision of health providers. Funding will also help increase access to care through insurance plans and emergency referral systems. Specifically, programs will aim to foster demand for quality health services through community mobilization, education, and subsidized social marketing campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of health modalities such as Zinc/Oral Rehydration Therapy. USAID will work with both elected leaders and health care officials to increase community resources for health and accountability at the local level for quality service delivery. Small grants to local civil society partners will build sustainable Cambodian organizations that are able to provide quality maternal and child health care. In support of the GHI, USAID will identify opportunities within PEPFAR and

other health programs to better integrate health services for pregnant women and infants to reduce maternal and newborn mortality.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** USAID will improve training for health-care providers and expand access to high-quality reproductive health care and voluntary family-planning services, commodities, and information. These interventions will enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth. These practices will also help reduce abortions as well as maternal and child mortality and morbidity. U.S. assistance will train village health volunteers to provide family planning counseling and awareness at the community level and make appropriate referrals to health services. In support of the GHI, USAID will increase coordination with other U.S. government agencies and continue to integrate reproductive health and family planning with HIV/AIDS programs to improve the sustainability of Cambodia's broader health delivery system and address maternal mortality and other health priorities including HIV prevention and treatment.
- **Nutrition:** USAID will strengthen its nutrition interventions to promote comprehensive nutrition practices in communities as well as at public-sector health facilities. The program will work closely with the Royal Government of Cambodia and other stakeholders to promote effective growth monitoring and support the Ministry of Health's efforts to improve complementary feeding practices, maintain continued breastfeeding until two years of age, and combat anemia among women and children through improved feeding practices and access to and consumption of better foods. USAID will employ a robust and structured policy agenda to advocate for improved nutrition policies, while assisting the Cambodian government to implement existing policies. Additionally, this assistance will strengthen Cambodia's public-sector institutional capacity in nutrition to produce competent food and nutrition experts, in support of the USAID Forward principles, to strengthen host-country systems.

## **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 over the last decade, the 2011 Global Hunger Index notes Cambodia now faces "serious" levels of malnutrition and hunger. This categorization is an improvement over Cambodia's "alarming" status in 2010 and "extremely alarming" status in the 1990s and illustrates Cambodia's progress. Cambodia's predominantly rural farming, fisheries, and forest communities depend on the country's critical watersheds as well as its rich aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. These natural resources, however, are increasingly under threat from forest loss and degradation, illegal logging, economic land concessions, overfishing, and climate change. Reducing rural poverty and malnutrition in Cambodia depends on maintaining natural resources, improving and diversifying food production, and generating income opportunities for rural populations.

Cambodia has a unique geography with rich biodiversity and is home to the largest lowland dry evergreen forest in mainland Southeast Asia, making certain forest landscapes ideal for sequestering high levels of forest carbon. The World Conservation Monitoring Center estimates 2.96 gigatons of carbon are stored in Cambodia's forest ecosystems. In addition to this high carbon-sequestration potential, Cambodia's diverse array of forest types includes many areas of regional and global biological significance. Further, adapting to and engaging in appropriate and equitable mitigation of climate change is critical to ensuring poverty rates do not worsen.

In support of USAID Forward, USAID will continue to support local Cambodian organizations' development through a grant mechanism to strengthen their technical knowledge as well as build their administrative and financial capabilities, and may undertake efforts to advance the potential of mobile

banking. Additional efforts include supporting on-going research by Public International Organizations and a pooled funding arrangement with bilateral and multilateral organizations to strengthen the Cambodian government's ability to measure progress and present an updated picture of the structure of agricultural activities from an economic, social, and environmental point of view.

Development Assistance (DA): As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy that reduces hunger and increases economic growth through market-led agricultural development. USAID will work with the public and private sectors to strengthen food security by increasing agricultural productivity, increasing 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 Cambodian national and local governments, farmers and farmer organizations, community-based fisheries, agribusiness, civil society, and local universities.

To increase availability of food, U.S. assistance will help Cambodian agribusinesses improve agricultural productivity, food safety, and market access, and decrease post-harvest losses by food-vulnerable populations. Additionally, assistance will help increase the availability of improved and more affordable seeds, fertilizers, value-added processing, agricultural technologies and practices, and plant protection products and services. Activities for this will continue to raise and diversify the incomes of the rural poor through support for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) in various sectors related to food security and environment, such as rice, aquaculture, fisheries, horticulture, and non-timber forest products. USAID will continue to assist individuals and MSMEs to access loans guaranteed by the Development Credit Authority.

As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will continue biodiversity conservation and climate change activities that encourage government and local communities to adopt practices to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Activities will support sustainable forest management, forest carbon sequestration (including establishing systems for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) investments and the rational and equitable management of natural resources. 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Notable monitoring and evaluation efforts during FY 2011 in Cambodia include the following:

- USAID conducted four limited financial reviews of implementing partners and plans two more for FY 2012, in addition to continuing to follow up on the six reviews conducted in FY 2010. Internal control systems have been strengthened as a result, and lessons learned shared with all implementing partners.
- The Department of Defense conducted on-site monitoring of military training programs, followed by continuous evaluation of participants' application of skills acquired.
- The Department of State monitored de-mining programs and tracked the work of the Cambodian government and other donors in this sector.



- The completion of the Cambodian Demographic Health Survey in FY 2011 provided valuable data on progress in health care, including confirmation of improvements in maternal and child health and a reduction in HIV adult prevalence. At the same time, this survey showed weakness in the areas of nutrition and anemia, especially among children and women. This is a key conclusion that will influence current strategy design processes.
- Several USAID mid-term and final evaluations helped focus programs, especially in the areas of counter-trafficking and governing justly and democratically.
- USAID evaluated maternal and child health implementing mechanisms at mid-term as a package of programs and similarly evaluated HIV/AIDS implementing mechanisms. This process illustrated the synergy that exists among USAID programs and implementing partners and provided key information on maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS challenges needed for preparation of the 2012-2016 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), as well as information for future program approaches.

An assessment of new media, such as Internet social media sites and cell phone texting, will be conducted in FY 2012 in an effort to find ways to increase utilization of new technologies. For example, a Khmer-language font for cell phones has been developed, facilitating potential text message distribution. The assessment will seek to identify projects that could use new media to reach rural populations, potentially improving everything from business to health care, and help civil society function more effectively.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission is currently preparing a CDCS using assessments and evaluations conducted in FY 2011 and prior years to inform strategic direction over the next five years. In addition to information from the above evaluation efforts, the Mission was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on evaluation efforts noted below:

- A global climate-change assessment – Sustainable Landscapes Assessment: Investment Opportunities in Sustainable Forest Management and REDD+ in Cambodia – provided information for program budgeting and design. In addition, the assessment identified a future gap in the sector as one leading development partner in this area is leaving Cambodia.
- The counter trafficking-in-persons evaluation shaped the design of a new anti-trafficking program.

The mid-term evaluation of a rule of law program led to a refocusing of program efforts in productive areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Monitoring and evaluation activities are informing the future focus of U.S. programs to strengthen civil society since past performance was extremely strong. Health systems strengthening and nutrition programs will receive greater attention as a result of assessments and evaluations completed in FY 2011. Project successes in the innovative use of cell phone text messaging to facilitate communication around diagnosis, case management, and referrals between local, provincial, and national health facilities will be explored further to determine other applications and benefits.

## China

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As China continues its remarkable economic growth, the United States is engaging China primarily as a development partner with the resources to invest in its own future, not as an aid recipient. In pursuit of a long-term strategy vis-à-vis China to protect and promote U.S. national interests and values, the United States Government has targeted programs that promote the rule of law and strengthen the judiciary, address health issues, particularly the spread of pandemic and other emerging diseases, and address the degradation of the environment. U.S. assistance also promotes sustainable development and environmental conservation, and preserves cultural traditions in Tibetan communities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,800	14,300	7,300	-7,000
Development Assistance	7,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	10,500	4,500	-6,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	800	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>China</b>	17,800	14,300	7,300	-7,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,850	3,800	800	-3,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,050	-	-	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,050	-	-	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	3,000	-	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	800	800	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	800	800	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	7,550	7,300	4,700	-2,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,550	4,300	2,700	-1,600
3.2 Education	200	200	180	-20
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,350	4,100	2,520	-1,580
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	5,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	6,400	3,200	1,800	-1,400
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,950	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	3,950	-	-	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	950	1,200	450	-750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	700	450	-250
4.8 Environment	900	1,300	900	-400

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>China</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-7,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,850	3,800	800	-3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-2,600</b>
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	200	200	180	-20
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,350	4,100	2,520	-1,580
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	950	1,200	450	-750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	700	450	-250
4.8 Environment	4,850	1,300	900	-400
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-200</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	265	20	-	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	857	480	300	-180

### 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Since 2002, the Department of State has supported a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) at the U.S. Embassy in China to provide expertise on criminal law and procedure to Chinese government officials, jurists, academics to promote long-term criminal justice reform in China 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 services, search and seizure issues, coerced confessions, rights of defense lawyers, evidence at trial, and judicial independence. The RLA also works to foster U.S.-Chinese law enforcement cooperation, with an emphasis on narcotics enforcement, corruption, money laundering, counter-terrorism, computer crime and intellectual property rights enforcement. Most of the RLA's activities are conducted by the RLA alone or in cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The RLA also engages various Chinese audiences, including courts and bar associations, on plea bargaining practices, presentation of evidence, and other prosecutorial techniques.

The Chinese have taken action to implement some reforms, mainly directed at improving review of capital convictions, pre-trial detention, rights of defense lawyers, and certain interrogation practices.

### **Investing in People**

The HIV/AIDS program in China leverages USG inputs to foster nationwide scaling up of effective interventions by the Chinese government and other donor agencies with their own resources.

U.S. assistance for ethnic Tibetan communities in China aims to build sustainable livelihoods for ethnic Tibetans, alleviating poverty, and increasing local involvement in the preservation of Tibetan tradition and culture.

Global Health Program (GHP): U.S. assistance supports the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. 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. While China provides over 80 percent of the funding for its national HIV/AIDS program, U.S. government technical assistance builds capacity in key technical areas in select high-prevalence areas for Chinese replication both in-country and throughout the region as a whole.

HIV/AIDS: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) — GHP State: China will receive support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will preserve Tibetan cultural traditions, and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in rural and urban areas.

Higher Education: USAID will increase the number of professional, qualified business leaders in the Tibetan communities by providing scholarships and internships to professionals and entrepreneurs to attend management training and Master's Degree programs in Business Administration, and developing curriculum and educational materials.

Social Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations: USAID will fund innovative programs that address the social and economic needs of ethnic Tibetans, and strengthen Tibetan rangeland and agricultural production systems through income-generating activities and market-based mechanisms. Resources will also be used to establish and improve vocational training, promote the use of Tibetan language and local alliances, establish community libraries and cultural centers, restore cultural sites, preserve local arts, texts and music, and develop community-based eco-tourism.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance for ethnic Tibetan communities in China aims to provide alternative rural employment and facilitate the formation of small businesses and microenterprises. Given the increasing environmental threats to the Tibetan plateau, U.S. assistance helps Tibetans manage natural resources in more sustainable ways to reduce vulnerability to the adverse affects of climate change.

Economic Support Fund: U.S. assistance will provide alternative rural employment and facilitate the formation of small businesses and micro-enterprises, including formation of herder cooperatives, as well as access to markets and information on prospective customers. U.S. assistance will also increase workforce readiness and expand opportunities for ethnic Tibetans to gain employment and receive higher incomes through job skills training, support for small business associations and establishment of business development centers. U.S. assistance will support participatory environmental conservation through

awareness campaigns, research and assessment, management plans for wetland conservation, rangeland co-management and grassland rehabilitation, climate change adaptation assessment, and pilot projects on climate change adaptation.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in China:

- A combined mid-term evaluation was completed for USAID's three bilateral environmental programs in China. Evaluation recommendations were communicated to partners and addressed in program modifications, work plan development, and program implementation. In particular, one of the recommendations calls for increased emphasis on sustainability, scalability, and replication of successful pilots. Subsequently, all programs have been developing plans for ensuring future sustainability.
- A formal program review was conducted for the China Rule of Law program, which included site visits and interviews with stakeholders. In addition, informal interviews were conducted by U.S. government personnel. The evaluation results will inform future efforts.

In FY 2012, a planned mid-term evaluation of the Tibet program will measure impact and inform future resource allocation decisions. In addition, a final performance evaluation of an environmental project focusing on sustainable buildings will be completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the evaluation efforts noted above, the following actions were taken:

- As a result of the China Rule of Law programs review, resources will be shifted to projects that are more successful in achieving results and to working with local counterparts.
- In the environment sector, existing programs are in the process of shifting resources to expand programmatic impact and replication, ensure program sustainability beyond program completion dates, produce case studies and success stories, and promote gender issues.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Portfolio and performance reviews determined that the active participation of local communities and organizations is integral to the success of the Tibet program. Community-based participatory methodologies help communities adapt their traditional systems to meet their needs in a rapidly changing world. Program reviews also indicated that the Tibet program has strengthened the networks of local NGOs, civil society organizations, and local government counterparts. In FY 2013, U.S. government programs will continue to support the preservation of the Tibetan language and culture, promote economic opportunity and prosperity in Tibetan communities, and support natural resource protection of the Tibetan Plateau through a series of community-based natural resource management programs targeting both the household and village levels.

HIV/AIDS program reviews determined that the U.S. government contributed to improving the Comprehensive Prevention Package and facilitated the Continuum of Prevention, Care, and Treatment (COPCT) for people living with HIV. As a result, in FY 2011 the U.S. government expanded COPCT support to an additional site in Luzhai, Guangxi, and leveraged Government of China resources to replicate the model in other projects. As the result of performance evaluations and budgetary shifts, the HIV/AIDS program made several programmatic modifications in FY 2011 that led to increased focus on behavior change, education, and outreach services.

## Indonesia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Indonesia is a stable, democratic nation committed to a comprehensive partnership with the United States. As Indonesia takes on greater international and regional leadership, it faces persistent domestic development challenges; uneven benefits from democratic and economic progress; fragile institutions that are unable to address people's needs; and risks from climate change and environmental degradation. The U.S.-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, recently re-affirmed by both countries' presidents, 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 promotes cooperation across a wide range of key development areas: strengthening education and professional ties, improving governance, building public support for shared values, improving trade and investment, advancing security, partnering on international issues, cooperating on health, and supporting environmental sustainability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	205,727	180,000	180,276	276
Development Assistance	123,995	105,000	112,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	19,960	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	5,250	3,250	250	-3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,191	37,750	36,750	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,811	1,800	1,610	-190
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,520	11,550	10,066	-1,484
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,000	6,650	5,600	-1,050

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Indonesia</b>	205,727	180,000	180,276	276
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	36,891	31,505	29,026	-2,479
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	19,960	14,000	14,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,960	14,000	14,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,811	1,800	1,610	-190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,811	1,800	1,610	-190
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	8,120	9,055	7,816	-1,239
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,645	8,565	7,366	-1,199
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	475	490	450	-40
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	7,000	6,650	5,600	-1,050

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	5,900	4,600	-1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	750	1,000	250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>32,951</b>	<b>10,334</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>23,038</b>	<b>20,122</b>	<b>30,701</b>	<b>10,579</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,979	2,408	4,375	1,967
2.2 Good Governance	11,633	5,275	11,810	6,535
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	879	3,269	6,623	3,354
2.4 Civil Society	6,547	9,170	7,893	-1,277
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>-245</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,400	2,495	2,250	-245
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>93,774</b>	<b>92,833</b>	<b>83,816</b>	<b>-9,017</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>51,333</b>	<b>51,833</b>	<b>46,816</b>	<b>-5,017</b>
3.1 Health	6,333	6,333	6,333	-
3.2 Education	45,000	45,500	40,483	-5,017
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
3.1 Health	5,250	3,250	250	-3,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>37,191</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>36,750</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	37,191	37,750	36,750	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>49,624</b>	<b>33,045</b>	<b>34,483</b>	<b>1,438</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>49,624</b>	<b>33,045</b>	<b>34,483</b>	<b>1,438</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,786	-	4,092	4,092
4.3 Financial Sector	1,949	938	4,130	3,192
4.5 Agriculture	7,395	3,000	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,494	607	-	-607
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	34,000	27,500	22,261	-5,239

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>205,727</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>180,276</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>36,891</b>	<b>31,505</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>-2,479</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	5,900	4,600	-1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	750	1,000	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	29,416	24,365	22,976	-1,389
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	475	490	450	-40

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>32,951</b>	<b>10,334</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,379	4,903	6,625	1,722
2.2 Good Governance	11,633	5,275	11,810	6,535
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	879	3,269	6,623	3,354
2.4 Civil Society	6,547	9,170	7,893	-1,277
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>93,774</b>	<b>92,833</b>	<b>83,816</b>	<b>-9,017</b>
3.1 Health	48,774	47,333	43,333	-4,000
3.2 Education	45,000	45,500	40,483	-5,017
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>49,624</b>	<b>33,045</b>	<b>34,483</b>	<b>1,438</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,786	-	4,092	4,092
4.3 Financial Sector	1,949	938	4,130	3,192
4.5 Agriculture	7,395	3,000	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,494	607	-	-607
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	34,000	27,500	22,261	-5,239
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>19,201</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>-6,556</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	266	6,657	-	-6,657
6.2 Administration and Oversight	14,281	12,544	12,645	101

## Peace and Security

Building on Indonesia's notable success in combating terrorism while establishing a democratic society, U.S. investments will strengthen Indonesia's leading role in regional peace and security, and promote the development of professional security forces that support democracy.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support technical assistance, training, and equipment that will develop Indonesia's in-country maintenance capability for fixed and rotary wing airlift assets, which are key to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. Funds will also target Indonesia's growing maritime security capability, which will contribute to an integrated and comprehensive regional maritime security infrastructure. Funding will support technical assistance and materials for the establishment of the Indonesian Defense University, with a focus on improving defense management and strategic planning. Additional programs include ongoing technical and tactical training, noncommissioned officer development, and English Language training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will primarily target professional military education, civilian control of a professional Indonesian military, and core management processes within the military and defense departments.

International Narcotics Control and Law 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 and investigative procedures, and implement national training reform. This assistance will increase forensic and environmental crime investigative capabilities well the capacity to manage ports of entry to prevent transnational criminal activity. Funds will also support multi-agency assistance to the maritime security sector and counter-narcotics.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will improve INP and other GOI entities' capacity to investigate national and regional criminal acts of terrorism and to deter proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will be used to train Indonesian law enforcement officials to manage security force organizations and build strong security institutions. The United States will continue training INP instructors so they can independently teach counterterrorism-related courses to members of their organization.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Having entered its second decade of reform, Indonesia has become a regional leader in efforts to promote democratic governance, and is maintaining peace and stability amidst great diversity and pluralism. The GOI has taken a number of concrete steps to address corruption and a lack of accountability within government. FY 2013 investments will continue supporting GOI reforms to strengthen critical institutions at both national and local levels. These investments are of particular importance with national Parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled for 2014.

Development Assistance (DA): To increase the capacity of representative groups and institutions, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will build civil society organization capabilities to better represent their interests; fund independent analysis of legislation and policies that impact democratic governance; and work with Indonesia's key representative bodies to be more effective and transparent institutions.

USAID programs will strengthen national and local legislative bodies to be more representative, democratic, and inclusive, while strengthening their ability to develop, articulate, and advocate policies that represent their constituents' views and interests. In addition, the United States will support efforts to create more democratic and credible electoral processes.

USAID programs will improve the quality of services delivered by local governments. Technical assistance and training will be provided on incentive-based systems for delivering quality government services, especially in health and education. This assistance will develop innovative approaches for service delivery and replicate effective service delivery practices. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy will track project outcomes.

To improve the performance of Indonesia's justice system, USAID programs will continue technical assistance and training to the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office, with a focus on overall institutional reforms aimed at increasing transparency and public confidence in the rule of law. USAID will also support non-governmental institutions, think tanks, law schools, and professional groups, to improve their research, educational, and advocacy capacities to reform the judiciary.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2013, the U.S. government will continue its support to the Attorney General's Office (AGO), providing training and technical assistance in environmental crimes, anti-corruption, and transnational crimes, including terrorism and trafficking in persons (TIP). This assistance will strengthen the capacity of the AGO's network of 6,000 prosecutors throughout Indonesia. INCLE funding will support interagency legislative drafting and criminal procedure reform through workshops, study tours, and familiarization with international best practices.

## **Investing in People**

U. S. investments will continue to expand access to quality health and education services, especially in the poorest communities in Indonesia, where the quality of health care and education remain low. In FY 2013, USAID programs will accelerate Indonesia's efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by reducing deaths of women during pregnancy and childbirth and of their newborn infants, and reducing infectious diseases of regional and global importance, such as tuberculosis (TB), Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) TB, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, and HIV/AIDS. USAID will also expand health research and science and technology partnerships between the United States and Indonesia.

Expanding access to quality basic and higher education remains a top priority for both the Mission and the GOI. The Ministry of Education has embarked on an ambitious education reform program, and while there has been significant progress in increasing primary school participation rates, challenges remain with regard to access, equity, and quality. In FY 2013, investments in basic and higher education will increase institutional capacity, engagement with the private sector, science and technology research, and education.

### Development Assistance (DA):

- **Water Sanitation:** Resources will 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.
- **Basic Education:** A new USAID program will help Indonesian children and youth become more successful pupils and complete primary and junior secondary school. The program will support both pre- and in-service teacher training and help the GOI replicate best practices and teaching methodologies in targeted regions. Development agencies such as the World Bank, European Union, the Australian Agency for International Development, and Asian Development Bank continue to work closely to coordinate and leverage basic education reform programs.
- **Higher Education:** USAID programs will help the GOI reform Indonesia's 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 programs will stimulate linkages between American and Indonesian higher education institutions to improve the curriculum and teaching practices, enhance organizational management, and increase applied research in a variety of disciplines, especially in science and technology.

Global Health Programs (GHP): U.S. assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health care through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID programs will help Indonesian and international partners improve the quality of service in public and private health care facilities, including management of complications for mothers and newborns, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, and introduction of new technologies. USAID will also help civil society engage local and central government authorities to improve access to and quality of essential life-saving health services for mothers and newborns, for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, and for TB and MDR-TB patients at the community level. A USAID program will also build capacity of local authorities and civil society to expand delivery of health services in Papua and West Papua.

- **Linkages with the Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) – GHP State and USAID:** Indonesia will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. In

addition, the program will improve the capacity of local governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent HIV/AIDS among high-risk groups, and improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services in Papua and West Papua where the HIV/AIDS epidemic is most severe.

- Tuberculosis (TB): USAID programs' technical assistance and training will strengthen TB detection and case management. This will include working with the national TB program to accelerate diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB as well as early diagnosis, treatment, and research of TB through the introduction of new diagnostic technologies and improved management of TB drugs. Through direct grants to local NGOs, USAID will expand community level support for patients and improved diagnosis and identification of TB cases.

**Maternal and Child Health:** In support of the GOI national strategy for improving maternal and neonatal health, USAID programs will improve the quality of maternal and newborn care, particularly the management of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, ensuring appropriate implementation of international standards, reducing delays within the emergency obstetrical care referral system, and improving oversight.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite Indonesia's sustained economic growth, widespread poverty continues to exist. Currently, over 100 million Indonesians, 43.3 percent of the population, survive on less than two dollars a day. U.S. assistance will help reduce poverty by promoting rapid, sustainable, and broad-based equitable growth that promotes enterprise, generates employment, and reduces poverty.

Agriculture employs over 40 percent of Indonesia's population and supplies 15 percent of its gross domestic product. Despite its importance, Indonesia's capacity to meet its food security goals is constrained by its low agricultural productivity, as yields and quality of staple foods and high-value export crops are frequently below regional averages and do not meet market requirements. U.S. assistance will accelerate growth in the agricultural sector through improved research, and market integration, as well as the expansion of credit systems, including mobile banking, to rural areas to allow farmers to invest in their own futures.

The natural resources sector is the largest source of employment in Indonesia. Indonesia's diverse forest and marine ecosystems are being degraded at an alarming rate, and deforestation is resulting in the emission of significant greenhouse gases. U.S. programs will strengthen the capacity of the GOI to sustainably manage Indonesia's terrestrial and marine resources and to catalyze its clean-energy development potential. All activities support GOI national strategies, including Indonesia's National Climate Change Action Plan.

### Development Assistance (DA):

**Agriculture:** As part of the Feed the Future initiative, USAID programs will improve Indonesia's food security by developing key staple and high-value crops, raising yields, and producing higher quality foods for consumption and export. Agricultural assistance will include biotechnology, biosafety, integrated pest management, and the development of high value vegetables and vitamin A fortified rice as well as assistance to support Indonesia's next generation of scientists. The development of value chains for horticulture, and other high-value crops will improve rural livelihoods and provide income for millions of smallholder farmers. Programs aim to make improvements in post-harvest handling, processing, and integrating rural farmers with the larger markets, while providing incentives and access to credit.

**Economic Growth:** USAID programs will provide advisory services, scholarships, and research grants to promote research on economic policy reform issues and advocacy for pro-poor economic reforms. A

USAID program is assisting the Ministry of Trade, the National Development Planning Agency, the Supervisory Agency for Capital Markets and Financial Institutions, other GOI bodies, business associations, and research institutions and universities to improve economic analysis and policies. Particular attention will be given to improving policies in the areas of labor markets, trade, investment, business climate, and non-bank financial sector. USAID will work directly with the Poverty Unit under the Vice President's Office in developing poverty alleviation strategies. USAID programs also support the private sector initiatives to foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

**Environment:** USAID programs will strengthen sustainable forest and marine resource management, which supports community livelihoods, protects biodiversity, reduces carbon emissions, and promotes renewable alternative energy development. USAID will partner with government bodies at all levels, the private sector, and communities dependent on forest and marine resources. Assistance will focus on reducing threats, developing sustainable land and resource use, and increasing access to markets and financing for sustainably managed natural resource products. As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), USAID programs will strengthen selected communities' resilience to the effects of climate change while reducing the risks associated with disasters in highly vulnerable areas. Selected areas will include high conservation landscapes, orangutan habitats, and primary lowland forests, as well as critical marine protected areas and fisheries.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The five-year, \$600 million MCC compact signed in November 2011, will build on other foreign assistance programs that promote economic growth and reduce poverty. The compact will support the expansion of renewable energy and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, leveraging the investments made by USAID in clean energy development and sustainable landscape management. MCC will also support improved nutrition in approximately 7,000 villages to reduce and prevent low birth weight, childhood stunting, and malnourishment in the targeted areas. This effort will build on the maternal and child health and food security programs supported by USAID. DA funds supporting the economic growth and GHP funds for maternal and child health will reinforce and leverage MCC investments without duplicating activities or efforts.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID/Indonesia undertook several monitoring and evaluation activities, including:

- Data collection and analysis leading to the development of the Global Health Initiative strategy for Indonesia;
- Technical assistance to refine the questionnaire for the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey;
- Joint External Monitoring Mission for the National TB program, a periodic assessment and evaluation of the national TB program, which informed adjustments to the national program and USAID's support. The Monitoring Mission was led by the World Health Organization with significant support from USAID and included USAID headquarters and local staff and international and local partners;
- Evaluation of the Mission's flagship agricultural program to assess impact and to inform the design of the follow-on food security program;
- Ongoing monitoring of Environment programs have identified sectors that require further assessment to determine whether the Mission should continue to invest in programs in those areas;

- Portfolio review and pipeline analysis of the Mission's programs and sectors informed Senior Management on the performance of programs, implementers, and progress against targeted results.

In FY 2012, USAID plans several evaluations of key programs, including democracy and governance (DG), health, education and economic growth programs to evaluate program performance and to inform implementation of ongoing activities.

Additionally, USAID will undertake other assessments that will inform the Country Development Cooperation Strategy process including assessments covering gender, biodiversity, tropical forests as well as an assessment of activities in Papua and West Papua.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Mission's monitoring and evaluation results have informed the budget and programmatic choices for FY 2013:

- Data gathering and analysis for the GHI strategy informed the Mission's priority health programs, with a focus on catalyzing action to accelerate progress toward achievement of the health related MDGs; expanded use of data and evidence for policy and programs including expanded science partnerships; and expanded partnership between the U.S. and Indonesia to address global infectious disease threats;
- The food security program final evaluation informed the design of the follow-on food security program, including the selection of high-value crops and the inclusion of an access to finance component;
- Based on performance monitoring of environment programs that have not achieved expected results in FY 2011, the Mission has required substantial management changes with the implementer and expects these programs to soon start achieving results;

The portfolio review and pipeline analysis highlighted programs that were achieving greater results than anticipated and should be expanded or lengthened; projects that were failing to achieve anticipated results were also identified and are being assessed to determine whether the scope of the project should be reduced.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:

- **Democracy and Governance:** In the run-up to the 2014 presidential elections, FY 2013 will be a crucial year for democratic reform in Indonesia. U.S. assistance will continue support institutions that strengthen transparency, accountability, and good governance, especially civil society institutions and the media, as well as supporting improvements to the judicial system.
- **Education:** In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will support improved teaching, management, and governance of primary schools; improved management, research, and teaching in universities; partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian higher education institutions; and scholarships for Indonesian students to study in the United States. The programs will improve access to and quality of Indonesian primary schools and universities, as well as increase the number of Indonesians with the technical capacity, knowledge, and global understanding.
- **Economic Growth:** In FY 2013, the USG will continue its efforts to improve economic analysis and policies while supporting market-based, progressive reforms. U.S. assistance will also build Indonesia's food security capacity through improvement of selected value chains through new technologies, new market linkages, and credit.
- **Environment:** U.S. assistance will support Indonesia's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect biodiversity in its tropical forests and marine areas. Through partnerships with the GOI, private sector companies, civil society organizations, and local communities, the United States will

help preserve and manage existing natural resources and ecosystems, build community resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, adapt staple crops to climate change, and encourage policy reform efforts to protect the environment.

- Health: FY 2013 will be a key year for accelerating progress to achieve the Millennium Development Goals – the objective of the U.S. Global Health Initiative in Indonesia. Through partnerships with the GOI, private sector, professional associations, academic institutions, and local NGOs, U.S. assistance will focus on reducing maternal and infant deaths, improved control of infectious diseases such as TB, MDR-TB, pandemic influenza, neglected tropical diseases, and HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will also expand partnerships between U.S. and Indonesian research and academic institutions and provide support to Indonesian institutions to improve the use of high quality data for policy and programs.

## Laos

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

While globalization and regionalization continue to drive the Government of Laos to open its economy, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party retains control over the political process that dictates the transition to a market-based system. The overarching policy goals for U.S. assistance to Laos are to improve Lao governance and increase the country's capacity to integrate fully within the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the global economy.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,224	7,550	7,550	-
Development Assistance	1,455	1,350	1,350	-
Food for Peace Title II	1,669	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	200	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	5,000	5,000	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Laos</b>	7,224	7,550	7,550	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,800	5,900	6,100	200
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	200	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	200	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	700	700	900	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	650	200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	250	150	-100
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	100	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,900	5,000	5,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	5,000	5,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	300	300	100	-200
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	300	100	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	300	100	-200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,000	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,405	1,350	1,300	-50
4.8 Environment	50	-	50	50
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,669</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,669</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,669	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Laos</b>	<b>7,224</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>7,550</b>	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>200</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,550	5,650	5,850	200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	250	150	-100
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	100	100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-200</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	300	100	-200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,350</b>	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,405	1,350	1,300	-50
4.8 Environment	50	-	50	50
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,669</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,669	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-450</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	25	25	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	645	505	55	-450

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance in clearing Laos of unexploded ordnance remaining from the Indochina War advances humanitarian and economic goals, and creates a climate of cooperation that advances other policy objectives. The Department of State's counternarcotics work will bolster the capacity of the Lao law enforcement and criminal justice system to interdict organizations trafficking methamphetamines, cocaine, and heroin through Laos. It will also support drug-related public awareness campaigns and addict rehabilitation programs. To further the United States' growing military-to-military relationship with Laos, U.S. assistance will fund English language training and professional military education courses.



International Military Education and Training (IMET): The goal of IMET programming in Laos is to improve English language and professionalism of the Lao military. Ministry of National Defense (MND) personnel are gradually increasing their exposure to other professional militaries through international engagement and education, but need English language skills to take advantage of these opportunities. Participation in training and education programs at U.S. military schools teaches MND personnel how a military establishment functions in a democracy, while providing a better understanding of professional military standards and responsibilities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): As recently as a decade ago, Laos was the third-largest producer of illicit opium in the world, and significant quantities of opium originating in Laos are regularly seized in the United States. Methamphetamine addiction is currently rising rapidly within the country, even as large flows of methamphetamines and other drugs transit Laos to other countries. U.S. assistance builds the professional capacity of the Lao police and other criminal justice entities to counter transnational crime, and to fight drug trafficking and addiction. The program will continue to support comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. Assistance will also be used to fund the annual opium crop survey and local-level campaigns to publicize Lao counter narcotics law in remote regions of the country.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Clearance of unexploded ordinance (UXO) plays a significant role in expanding economic development, and promotes goodwill between Laos and the United States by removing dangerous explosives that kill or maim many Lao citizens each year and impede agricultural development and other land use. Education programs reduce the hazards of UXO among primary school children, their families, and communities, by raising awareness of the dangers they present.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The Lao National Assembly, which has become increasingly active, has expressed interest in expanding cooperation with the United States. Funding will promote the development of the rule of law, including through the National Assembly and Ministry of Justice, and a more robust and active civil society.

Development Assistance: The United States 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 and training.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance helps Laos engage in the global marketplace through compliance with the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, as well as adherence to regional commitments under ASEAN.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S.-Lao International and ASEAN Integration Program (LUNA-Lao) improves implementation of the U.S.-Lao Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) and guides Laos toward WTO accession while institutionalizing economic reforms that support the Government of Laos' efforts to accede to the WTO, to successfully implement the U.S.-Lao BTA, and to fulfill its commitments under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint. This assistance will help build the necessary political will, ownership, and capacity for Laos to integrate fully with international markets as well as the rest of the ASEAN Community, thereby narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member countries and creating a stronger trading partner for the United States.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in Laos:

- In August 2011, USAID’s Regional Development Mission Asia conducted a mid-term evaluation for the LUNA-Lao program, confirming the U.S. Secretary of State’s declaration in July 2010 that growing cooperation between Laos and the United States is “producing mutual benefits and a constructive relationship contributing to peace, stability and cooperation for development in the region and the world.” Recommendations call for increasing support for capacity building and outreach to the private sector on the benefits of reforms made to date, including through public-private dialogues. In FY 2012, a performance evaluation of U.S. assistance in the social services and vulnerable populations sector will review the LUNA-Lao program that builds the capacity of the Lao Disabled People Association (LDPA) to support and advocate for inclusive employment and economic opportunities for people with disabilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Laos was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above:

- The LUNA-Lao program continues to address the challenge of donor coordination for a demand-driven project like LUNA that provides fast-response technical assistance across a wide range of sectors, including sectors where other donors are providing support, but through a slower but more participatory mechanism. The biggest challenge continues to be meeting the strong demand for LUNA’s technical assistance in key areas with the current limited resources.

The LUNA-Lao midterm evaluation determined that the program should include a separate section in its work plans to show what other donors are doing in a specific issue-area and note how LUNA-Lao is coordinating and leveraging other donor support.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The LUNA-Lao midterm evaluation identified a future need to build GOL capacity in the field of implementation of laws through intensive training of staff and direct support to specific ministries. This support would be undertaken once relevant laws have been enacted. Outreach to the private sector on the benefits of these new reforms and how to take advantage of them is critical, since the purpose of all these reforms is ultimately to enable private sector growth. Therefore, increased resources will look toward facilitating more public-private sector dialogues, especially in the provinces.

Luna-Lao experienced unqualified success in helping the Lao National Assembly draft and pass laws concerning intellectual property, legal reform, and customs in 2011. LUNA-Lao’s access to Lao government ministries and the legislature - requested by those institutions themselves - as they make progress towards reform is a tremendous benefit for both Laos and the United States at relatively little cost.

## Malaysia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Malaysia focuses on counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, and military assistance and training. In FY 2013, U.S.-Malaysia cooperation will expand in the areas of security and law enforcement. Counterterrorism assistance builds capacity within Malaysian law enforcement and judicial entities responsible for combating terrorism, and includes improving Malaysia's border security and the development of a network of radars along coastal areas of eastern Malaysia that are designed to deter maritime terrorism. Counter-proliferation assistance aims at enhancing Malaysia's ability to prevent transshipments of controlled 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>675</b>
International Military Education and Training	956	825	700	-125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,500	1,500	-

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>-125</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-125</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	956	825	700	-125
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	700	700	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	800	800

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malaysia</b>	2,256	2,325	3,000	675
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,256	2,325	2,200	-125
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	956	825	700	-125
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	-	800	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	800	800

### 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. Legislative action is expected to update Malaysia's counterterrorism framework, diminishing the role of preventive detention and increasing the focus on criminal prosecution, which will create new opportunities for effective capacity building. Because Malaysia continues to be used as a transit/transshipment point for WMD-related items and dual-use commodities, U.S. assistance is helping Malaysian authorities enforce international and domestic export control regimes, especially Malaysia's 2010 Strategic Trade Act.

International Military Assistance and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will support the professional development of senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers; enhance interoperability with U.S. forces; and improve maritime security in Malaysian waters. IMET will also help train military personnel in conducting multinational operations, medical and stabilization operations, peacekeeping, intelligence functions, 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. ATA will shift its focus from solidifying Malaysia's cyber counterterrorism capabilities, to building the capacity of Malaysian law enforcement agencies to prevent terrorists from entering or transiting Malaysia. The Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program will build the capacity of Malaysian Government offices to prevent proliferators from using Malaysia to circumvent international law and agreements, in particular by assisting Malaysia with the implementation of the 2010 Strategic Trade Act.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

Malaysia has recently demonstrated more openness to political reform and to dialogue on international best practices in good governance, particularly on rule of law issues. The GOM has taken concrete steps to address these reforms, including proposing revisions to several longstanding laws. FY 2013 investments under this objective support the ongoing efforts of the GOM to improve its legal framework, institutions, and practice.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2013, the U.S. government will assist the GOM in its effort to transform its criminal justice system to deal more effectively with all forms of transnational crime. The assistance may include targeted support on specific issues, such as

counterterrorism, counter-proliferation, trafficking in persons, and immigration, as well as expanded cooperation on general criminal justice system development, such as in the areas of prosecutor training and police-prosecutors cooperation. This assistance will support a legal advisor to strengthen counterterrorism, counterproliferation, and broader law enforcement cooperation with Malaysia.

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

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The IMET training program is coordinated, reviewed, and approved by Pacific Command and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) during the annual Security Cooperation Education and Training Working Group meeting. Semiannual training meetings were conducted to plan and review courses programmed under IMET. The Regional Security Office (RSO) works with the Department of State's ATA program to ensure that the long-term objectives of the program are being achieved. Comprehensive program reviews are conducted every three years, the last review taking place in 2010. EXBS activities were monitored by the EXBS Regional Advisor, located in the U.S. Embassy. Feedback questionnaires were completed by participants, and the results were analyzed and included in After Action Reports by implementers.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Results of the monitoring and evaluation process indicate that IMET graduates rise within their career field and assume prominent positions within their organizations. They have advanced key security initiatives such as increased participation in multilateral exercises, extension of the Malaysian stabilization mission in Afghanistan, and continued support of U.S. ship visits to Malaysian ports. ATA funded programs have increased the Malaysian police's ability to detect, deter and investigate both crime and terrorism activities. The RSO coordinates with Department of State's Diplomatic Security and Malaysian law enforcement entities to ensure that training is meeting the needs and goals of the host country. Use of the EXBS Rating Assessment Tool indicated that Malaysia had made significant progress in 2011 in implementing its Strategic Trade Act. Additional resources will be allocated in 2013 to strengthen licensing, enforcement, investigation and prosecution skills, and targeted industry outreach and internal compliance programs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 plans will augment our long-standing relationship with the Malaysian Armed Forces with continued focus on training personnel in career-enhancing Professional Military Education courses. ATA will continue to focus on enhancing the skills and ability of the Malaysian authorities to prevent cyber terrorism, conduct complex investigations, and prevent terrorists from entering or transiting through Malaysian territory. FY 2013 EXBS assistance will continue to focus on strengthening licensing skills and capabilities within the expanded Strategic Trade Secretariat and other licensing agencies. More advanced training and capacity building for investigators and prosecutors, together with technical advice provided by a Department of Justice legal advisor, will help Malaysia implement its export control law effectively

## Marshall Islands

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) is an isolated, sparsely populated, low-lying Pacific Island country spread out over an enormous geographic area. These unique characteristics make the RMI particularly vulnerable to transnational threats, natural disasters, and effects of climate change. The Compact of Free Association between the United States and the RMI, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, obligates the U.S. government to provide grant and program assistance to the RMI. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior and therefore are not represented in the assistance figures below. U.S. assistance focuses on supporting the RMI's ability to perform maritime security functions and strengthen climate resilience through disaster preparedness. On November 4, 2008, U.S. Congress transferred responsibility for disaster assistance and reconstruction services in the RMI from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	537	547	550	3
Development Assistance	492	492	500	8
International Military Education and Training	45	55	50	-5

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

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	537	547	550	3
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	45	55	50	-5
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	45	55	50	-5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	45	55	50	-5
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8
<b>Development Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	492	500	8

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	537	547	550	3
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	45	55	50	-5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	45	55	50	-5
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	492	500	8
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-57</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35	57	-	-57

### **Peace and Security**

The RMI continues to be an important security partner as it hosts the U.S. Army on Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) installation, part of the Army's Space and Missile Defense Command. RMI currently has a very limited ability to detect, deter, and defend its vast maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The RMI Sea Patrol possesses only one vessel, provided by Australia, to protect the country's massive EEZ against domestic and transnational crime. While the United States is responsible for the strategic defense of the RMI through the Compact, the U.S. military does not engage in day-to-day maritime security activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. foreign assistance will continue to strengthen RMI's maritime law enforcement capacity. 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**

As a low-lying coral atoll, natural weather patterns and increased climate variability make many communities in the RMI highly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as drought, typhoon, and sea waves. U.S. assistance will strengthen the climate resilience of the RMI's communities through disaster management.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will be used to reduce the impacts of future disasters and maintain mechanisms to respond when needed. DA funding will also cover expenses related to response in the period between the event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Should the Declaration occur this funding will be reimbursed by FEMA. U.S. assistance will reduce response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives will help save lives by reducing response time during disasters while lowering the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

USAID coordinates with other foreign donors, such as Taiwan, Japan, and Australia, which also contribute to building RMI's disaster response capacity.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Philippine Office for the Pacific manages programs in the Pacific Islands and routinely monitors progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits.

In FY 2011, USAID/Philippines conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review that included the Pacific Islands' programs. The review focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2012 (including priorities, planned evaluations, and planned obligations). The portfolio review served as an input to the preparation of the FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is in the final stages of developing a new strategy for the Pacific Islands to guide new program designs and assess ongoing programs. In addition, USAID is planning an evaluation in FY 2012 of its current program that will inform design of a new program starting in FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2011, USAID provided capacity-building exercises on disaster preparedness, focusing on the operational aspects of national response strategy. FEMA, the U.S. Joint Task Force - Homeland Defense, and USAID's implementing partner, the International Organization of Migration, helped USAID conduct the trainings. In FY 2013, USAID will help increase the RMI's capacity to conduct sector-specific training and exercises to test the effectiveness of the disaster response system, identify deficiencies and remedies, and promote disaster awareness campaigns.



## Micronesia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a constitutional confederation in free association with the United States. It is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. The Compact of Free Association between the United States and the FSM, entered into in 1986 and amended in 2004, obligates the U.S. Government to provide grant and program assistance to the FSM. Compact grants are primarily funded and implemented by the U.S. Department of Interior and therefore are not represented in the assistance figures below. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on strengthening the FSM's climate resilience through disaster management.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	492	492	500	8
Development Assistance	492	492	500	8

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Micronesia</b>	492	492	500	8
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8
<b>Development Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	492	500	8

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Micronesia</b>	492	492	500	8
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	492	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	492	500	8
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	35	57	-	-57
6.2 Administration and Oversight	35	57	-	-57

### Humanitarian Assistance

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). Natural weather patterns and increased climate variability make some communities in the FSM highly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as typhoons, drought, and mudslides.

Development Assistance (DA): DA will be used to reduce the impacts of future disasters and maintain mechanisms to respond when needed. DA funding will also cover expenses related to response in the period between the event and a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Should the Declaration occur this funding will be reimbursed by FEMA. The International Organization of Migration (IOM) has offices in Pohnpei and Yap and serve as USAID's implementer should disaster-recovery assistance become necessary. The Embassy works with USAID and IOM and liaises with the national government on behalf of the U.S. government. USAID, through IOM, focuses on reducing response time in a number of emergencies by pre-positioning supplies and equipment warehoused in Pohnpei and Yap, establishing stand-by emergency service agreements, and conducting training exercises to coordinate disaster response efforts and test systems. These initiatives help save lives by reducing response time during disasters while lowering the cost and management burdens of delivering basic needs during an emergency.

USAID coordinates with other foreign donors, such as Australia, who also contribute to building FSM's disaster response capacity.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID Philippine Office for the Pacific manages programs in the Pacific Islands and routinely monitors progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits.

In FY 2011, USAID Philippines conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review that included the Pacific Islands' programs. The review focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2012 (including priorities, planned evaluations, and planned obligations). The portfolio review served as an input to the preparation of the FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report.

USAID is in the final stages of developing a new strategy for the Pacific Islands and will use the strategy to guide new program designs and assess ongoing programs. In addition, USAID is planning an evaluation in FY 2012 of its current program that will inform design of a new program starting in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is in the final stages of developing a new strategy for the Pacific Islands to guide new program designs and assess ongoing programs. In addition, USAID is planning an evaluation in FY 2012 of its current program that will inform design of a new program starting in FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2011, USAID provided capacity-building exercises on disaster preparedness, focusing on the operational aspects of national response strategy. FEMA, the U.S. Joint Task Force - Homeland Defense, and USAID's implementing partner, the International Organization of Migration, helped USAID facilitate the trainings. In FY 2013, USAID will help increase the FSM's capacity to conduct sector-specific training and exercises to test the effectiveness of the disaster response system, identify deficiencies and remedies, and promote disaster awareness campaigns.

## Mongolia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2011, Mongolia celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary as a democratic state and assumed chairmanship of the Community of Democracies. The country's rate of economic growth is one of the highest in the world. Substantial new financial profits for both the government of Mongolia and the private sector, primarily from mining, will bring increased opportunities for economic diversification, improvements in education, infrastructure, and social programs and will allow Mongolia to expand its role in the international arena. They will also bring the increased likelihood of mismanagement and corruption. U.S. assistance will help promote private-sector-led growth and long-term capital investment as well as other activities to aid the Government of Mongolia (GOM) in addressing corruption, strengthening the implementation of its laws, and creating greater transparency and accountability. Training and equipment provided by the U.S. government supports the professionalization of Mongolia's defense forces and their continued support for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Because of Mongolia's highly porous borders and geographic proximity to proliferators in the region, U.S. assistance will support non-proliferation activities.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>2,975</b>
Development Assistance	6,198	3,000	6,100	3,100
Foreign Military Financing	2,996	3,000	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	997	875	750	-125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	250	-

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>2,975</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-125</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,996	3,000	3,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-125</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	997	875	750	-125
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>-</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>-170</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>-170</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	558	-	550	550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	1,302	2,000	1,280	-720
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,270</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,270</b>
4.3 Financial Sector	1,518	-	1,495	1,495
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,820	1,000	2,775	1,775

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>2,975</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>-125</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,993	3,875	3,750	-125
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>-170</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	558	-	550	550
2.2 Good Governance	1,302	2,000	1,280	-720
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,270</b>
4.3 Financial Sector	1,518	-	1,495	1,495
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,820	1,000	2,775	1,775
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>388</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	115	150	295	145
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	107	350	243

### Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding for Mongolia will build the country's growing peacekeeping capacity. Projects may include equipment for the military police company in Mongolia's Peace Support Operations (PSO) Brigade, and modernized communications equipment for the Mongolian military. Military police equipment will facilitate Mongolia's capacity to deploy military police support forces in support of PSO missions worldwide

International Military Education and Training (IMET): 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 provided professional military education at the officer and non-commissioned officer basic and advanced course levels, and technical training to improve Mongolia's expeditionary medical capability and to create and maintain English language labs, including supporting 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.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Development Assistance (DA): The GOM desires to transition from a recipient of development assistance to a full partnership with the United States. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) contributions in democracy and governance will enable it to move in this direction. The intent of the Democracy and Governance Program is to catalyze a democratic process that governs in the interest of all citizens. USAID activities will focus on political institutions and processes, with a view toward promoting increased participation of women at all levels of government and civil society, reducing corruption, and improving administrative law and the judiciary. For example, the Strengthening Transparency and Governance (STAGE) project will increase the capacity of the government to advance national development goals including sustained economic growth and reductions in poverty.

### **Economic Growth**

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will improve the GOM's capacity to implement a legal and regulatory framework that is conducive to business, strengthens international trade, and broadens public-private partnerships. Funds will expand private sector participation and competitiveness, including the development of business associations that can advocate more effectively on behalf of private sector interests. Mongolia lacks a robust financial sector necessary for long-term capital investments. USAID will promote the development of non-banking financial institutions and increase the capacity of regulatory institutions to monitor the capital markets.

USAID's Business Plus Initiative (BPI) will focus on improving private sector competitiveness by working with public-private partnerships, encouraging the formation of trade associations, and providing training on quality assurance. BPI will also develop training modules for the Banking and Finance Academy, consult to the Finance and Regulatory Commission, and develop corporate governance rating systems.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In October 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$285 million compact with the GOM. Five projects are currently underway. The strategic investments of the compact will increase economic activity through improving the land registration system, helping people in poorer urban areas register their land, and providing for sustainable management and use of rangelands in selected peri-urban areas. The compact will also improve vocational training to help Mongolians qualify for more demanding and financially rewarding market-oriented jobs, ensuring that they become healthier and more productive as they enter the marketplace. Finally, it will increase the adoption of energy-efficient and lower-emission appliances, and support the development of renewable energy.

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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Defense Attaché Office (DAO) manages Mongolia's FMF and IMET programs. Upon receipt of FMF equipment, DAO personnel conduct joint inventories with their MAF counterparts. Furthermore, some of the equipment received under FMF is subject to end-use monitoring in FY2013. The DAO also processes IMET applications, ensuring all applicants are screened by the post.

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 2012 and FY 2013 to conduct training and assist with the drafting of legislation. Embassy personnel maintain regular contact with all relevant Mongolian ministries and agencies and routinely assess progress toward goals.

In line with current policies, USAID will establish a more evidence-based performance management framework. USAID's monitoring and evaluation framework incorporates annual work plans and reports, quarterly performance reports, and frequent updates from its implementers. In addition, monthly Chief of Party meetings with USAID and the U.S. Embassy enable free and open discussions to assess project activities and impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Prior to 2003, Mongolia had never sent an armed peacekeeper abroad. In FY 2012, Mongolia will deploy a battalion size peacekeeping element to South Sudan. This will be the largest peacekeeping deployment to date, and 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. FMF and IMET funding has directly enabled Mongolia to meet its goal of establishing a full size peacekeeping brigade with the creation of a third battalion in 2012. Continued 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.

Based on EXBS consultations in early 2011, the GOM established a strategic trade control (STC) legislation working group. In June 2011, ISN conducted its first workshop in Mongolia, providing a understanding of the necessary legal framework for STC law that meets international standards. Based on that workshop, Mongolian participants worked diligently to draft Mongolia's first strategic trade control law which is circulating through Mongolian ministries for review.

USAID/Mongolia's new five-year strategy, the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), is based on a comprehensive understanding of the Mongolian context, particularly in the economic growth and democracy and governance sectors. Evidence and results-based analysis have shaped USAID's priorities in the country, along with an appreciation of geopolitical considerations, Government of Mongolia (GOM) priorities, and contributions by other donor partners. The strategy is based on anticipated funding levels while building on past USAID experiences and Mongolian priorities. 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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, marked a significant step forward in Mongolia's peace support operations capability. At the same time, Mongolia deployed armed personnel to Afghanistan in increasing numbers, and expanding their mission sets, to include out-of-the-wire patrolling. Now in FY 2012, Mongolia is in the process of deploying a battalion size peacekeeping element to South Sudan. This will be its largest peacekeeping deployment to date. 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 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.

In FY 2013, EXBS will build on a foundation of workshops, consultations, and outreach activities held in FY 2011 and FY2012. Mongolia's first strategic trade control law is expected to be submitted to Parliament for enactment in the first quarter of 2012. Assuming passage of the law, FY2013 funding will be used for practical training on implementing and enforcing the law and on drafting necessary secondary legislation and regulations to complete a robust dual-use and munitions export license process that conforms to international nonproliferation standards. 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.

USAID's past efforts in Mongolia have achieved substantive, structural change. USAID's shift to long-term sustainable development encouraged the expansion of the private sector and increased the ability of marginalized citizens to benefit from a growing economy. While the framework of a market-driven economy is securely in place, the institutionalization of administrative oversight and regulatory enforcement must occur to ensure success. While USAID programs have succeeded in decreased public tolerance of corruption, more effort is needed to mitigate grand corruption by powerful private and political influences.

Based on lessons learned, best practices, and especially investments made to date, USAID's governance programs will emphasize host country buy-in, moving beyond capacity building and training, and consolidating judicial reform.

## Papua New Guinea

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has enjoyed recent economic progress and has bright prospects for future economic growth due to abundant energy, agricultural, and mineral resources. Despite PNG's growing economy, the country still ranks 153 out of 187 on the Human Development Index. Weak governance, corruption, and limited capacity to deliver basic services have caused a deterioration of the health system that is further challenged by a serious and growing HIV/AIDS problem. U.S. assistance seeks to help PNG become a stable U.S. partner by advancing PNG's public health system.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Global Health Programs - State	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Global Health Programs - State	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
3.1 Health	5,000	5,000	7,500	2,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-808</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	126	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,715	808	-	-808

### Investing in People

U.S. assistance will address the growing threat of HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea, the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in the Pacific. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will increase the



availability of HIV/AIDS services along the Continuum of Prevention-to-Care-to-Treatment model; improve management of strategic information; strengthen the supply chain for HIV/AIDS commodities; increase individuals' awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS; support healthy behavior; and strengthen programs that address gender-based violence.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - USAID: Assistance will support Global Health Initiative's (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation. USAID will help improve access to quality HIV/AIDS services and commodities and promote behavior and social norms that help curb the prevalence rate. USAID focuses on most-at-risk populations (MARPs), complementing other donors who mostly target the general population. USAID will use sustainable approaches and increase country ownership by strengthening health systems, strengthening government ownership and coordination, improving monitoring and evaluation, promoting research and innovation, and promoting gender equality. U.S. assistance will continue to seek opportunities to address gender-based violence and overall violence in PNG, a key factor to the spread of HIV infection. Funding will also enable USAID to integrate activities focused on preventing gender-based violence in the HIV/AIDS program.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - State: USAID's Philippines Office for the Pacific (POP) supports the program in PNG and will further scale-up the HIV/AIDS program to achieve a greater impact on mitigating the HIV/AIDS epidemic in PNG.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/POP, a Program Unit under the USAID/Philippines Mission, routinely monitors progress through portfolio reviews, regular reporting, and site visits.

In FY 2011, USAID/POP conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review that included the Pacific Islands' programs. The review focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2012 (including priorities, planned evaluations, and planned obligations). For PNG, this included a review of the HIV/AIDS program. The portfolio review served as an input to the preparation of the FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report.

USAID is in the final stages of developing a new strategy for the Pacific Islands and will use the strategy to guide new program designs and assess ongoing programs.

In FY 2012, USAID is conducting an external performance evaluation of its Technical Support for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment project in PNG that could affect future resource allocation and scaling-up of interventions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By conducting regular monitoring activities, USAID recognized the challenge of measuring the impact it is having on addressing the problem nationwide. USAID will need to scale-up the project to achieve a more significant impact. Findings from the evaluation planned for FY 2012 will evaluate the performance of the current HIV/AIDS project. This evaluation will also inform the design of a follow-on activity.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Pending the results of the performance evaluation of the Technical Support for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Treatment project in PNG, USAID will design a follow-on HIV/AIDS program to build on lessons learned and best practices.

# Philippines

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States Government's goal in the Philippines is to help its treaty ally become a stable, prosperous, and well-governed nation that denies safe haven to terrorists. The Manila Declaration signed in November 2011 reaffirmed the U.S. – Philippines Mutual Defense Treaty as the foundation for a robust, balanced, and responsive security partnership. The November 2011 Partnership for Growth (PFG) Statement of Principles reinforced shared interest to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the Philippines. U.S. assistance in the Philippines fosters broad-based economic growth; improves the health and education of Filipinos; promotes peace and security; advances democratic values, good governance, and human rights; and strengthens regional and global partnerships. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fund programs in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to strengthen the foundation for peace and stability in the area. U.S. assistance, including from the Millennium Challenge Corporation, will intensify cooperation through a whole-of-government approach, leveraging a wide range of assistance and other foreign policy tools.

In FY 2013, the USAID Mission in the Philippines will continue to take a leadership role in managing USAID's assistance portfolio in the Pacific Island region, the Philippines Office for the Pacific (POP). U.S. assistance helps mitigate the effects of environmental degradation and adapt to climate change in the Pacific Islands Developing States. Funding also bolsters disaster relief and reconstruction efforts in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, and supports HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment in Papua New Guinea.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,333</b>	<b>142,435</b>	<b>144,432</b>	<b>1,997</b>
Development Assistance	79,055	81,055	86,682	5,627
Food for Peace Title II	7,310	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	11,970	14,555	13,500	-1,055
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,437	33,000	31,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,971	1,850	1,665	-185
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,065	2,450	2,450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	9,525	9,135	-390

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>144,333</b>	<b>142,435</b>	<b>144,432</b>	<b>1,997</b>
<b>Philippines Office for the Pacific</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Development Assistance	9,500	9,500	9,500	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>134,833</b>	<b>132,935</b>	<b>134,932</b>	<b>1,997</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	69,555	71,555	77,182	5,627
Food for Peace Title II	7,310	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	11,970	14,555	13,500	-1,055
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,437	33,000	31,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,971	1,850	1,665	-185
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,065	2,450	2,450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	9,525	9,135	-390

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>144,333</b>	<b>142,435</b>	<b>144,432</b>	<b>1,997</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,351</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>-1,930</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-300</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	900	600	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	550	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>11,970</b>	<b>14,555</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,055</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,970	14,555	13,500	-1,055
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>-185</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,971	1,850	1,665	-185
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,435	1,800	1,800	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>-390</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	8,900	8,510	-390
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	625	625	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,527</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>18,425</b>	<b>4,913</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>12,862</b>	<b>17,775</b>	<b>4,913</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,200	5,753	6,942	1,189
2.2 Good Governance	4,897	5,984	9,833	3,849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	1,125	-	-1,125
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	630	650	650	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>45,688</b>	<b>52,632</b>	<b>45,730</b>	<b>-6,902</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>13,251</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>-4,902</b>
3.1 Health	1,250	3,447	1,500	-1,947

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	12,001	16,185	13,230	-2,955
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>32,437</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.1 Health	32,437	33,000	31,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>52,457</b>	<b>47,661</b>	<b>53,577</b>	<b>5,916</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>52,457</b>	<b>47,661</b>	<b>53,577</b>	<b>5,916</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	4,250	7,500	3,250
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,489	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	10,457	10,741	16,000	5,259
4.5 Agriculture	3,010	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,002	8,170	12,577	4,407
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	30,499	24,500	16,500	-8,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>7,310</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>7,310</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,310	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>144,333</b>	<b>142,435</b>	<b>144,432</b>	<b>1,997</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,351</b>	<b>28,630</b>	<b>26,700</b>	<b>-1,930</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	8,900	8,510	-390
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	625	625	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,376	18,205	16,965	-1,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	900	600	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	550	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,527</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>18,425</b>	<b>4,913</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,830	6,403	7,592	1,189
2.2 Good Governance	4,897	5,984	9,833	3,849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	1,125	-	-1,125
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>45,688</b>	<b>52,632</b>	<b>45,730</b>	<b>-6,902</b>
3.1 Health	33,687	36,447	32,500	-3,947
3.2 Education	12,001	16,185	13,230	-2,955
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>52,457</b>	<b>47,661</b>	<b>53,577</b>	<b>5,916</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	4,250	7,500	3,250
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,489	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	10,457	10,741	16,000	5,259
4.5 Agriculture	3,010	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,002	8,170	12,577	4,407
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	30,499	24,500	16,500	-8,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,310	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6,002</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,143	1,500	-	-1,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,033	4,502	-	-4,502

### **Peace and Security**

In FY 2013, one of the key security priorities remains countering terrorist groups. U.S. assistance will focus on helping the Philippine military achieve sustainable counter-terrorism capabilities, while simultaneously enabling security forces to become more reliant on their own resources to provide credible law and order services. U.S. assistance will also help address broader regional and global challenges, including maritime security and threats due to nuclear proliferation and transnational crime.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will augment the Philippine military's efforts to transition away from internal security operations and improve regional maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will complement FMF resources in assisting the Government of the Philippines' (GPH) counter-terrorism and maritime security 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): INCLE funds will support the police by providing equipment and training in core police competencies such as criminal investigation techniques, in-service training, and community policing, as well as maritime security and forensic examinations, further enabling law enforcement to take responsibility for internal security. U.S. assistance also strengthens law enforcement capacities to patrol, interdict, and enforce laws in key areas of critical concern due to smuggling, terrorist transit, environmental crimes, and other transnational crimes. These investments will help ensure 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): The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program works to eliminate terrorists, deny them sanctuary, strengthen security forces, facilitate the transition from military to civilian control, and increase respect for human rights. The majority of ATA's efforts are targeted to key areas in Mindanao, where the terrorist threat and associated problems are most acute. ATA will work to build Philippines National Police (PNP) capacity to detect and respond to terrorist threats, to investigate and prosecute terrorism-related cases, and to work with regional partners to strengthen border control capacities, in order to restrict terrorist movements and prevent terrorists or terrorist organizations from operating and/or developing safe havens. Concurrently ATA is developing a cadre of police instructors, trained in ATA tenets to assume more responsibility for anti-terrorism programs. This is part of an ongoing effort to institutionalize counter-terrorism training capabilities and programs. Funding will maintain the momentum in place to achieve the aforementioned goals and objectives via a steady, systematic, structured delivery of specialized anti-terrorism assistance. Funds will

also help strengthen the Philippine strategic trade system by helping the GPH reinforce customs and border controls to detect and interdict weapons or related technologies.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID assistance will help the Philippines' implement its anti-trafficking in-persons (TIP) 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.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will combat corruption, promote the rule of law, and support local democratic governance and decentralization. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support activities under the Philippines – United States PFG Joint Country Action Plan (2012 – 2016), which will strengthen the rule of law through a more efficient court system and promote a more transparent legal and regulatory regime less encumbered by corruption. U.S. assistance will help enhance service delivery, transparency and accountability of local governments. USAID interventions in conflict affected areas of Mindanao will strengthen the capacity and legitimacy of local governments, increase civic engagement, and improve the capacity of the next generation of leaders.

Development Assistance (DA): In rule-of-law and human rights, U.S. assistance will increase support to justice sector institutions in resolving commercial disputes and financial crimes, assist the GPH in improving contract enforcement, and strengthen accountability mechanisms in the justice sector. U.S. assistance will also support the GPH in implementing a comprehensive case management process to improve court effectiveness and efficiency.

In good governance, U.S. assistance will promote fiscal management at the local level, enable local governments to generate own-source revenues, and improve service delivery. USAID will assist the Philippine government implement laws and regulations designed to curb corruption by building the capacity of anticorruption institutions and expanding private sector oversight. In conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, governance activities will promote civic engagement and community involvement in socio-economic activities as well as strengthen local government capacity and accountability in delivering public services.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds will support legislative and institutional reforms aimed at strengthening the Philippine criminal justice system by building its capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corruption, money laundering and financial crimes, TIP, cybercrime, and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support the material and training needs of Philippine prosecutors and law enforcement working on transnational crimes so that Philippine authorities can work more effectively with their maritime neighbors.

### **Investing in People**

USAID will continue to improve access to maternal and child health (MCH), family planning services, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention. Assistance will focus on improving performance in these areas at both national and local levels; addressing inequity in access to services, especially among poor and marginalized communities in the conflict affected areas of Mindanao; increasing private sector contributions to improve public health; and increasing use of health services and commodities. USAID will help develop improvements to water and sanitation, including the promotion of safe water.

Global Health Program (GHP): Assistance will support Global Health Initiative's (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation. With GHP

funds, USAID will support highly effective interventions in family planning services, Maternal Child Health (MCH), and tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

- Family Planning/Reproductive Health: USAID will promote access to high quality voluntary family planning services and information to help the Philippines meet demand for services and contraceptive supplies.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): USAID will promote pre-natal and post-natal care and enable women to deliver in safe settings, with priority on reaching women in underserved, poor communities. USAID will support the scaling up of proven interventions that prevent neonatal and infant deaths such as essential intrapartum and newborn care as well as exclusive breastfeeding.
- Tuberculosis (TB): 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 strengthen and expand MDR-TB diagnosis and management, provide technical assistance in setting up referral networks for suspected MDR-TB cases, and continue to build the management capacity of the Department of Health's MDR-TB program.

#### Development Assistance (DA):

- Water and Sanitation: USAID will develop improvements in water and sanitation at the local level, and increase private sector financing of water and sanitation infrastructure. USAID will also support the establishment of a robust and transparent regulatory framework for water and sanitation.
- Basic Education: USAID will engage education institutions to leverage quality improvements in early grade reading. To improve reading, U.S. assistance will focus on teacher and administrator training, development and implementation of classroom assessments, and learning materials. Assistance will also provide basic literacy and life skills training to marginalized youth and adults in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao.
- Higher Education: USAID will help build technical, scientific, and research capabilities to increase the innovative capacity of institutions of higher education. This will also involve strengthening linkages between academic institutions and private industry to ensure the development of human capital required to sustain economic growth over the long-term.

#### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will support activities consistent with the Philippines – United States PFG Joint Country Action Plan dated November 9, 2011. U.S. assistance will foster a more open and competitive business climate with lower barriers to entry and greater fiscal stability to promote foreign investment, international trade, and private sector growth. The U.S. government will also work with the Philippine government to improve administration of revenue by broadening the tax base, improving tax collection, and curbing tax evasion.

In the energy and environment sectors, USAID will increase support to better manage rapidly deteriorating forest, coastal, and marine resources, and promote clean and renewable energy. USAID will help strengthen the resiliency of key energy and water infrastructure, environmental services, and already fragile ecosystems against the risks posed by natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will improve the Philippines' competitiveness and transition to climate resilient, low emission sustainable economic development.

USAID will help the Philippines expand its tax base, minimize revenue loss, and improve the administration of resources. Specifically, U.S. assistance will help the Philippine Government implement tax reforms to combat tax evasion and smuggling, and increase transparency and accountability in the allocation of resources.

U.S. assistance will promote economic reforms to strengthen private sector investment in transport-related services, mobile banking, infrastructure, logistics, and energy. Assistance will also increase public-private partnerships in infrastructure development through the development of feasibility studies.

USAID will work with communities in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao to promote micro- and small agribusiness development, and increase agricultural productivity. USAID will support Philippine government efforts to ease the regulatory burdens that hinder trade and investment. Specifically, U.S. assistance will support measures to reduce the cost of doing business, improve the investment climate, and ensure Philippine government import regulations are consistent with international standards. U.S. assistance will help the Philippines manage its terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Assistance programs will protect critical habitats and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and land-use changes. USAID will promote the development of environment policy based on science-based analyses and improve the management of forests and coastal areas at different levels of government.

Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will support the development and implementation a Low Emission Development Strategy in the Philippines. U.S. assistance will seek to increase resilience of communities vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. In adaptation, USAID will address water security, support vulnerability assessments of ecosystems, and strengthen Philippine disaster management capabilities.

### **Philippines Office for the Pacific (POP)**

Global climate change poses a significant challenge in the Pacific region, increasing pressure on potable water resources and affecting agriculture in many of the island nations. Rising sea levels pose a crisis for others, especially low-lying atolls. High energy costs and depleted fisheries and forests have imperiled traditional livelihoods dependent on natural resources, particularly over the past decade.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will use GCCCI funding to address the adverse effects of global climate change, reduce the islands' net greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate the risks of climate related disasters and threats, and accelerate the adoption of renewable energy technologies. The Philippines Office for the Pacific will build capacity and support regional cooperation to address climate change among Pacific nations, by building off the initiatives of regional organizations, universities, research institutes, civil society organizations (CSOs), international non-government organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. These programs will enhance the ability of Pacific Island countries to adapt to climate change and reduce the risk from natural disasters. USAID will support investments and technical assistance in adaptation, and accelerate the transition to low emission development.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Following the successful completion of Threshold Program in 2009, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approved in 2010 a five-year, \$434 million Compact with the Philippines aimed at reducing poverty through economic growth. The Compact supports reforms and investments to modernize the Bureau of Internal Revenue, expands and improves a community-driven development project of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and rehabilitates a secondary national road in Samar province.

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. USAID also complements the MCC Compact investments in revenue administration and infrastructure development and both agencies activities support the Philippines – United States PFG.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Philippines completed nine program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011. These include an education sector assessment, biodiversity and forestry assessment, water and sanitation assessment, a forestry/sustainable landscapes scoping assessment, an interagency low emissions development scoping, automated elections assessment, nationwide family health survey, infrastructure impact evaluation, and an evaluation of our largest environmental governance project to assess programmatic performance. In addition, Embassy Manila conducted an interagency assessment of five conflict-affected areas in Mindanao to determine future programmatic directions. In line with the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and USAID Forward mandates, the results of these assessments and evaluations contributed significantly to informing the Mission’s strategic direction for the sectors, the PFG Initiative, and the overall Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for the Philippines. These results also served as key inputs in designing new activities, tracking the progress of Mission indicators, and determining the impact of programs. A total of 13 evaluations and assessments are planned in FY 2012, of which five external, quality evaluations will be counted towards USAID Forward targets.

In FY 2011, USAID/Philippines conducted three Mission-wide portfolio reviews that focused on program results and performance indicators, financial performance, completed and planned evaluations, implementation progress and challenges, and anticipated results in FY 2012 (including priorities, planned obligations and new project designs and procurements). The results of these portfolio reviews served as the basis for the preparation of the FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report and will input into the preparation of the FY 2012 Operational Plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The assessments and evaluations captured lessons learned and helped to expand work, develop new and follow-on projects, and replicate best practices in support of the Mission’s CDCS. The assessments for the education, environment, health, and water and sanitation sectors helped shape the goals, direction, and design of new and follow-on activities under these sectors, which are reported and budgeted for in the Operational Plan. In the health sector, a nationwide family health survey helped track the progress of family planning and maternal and child health indicators, thereby assisting program managers in selecting and designing programs and strategies for improving health and family planning in the country. In environment, the various climate change and environmental assessments and evaluations are informing the design of a new forestry/sustainable landscapes program to conserve biodiversity, increase resilience of communities, and improve environmental services. In conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, assessments helped define a special focus on governance activities that will promote civic engagement and community involvement in socio-economic activities as well as strengthen local government capacity and accountability in delivering social services.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The performance assessments and evaluation of Mission programs paved the way for the development of a new initiative: the PFG, which will address the two binding constraints to economic growth — weak governance and narrow fiscal space. PFG is an integral part of the CDCS with programs in improving regulatory quality, strengthening rule of law, reducing corruption, and improving fiscal performance. Under the health program, more resources are expected to be allocated to help mobilize broader private and public sector delivery of integrated family planning and

MCH services nationwide. In tuberculosis control, the increased case detection and cure rates resulted in a new follow-on TB prevention and control program. In environment, increased funding is allocated to an umbrella program on sustainable landscapes to broaden the coverage and impact of climate change adaptation strategies. In Mindanao, the new Mission strategy for achieving peace and stability will build upon past successes gained and lessons learned from implementing infrastructure, livelihood, and conflict mitigation programs.

## Samoa

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

With no standing military of its own, Samoa relies on assistance from its partners to provide for its defense and to respond to catastrophic events. Samoa's Maritime Police Unit serves a border control and maritime policing function, and provides coast guard and emergency response capabilities. Small but targeted assistance to this unit aids Samoa by providing increased capacity for maritime policing, coastal defense, and emergency response, thus aiding in both defense and development spheres.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	113	40	40	-
International Military Education and Training	113	40	40	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Samoa</b>	113	40	40	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	113	40	40	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	113	40	40	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	113	40	40	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Samoa</b>	113	40	40	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	113	40	40	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	113	40	40	-

### **Peace and Security**

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will assist the Government of Samoa to improve maritime security and better respond to 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	250	250	250	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	250	-

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Singapore</b>	250	250	250	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	250	250	250	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	250	250	250	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Singapore</b>	250	250	250	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	250	250	250	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-

#### **Peace and Security**

The 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. While Singapore has made progress on nonproliferation and export control cooperation, EXBS outreach continues to be vital due to Singapore's lack of technical depth and experience.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): EXBS programs will help Singapore establish its own internal commodity identification training program, 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 U.S. and Singaporean officials, and will broaden the bilateral relationship to include evidence sharing and enforcement collaboration.

## Thailand

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The most important U.S. foreign assistance priorities for Thailand are consolidating Thailand's democratic institutions and strengthening bilateral security cooperation. U.S. assistance will reform the criminal justice system, promote good governance through democracy and rule of law activities, and invest in people through humanitarian assistance for displaced persons and control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and other infectious diseases. The United States also supports Thailand's ongoing active participation in regional and global security efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,968	12,054	11,275	-779
Development Assistance	5,051	5,051	5,051	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,568	988	988	-
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	335	-165
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,568	1,325	1,250	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,740	1,466	-274
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,541	1,450	1,185	-265

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Thailand</b>	12,968	12,054	11,275	-779
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,698	5,784	5,355	-429
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,151	1,151	1,151	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	450	450	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	701	701	701	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,568	988	988	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,568	988	988	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,568	1,325	1,250	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,568	1,325	1,250	-75
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	870	870	781	-89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	870	870	781	-89
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,541	1,450	1,185	-265
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	991	750	650	-100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	700	535	-165
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>-185</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>-</b>
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	1,900	1,900	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>-185</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	870	870	685	-185
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>-165</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>-165</b>
3.1 Health	500	500	335	-165
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>12,968</b>	<b>12,054</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>-779</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>6,698</b>	<b>5,784</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>-429</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	991	750	650	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	550	700	535	-165
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,006	3,183	3,019	-164
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	450	450	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	701	701	701	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>-185</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	870	870	685	-185
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	1,900	1,900	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>-165</b>
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	1,335	-165
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-795</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18	15	10	-5
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,279	1,380	590	-790

### Peace and Security

Thailand is an important partner of the United States in law enforcement, counterterrorism, and global security. Thailand has a large economy and is located centrally within the region, making it a critical ally in combating transnational crime, including money laundering, and trafficking in narcotics, endangered species, and persons. After several decades of democratic progress, the country's democratic institutions

and civil society remain vulnerable. The conflict in the southern border provinces poses security and political risks both for Thailand and its regional neighbors.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the Thai Government's efforts to strengthen civil society organizations and to increase the visibility of non-governmental (NGOs) and civic leaders working to promote peace. More specifically, funding will support agents of change in the country's three southern border provinces and advance a variety of reconciliation initiatives that address the causes and consequences of conflict. Activities will bring together people from all sides of the conflict, supporting platforms for constructive discussion, collaborative design and implementation of activities to promote peace.

USAID will also raise awareness to influence attitudes and behavior regarding trafficking-in-persons (TIP) through on-the-ground events, production of documentary films, and media campaigns.

Foreign Military Financing (FME): Funding supports English language skills in the Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTARF); to deepen mutual understanding, and increase interoperability of forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will support long-term professional military education in the United States, as well as English language, technical, and management training. Such assistance will build the capability and professionalism of the RTARF's Officer Corps and give the United States access and influence in the Thai defense establishment. English language training will enhance cooperation and engagement across a range of areas, and technical training will assist the RTARF transformation and modernization of the military into a modern force capable of conducting effective joint and combined operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Transnational Crimes Affairs Section (TCAS) will continue to provide the Royal Thai Police (RTP) and other Thai law enforcement agencies with technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to raise the capacity of Thai law enforcement. Support will include the provision of experts from the United States and elsewhere to organize events for training and educating Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of combating transnational crime and maintaining a modern and effective police force. Furthermore, support will assist in the design and implementation of modern police training curricula, the implementation of operational and legal/regulatory reforms to include human rights and anti-corruption concerns, and the modernization of infrastructure.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds provided through the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will build RTP and other law enforcement capacity to restrict the movement of terrorists, improve the crisis management and leadership capabilities of the RTP in responding to critical incidents, and investigate and prosecute terrorism cases consistent with rule of law.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In recent years, Thailand has experienced political instability. Without further development of institutions to promote checks and balances for more accountable governance, Thailand will be susceptible to political destabilization. Thailand's civil society remains weak, and the country has not yet fully developed the strong institutions and culture necessary to manage political conflict and transition peaceably.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs), increase civic participation in governance with an emphasis on conflict resolution and advocacy, and encourage constructive dialogue between citizens and the Royal Thai Government.



Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support participatory democratic political processes, promote principles of good governance and work to mitigate social tension by drawing on the expertise of key leaders in civil society, media, and independent government agencies. Activities will include, provision of training and technical advice to build capacity of independent agencies, CSOs, and media on key policy issues and human rights, provision of organizational development in key skills areas, facilitation of policy dialogue, and research on public policy issues and good governance.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State, Transnational Crimes Affairs Section (TCAS) will provide technical assistance, training, equipment, supplies, and other support to strengthen the capacity of Thailand's criminal justice institutions to help create a more effective and transparent criminal justice system. Funds will support experts from the United States and elsewhere to train and educate Thai counterparts in modern tactics, strategies, tools, operations, and other means of upholding the rule of law. Counterpart Thai institutions will include the Office of the Attorney General, the Judiciary, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, the Department of Special Investigations, and the Anti-Corruption Commissions, as well as other governmental and non-governmental entities involved in rule of law and related matters.

### **Investing in People**

The U.S. government carries out a strategic approach to assist government and non-governmental organizations to address Thailand's concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic, focusing on prevention, care, and treatment that targets the most-at-risk populations (MARPs). This strategy develops innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services to the MARPs and other populations highly vulnerable to infectious diseases; strengthens 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; improves the local, national, and regional health-related policies; and increases government and organizational access to and availability of data and information that allows for evidence-based and informed decision making.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance will support Global Health Initiative's (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems, leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations, improving monitoring and evaluation, and promoting research and innovation.

- Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)—GHP State and USAID: Thailand will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.
- USAID works under the concept of a "Comprehensive Prevention Package" (CPP) that links prevention, care, and treatment services to critical supportive interventions that help build an enabling environment for these marginalized populations. The CPP includes policy change advocacy, institutional capacity building, community mobilization, strategic information for improved planning, income generating activities, and stigma and discrimination reduction activities. USAID's services are aligned with the Thailand national response, which promotes a comprehensive and targeted delivery of services in "hotspots" throughout Thailand and the Mekong region.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in Thailand:

USAID's HIV/AIDS program launched a project aimed to improve the low rates of HIV testing among most-at-risk populations. The rapid testing with same-day results demonstration project is being piloted at

multiple clinics and mobile sites in three provinces in Thailand to promote behavior change as well as earlier access to care and treatment. USAID has commissioned a nine-month long prospective study of the effectiveness as well as a program evaluation of the HIV rapid tests with same day results pilot demonstration project. The findings will be used to determine the performance of this particular HIV program intervention and provide outcome and cost-effectiveness data as evidence to host government counterparts that a HIV rapid testing with same day results for most-at-risk populations may be a viable and cost effective program strategy for potential replication and scale-up within the Thailand national program.

The Department of State, Transnational Crimes Affairs Section (TCAS) measures long-term program performance through trends in the disruption of criminal activity and successful prosecution and conviction of criminals. Short- and medium-term performance is measured through qualitative and observational methods. Events generally include surveys related to the quality and usefulness of the content of a given course. TCAS receives direct responses from participants of training courses as well as indirect evaluations from leaders regarding a given event or course and the course's impact on the performance of the participants. Furthermore, TCAS has begun to monitor crime news reports carefully to link major successes in the disruption of criminal activity with entities or individuals trained by our programs. TCAS will also seek evidence from Thai counterparts that our training materials are being systematically incorporated into existing training curricula.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/Thailand will make informed programmatic decisions based on the following evaluation efforts:

USAID's HIV/AIDS program will conduct three End of Project evaluations in FY 2012 to measure the performance of three multi-year, multi-country, regional contracts, and cooperative agreements. All three of these regional projects have direct programming in Thailand. These evaluations will measure the projects' performance and the extent to which these projects' interventions and activities contributed to any outcomes/impact to the national HIV response. The recommendations will guide the USAID FY 2013 HIV/AIDS regional programming strategy.

TCAS relies on survey results and discussions with participants and their leaders regarding the effectiveness and usefulness of particular activities. Based on these findings, USAID revises the courses to ensure the training is relevant and effective.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Performance reviews determined that the USAID Thai democracy program improved the capacity of CSOs, encouraged constructive dialogue between citizens and government, increased commitment of independent agencies, and spread activities to provincial offices in the South. Constant monitoring of program impact has been vital in fine-tuning program activities to reflect changing priorities and needs. Given the often unclear and changing dynamics of the Deep South conflict, USAID will continue to adopt approaches and support activities that allow for active learning throughout the program cycle. Continual learning and regular assessment of progress will help the programs respond effectively to priorities and opportunities as they arise.

USAID conducted third-party monitoring and evaluation of the anti-trafficking campaign conducted through surveys at each awareness event which revealed a positive impact on knowledge, attitudes, and practices among individuals deemed at "high risk". In addition, 40-70 percent of participants discussed learning with others, leading to heightened awareness and positive behavior change.

Feedback continues to inform the development of messages and targeting of people who may be uninformed about this serious problem in the region. The ongoing PEPFAR programs with the Royal Thai

Government are expected to boost activities in HIV/AIDS prevention and increase the amount of strategic information available to improve planning and decision-making for the Thai national program.

TCAS activities have generally received high marks from participants and their organizational leaders. A goal for FY 2013 and beyond will be to incorporate training materials and teachings into activities, operations, and training courses of our counterpart Thai institutions more fully. Increased emphasis on training trainers and on those who will be able to produce “trickle down” effects within their organizations increases expectations of larger numbers of trainers and leaders in the courses. Understanding the structural constraint on performance that results from corruption, TCAS will also try to emphasize the importance of ethics and integrity in our training programs. In order to increase the rate of successful prosecutions, TCAS will also continue to seek greater joint participation in our courses by both police and prosecutors.

## Timor-Leste

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Timor-Leste, having gained formal independence in May 2002, is one of the world's youngest countries. It is also one of the poorest countries, currently ranking 147 out of 187 countries on the United Nations Development Programs Human Development Index. Non-existent or under-developed infrastructure, high unemployment, and the potential for insecurity pose major development challenges as the country tries to make the transition from post-conflict recovery to long-term economic and political development. U.S. assistance focuses on: ensuring peace and security; fostering more democratic, accountable and transparent governance; improving rule of law and promoting respect for human rights; investing in health systems; establishing the conditions for accelerated economic growth; and planning for and adapting to climate change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,086	14,460	12,760	-1,700
Development Assistance	11,139	9,500	9,800	300
Economic Support Fund	2,994	1,000	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,996	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	297	300	300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	660	660	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	17,086	14,460	12,760	-1,700
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	297	300	300	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	297	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	300	300	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,864	2,460	3,660	1,200
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,204	1,800	3,000	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	700	1,250	550
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,100	1,250	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	354	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	500	500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,000	-	-	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	660	660	660	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	660	660	660	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.2 Education	1,994	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	1,996	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-900</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-900</b>
4.5 Agriculture	3,135	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800	4,200	3,300	-900
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>-1,700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	300	300	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>1,200</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,510	1,360	1,910	550
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,100	1,250	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,354	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	500	500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.1 Health	1,996	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,994	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-900</b>
4.5 Agriculture	3,135	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800	4,200	3,300	-900
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,465</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	862	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,546	1,165	-	-1,165

### Peace and Security

Timor-Leste has achieved significant progress in the security sector in the past five years as the government and international donors have supported comprehensive reform and capacity building initiatives with the National Police (PNTL) and Defense Forces (F-FDTL). However, the country continues to face

considerable security challenges. The security institutions remain weak, with generally insufficient training and poorly defined roles. Underlying tensions remain among various groups, and trigger points for conflict are numerous. Backlogs of criminal cases and decisions by the Timorese leadership to offer amnesty or parole in cases involving political violence continue to undermine an already weak justice system. These challenges will become increasingly acute during national elections in 2012 and the anticipated departure of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, including the United Nations Police, at the end of the year.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used to enhance the professionalization of the F-FDTL by supporting in-country English language capabilities. Developing the English language capability of the F-FDTL is key to enabling its personnel to connect with potential regional partners and cooperate with the United States.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The overwhelming majority (over 90 percent) of the Government of Timor-Leste's (GoTL) budget is funded through offshore oil revenues, which has resulted in a dramatic upsurge of public spending. Although budget execution is relatively high, many of Timor-Leste's internal financial control systems have struggled to keep up with the new level of expenditure. Government ministries are struggling to deliver government services of acceptable quality throughout this small nation. U.S. assistance focuses on strengthening the foundations of Timor-Leste's democratic system, including local governance and decentralization, and the rule of law.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will support more transparent and accountable government institutions and strengthen the rule of law and access to justice. Funding will focus on formal government institutions, civil society and political parties to address the necessary policy reforms and institutional capacity building to assist the GoTL meet the needs of its citizenry.

- All of the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) ongoing rule of law programs will conclude before the start of FY 2013. USAID is currently undertaking a comprehensive democracy, human rights, and governance assessment that, in conjunction with a new country strategy, will inform the direction of new rule of law programs in FY 2013. Funding for new programs will follow this strategic planning process and will likely focus on strengthening formal and informal justice sector institutions that provide and/or oversee legal assistance and expanded access to justice. USAID will work closely in these areas with the U.S. Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisor.
- Funding will strengthen local governance through support to civil society organizations. These will bolster the Timorese government's decentralization initiative by increasing local representation and communication with central authorities. U.S. assistance will foster improved political competition, democratic representation, and transparency through support for political party development.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will continue to strengthen rule of law and support the development of justice sector institutions in Timor-Leste. INCLE funded activities will be used to advise the Timorese government on the development of laws and regulations and offer targeted training and support for prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, and other justice sector actors.

### **Investing in People**

Timor-Leste continues to face serious child and maternal health and malnutrition challenges. In 2010, the country had the highest fertility rate in Asia, at 5.7 births per mother. With only 30 percent of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants, most maternal and newborn deaths are due to delivery-related

complications. A high rate of malnutrition — 58 percent of children under age five are stunted—compounds the lethal risk posed by pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria. Timor-Leste’s under-five childhood mortality rate is 64 deaths per 1,000 live births, one of the highest in Southeast Asia. By improving the application, quality, and coverage of scientifically proven, evidenced-based interventions and practices, USAID estimates that 70 percent of the deaths of children under five – approximately 3,000 per year – can be averted.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance will support Global Health Initiative’s (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Funding will support Timor-Leste’s health systems through scientifically proven interventions in child and maternal health and immunizations. U.S. assistance will support immunizations for vaccine-preventable diseases in children, improve the nutritional status of mothers and children, and promote family planning.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Funding for FP/RH focuses on child spacing and will mitigate risks for maternal and child mortality, as well as the adverse effects of population pressure on Timor-Leste’s environment, economic growth, and political and social stability.

### **Economic Growth**

Nearly 80 percent of Timor-Leste’s population is engaged in agriculture — the overwhelming majority of these are subsistence farmers. The Government of Timor-Leste estimates that over 40 percent of the population lives under the poverty line of \$0.88 per day. Unemployment and underemployment combined are estimated to be as high as 70 percent, with a 20 percent unemployment rate in urban areas and over 40 percent among youth.

Timor-Leste’s large rural population depends heavily on the country’s environmental health, and the biodiversity and ecosystems that undergird it. Since 1972, Timor-Leste has lost over 30 percent of its forest cover due to logging, unsustainable agricultural practices, and its population's reliance on fuel wood.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will strengthen Timor-Leste’s private sector development, expand access to employment opportunities, and improve agricultural productivity. Under the President’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, U.S. assistance will continue support to the agricultural sector through program activities strengthening food security and improving the application of new agricultural technology, techniques and crop diversification. USAID is currently conducting a comprehensive economic growth assessment that, combined with a new strategy, will set the direction for new programs in FY 2013.

Funds will also mobilize communities and reinforce local government capacity to manage water systems and provide water and sanitation services throughout Timor-Leste, particularly in remote, rural areas. Water and sanitation is a crosscutting issue, with additional linkages in health and governance. Interventions in watershed and natural resource management will not only bolster efforts to improve health outcomes but also mitigate adverse effects related to climate change. U.S. assistance will assist local communities and district level water and sanitation officials to develop new water systems and manage existing watersheds and natural resources in ways that will endure climate shocks. A new program will improve service delivery through technical training and oversight as well as better accountability mechanisms.

With funding from the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), U.S. assistance will bolster local communities' capacity for environmental management, including of forests, soils, and water systems. USAID will also participate in the Coral Triangle Support Program, which will support the Government of Timor-Leste's efforts to develop an integrated resource management and conservation plan that encompasses fisheries sustainability, marine protected area management, and climate change adaptation.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) three-year Threshold Program began in FY 2011 and focuses on strengthening the Government of Timor-Leste's institutional capacity for internal financial controls, improving accountability in public spending and strengthening health systems. U.S. assistance in the democracy, governance, and health sectors will complement and reinforce MCC-funded activities, avoid duplicating efforts and support Timor-Leste's eligibility for a compact program in 2014.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY2011, USAID conducted two portfolio reviews and prepared the annual Performance Plan Report as part of its ongoing process of monitoring progress and assessing program performance. In addition, quarterly financial reports were also used to monitor progress, but more specifically to monitor the rate of project expenditure. Pipeline analyses were also conducted to inform programming and budgeting decisions for the next fiscal year. USAID undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2011 including USAID's buffalo dairy project, USAID's land tenure project, and an informal review with Australia of the media sector.

A formal mid-term evaluation of a USAID water and sanitation program revealed that significant progress in community ownership and management of water and sanitation systems, including elements of hygiene, water quality and water source protection, has ensured sustainability of recently installed systems.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the above evaluation and program efforts, USAID was able to draw important conclusions and take the following targeted actions:

- USAID terminated its underperforming buffalo dairy project before its scheduled completion and returned the unspent project balance to the U.S. Treasury.
- USAID is currently gradually transferring management responsibilities for the land tenure program to the Ministry of Justice, rather than waiting until completion of the program as originally planned.
- Upon completion of its media sector development project, USAID did not allocate funding for related future programs.

Evaluation results for the water and sanitation program give USAID greater confidence in investing future water and sanitation funding directly into local partnerships. This will be done in a manner consistent with the procurement reform goals outlined under USAID Forward.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Program evaluations and reviews led to the cancellations of plans to continue follow-on activities in specific non-performing sectors and focus on sectors with the greatest potential impact including agriculture, health, and, water and sanitation. The success of newly completed and ongoing programs, including projects in community policing, agriculture production and government accountability in public spending have enabled U.S. assistance to leverage additional funding from other international donors. This additional financial support will magnify the impact of USAID's programs in FY 2013.



## 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 more effective public participation in the law and regulation-making processes. U.S. assistance will also support Vietnam's response to climate change and other environmental challenges including dioxin contamination, strengthen the country's health and education systems, and assist vulnerable populations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	126,897	107,693	103,078	-4,615
Development Assistance	22,000	18,000	21,700	3,700
Economic Support Fund	18,463	15,000	7,100	-7,900
Foreign Military Financing	1,960	2,315	3,000	685
Global Health Programs - State	81,978	66,978	66,978	-
International Military Education and Training	476	650	750	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	550	450	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,020	4,200	3,100	-1,100

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Vietnam</b>	126,897	107,693	103,078	-4,615
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,686	7,850	7,335	-515
<b>Development Assistance</b>	230	300	200	-100
1.5 Transnational Crime	230	300	200	-100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,960	2,315	3,000	685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,960	2,315	3,000	685
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	476	650	750	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	476	650	750	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	385	285	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	385	285	-100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,320	3,500	2,500	-1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,402</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>4,402</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	212	-	2,082	2,082
2.2 Good Governance	2,600	273	2,593	2,320
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	165	165	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>87,467</b>	<b>75,028</b>	<b>73,123</b>	<b>-1,905</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>-3,905</b>
3.2 Education	1,480	3,050	2,745	-305
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,015	5,000	1,400	-3,600
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,994	-	2,000	2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>81,978</b>	<b>66,978</b>	<b>66,978</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	81,978	66,978	66,978	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>31,932</b>	<b>24,377</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>-6,597</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>16,463</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>3,303</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	600	500	720	220
4.2 Trade and Investment	202	1,000	1,800	800
4.3 Financial Sector	290	-	360	360
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,815	877	-	-877
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,800	1,800
4.8 Environment	13,556	7,000	8,000	1,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>15,469</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>-9,900</b>
4.8 Environment	15,469	15,000	5,100	-9,900

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>126,897</b>	<b>107,693</b>	<b>103,078</b>	<b>-4,615</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>7,335</b>	<b>-515</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,756	6,850	6,535	-315

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	230	300	200	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>4,402</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	212	165	2,247	2,082
2.2 Good Governance	2,600	273	2,593	2,320
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>87,467</b>	<b>75,028</b>	<b>73,123</b>	<b>-1,905</b>
3.1 Health	81,978	66,978	66,978	-
3.2 Education	1,480	3,050	2,745	-305
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,009	5,000	3,400	-1,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>31,932</b>	<b>24,377</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>-6,597</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	600	500	720	220
4.2 Trade and Investment	202	1,000	1,800	800
4.3 Financial Sector	290	-	360	360
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,815	877	-	-877
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,800	1,800
4.8 Environment	29,025	22,000	13,100	-8,900
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>14,165</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>12,338</b>	<b>10,960</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,141	-	560	560
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,024	1,378	11,778	10,400

## 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 internal trafficking and forced labor, as well as further build local capacity in prosecution and victim protection.

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, regional maritime security, and global peacekeeping efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will support the professionalization of the Vietnam People's Army (VPA) and build Vietnam's cadre of English speakers, which is essential to Vietnam's participation in regional and international military cooperation and engagement.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funds will provide Vietnam's law enforcement organizations training and technical assistance to combat narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funds 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 eliminate explosive remnants of war and to 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. However, more work still needs to be done to fully implement policies that will produce meaningful results, particularly at the provincial level. The United States will continue to support Vietnam in strengthening the rule of law, promoting good governance, and enhancing government accountability. 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 land administration.

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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): To promote the rule of law and continue critical justice reforms, INCLE funds 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's Department for International Development, and the Clinton Foundation have all announced plans to phase out their support over the next two years. Subsequent to the signing of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)'s Partnership Framework, plans to transition the program from a service delivery model to a technical assistance model are underway. As PEPFAR/Vietnam funds decrease over time, transparent and effective use of the Global Fund portfolio continues to be of great importance 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 influenza and other pandemic threats. U.S. assistance will be instrumental in helping Vietnam reform its higher education system to strengthen the skilled labor force and to assist vulnerable and marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands and people with disabilities.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will support Government of Vietnam (GVN) education reforms and assist vulnerable groups, including ethnic minority populations.

Higher Education: USAID's successful program of leveraging funding from the private sector and U.S. universities to develop more responsive university undergraduate programs will be expanded. 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 marginalized populations, including rural poor, people with disabilities (PWDs), and ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands. USAID assistance may also be used to improve local capacity for service provision for PWDs and improve public health services.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - State: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Vietnam will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. U.S. agencies implementing PEPFAR activities will continue to work towards GVN ownership of the AIDS Relief program.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance will continue to support people with disabilities (PWDs) in Danang and around other dioxin "hotspots" by expanding early detection and provision of services. USAID assistance will also improve local capacity for service provision for PWDs, improve public health services, and expand public outreach on dioxin contamination awareness and prevention measures.

## **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, macroeconomic instability, poor infrastructure, and environmental degradation) generate concern about the sustainability of Vietnam's economic growth. USAID will help Vietnam consolidate its 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 private sector strengthening, which could include mobile banking. USAID programs will also support initiatives that improve Vietnam's response to climate change and provide for dioxin clean-up of Danang Airport, and assess other hotspots.

Funding will strengthen Vietnam's institutional capacity to implement its international commitments in the WTO and other multilateral trade and investment agreements. U.S. 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. 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.

Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (ECLEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Vietnam. The United States will support Vietnam's response to climate change in clean energy, adaptation, and sustainable landscapes.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Working in coordination with the GVN, U.S. assistance will continue dioxin clean-up at the Danang Airport site.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 quarterly reviews of pipelines are used to assess financial performance. USAID conducted quality assessments for all data reported to Washington.

In February and March 2011, USAID conducted an evaluation on the effectiveness of the Support for Trade Acceleration (STAR) I and II projects in meeting their stated goals. In June 2011, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia and USAID/Vietnam conducted an evaluation of the ASEAN Competition and Consumer Protection Policy Program (ACCPP) in Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as in the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta. The evaluations assessed the performance and effectiveness against the goals and indicators, as well as provided recommendations to enhance program sustainability and to assist USAID in deciding future directions for similar programs.

As part of U.S. efforts in dioxin remediation, USAID and the GVN signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation protocol for treatment of dioxin contamination at the Danang Airport because of extensive joint environmental analyses. With USAID support, the GVN is expected to approve its own Environmental Impact Assessment in 2012.

As a result of the Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), USAID and the GVN will begin in FY 12 implementing key LEDS components, including economic data management, energy efficiency, and the national greenhouse gas inventory.

An evaluation of the Avian and Pandemic Influenza program was conducted in FY 2011 that provided key recommendations for future assistance and programming under the GVN's new Five Year Plan.

An external evaluation of past activities to support people with disabilities in Danang over the last three years was conducted to inform new programming for people with disabilities in the dioxin contaminated “hotspots” in Vietnam.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the external evaluation of the HIV/AIDS projects, USAID launched a new program, “Pathways for Participation,” that supports the development of an empowered and effective civil society in a post-PEPFAR environment, which will provide sustainable and significant impact, and is accountable to its constituency and contributes to the national HIV/AIDS response. The “Sustainable Management of the HIV/AIDS Response and Transition to Technical Assistance” program was also developed to refine the continuum of prevention-to-care models and ensure that local partners can lead and implement these models to continue the response to HIV/AIDS.

USAID’s support for an external assessment of the GVN’s 2006-2010 Avian Influenza National Plan led to the development of an integrated One Health 2011-2015 National Plan.

The disabilities activities evaluation led to the development of a follow-on project design using the lessons learned for Danang and replicating the program in other geographic areas.

The findings and recommendations from the STAR I & II program evaluation provided programming guidance to the follow-on project, STAR Plus. Based on the ASEAN Competition evaluation, USAID extended its competition policy activity in Vietnam for one year beyond the end of the regional program under which it began.

USAID’s Environmental Assessment of the Danang Airport 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.

In FY 2012, USAID will assess host country government capability to receive direct funding from USAID. USAID will also carry out a series of assessments in preparation for the new Country Development Cooperation Strategy that will be completed in FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID expects the largest programmatic impacts to occur in the education sector, where substantial USAID funding will continue to generate significantly more interest in and leverage funds for public-private partnerships in higher education. USAID will expand mitigation and adaptation support in the climate change sector. USAID anticipates improved environmental health for people with disabilities in Danang. A significant portion of assistance will be used to strengthen public health systems, which will improve the ownership and sustainability of the health program.

## State East Asia and Pacific Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional programs have facilitated Asia's remarkable transformation into a major engine of global economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. Further developing the multilateral architecture that solidifies linkages within Asia and with the rest of the world presents the next phase of East Asia's development. The EAP Regional program fulfills the President's commitment to deepen the United States' relationship with the region through participation in key partnerships, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	15,612	20,070	14,550	-5,520
Economic Support Fund	12,515	12,515	12,000	-515
International Military Education and Training	597	560	560	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,100	5,895	990	-4,905
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,400	1,100	1,000	-100

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State East Asia and Pacific Regional</b>	15,612	20,070	14,550	-5,520
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,522	5,885	2,958	-2,927
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	425	425	408	-17
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	288	-12
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	125	125	120	-5
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	597	560	560	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	597	560	560	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,100	3,800	990	-2,810
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	2,000	990	-1,010
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,800	-	-1,800
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,400	1,100	1,000	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	700	600	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,620	4,715	2,512	-2,203
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,620	2,620	2,512	-108



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	525	525	503	-22
2.2 Good Governance	2,095	2,095	2,009	-86
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	<b>2,095</b>	-	<b>-2,095</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,095	-	-2,095
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>-29</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>-29</b>
3.2 Education	700	700	671	-29
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>-313</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>-313</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,400	6,400	6,136	-264
4.8 Environment	1,195	1,195	1,146	-49
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>-48</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>-48</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,175	1,175	1,127	-48

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State East Asia and Pacific Regional</b>	<b>15,612</b>	<b>20,070</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>-5,520</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>-2,927</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	700	600	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,697	2,560	1,550	-1,010
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,800	-	-1,800
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	288	-12
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	125	125	120	-5
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>-2,203</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	525	2,620	503	-2,117
2.2 Good Governance	2,095	2,095	2,009	-86
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>-29</b>
3.2 Education	700	700	671	-29
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,282</b>	<b>-313</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,400	6,400	6,136	-264
4.8 Environment	1,195	1,195	1,146	-49
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>-48</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,175	1,175	1,127	-48
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-150</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	150	-	-150

## **Peace and Security**

**Economic Support Funds (ESF):** As a center of global commerce and transportation, the Asia Pacific region encompasses a number of significant cross-border security challenges that could significantly affect U.S. interests and are best addressed through regional and multilateral fora. The President's mandate under the Joint Statements of the 2009, 2010, and 2011 U.S.-ASEAN Leaders' Meetings guides U.S.-funded development activities in cooperation with ASEAN to increase ASEAN's pace of integration, and to provide expert guidance to ASEAN through the Eminent Persons Group, so that it can serve as a better partner to the United States in addressing regional challenges.

The Department of State will support ARF in a series of cross-border issues that will advance U.S. security interests in the region, including election monitoring in Timor-Leste and establishment of the ARF Transnational Threat Information-sharing Center (ATTIC). These activities are designed to further establish ARF as a solutions-oriented forum to achieve tangible results on transnational security cooperation. ARF will also focus on promoting capacity building of nonproliferation and disarmament as well as space and cyber security.

The U.S. Department of State will leverage engagement with APEC to support projects that protect the region's economy from terrorist attack or other forms of abuse or disruption, as well as to combat financial crimes and money laundering, and enforce intellectual property rights. This includes protecting the region's financial and trading systems and strengthening transportation security. APEC has also begun the process of strengthening the region's trade and transportation systems to enable them to recover from disruption and will continue this work in 2012.

U.S. assistance will enable wider availability of information on air cargo security measures and build the capacity of APEC economies, particularly developing economies, to implement cost-effective travel and air cargo security measures. This work will be coordinated with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and will include capacity-building programs focused on bus and mass transit security, improved passenger and air cargo screening, and the use of canine explosives detection units.

**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. The U.S. government's South Pacific IMET program focuses on promoting maritime security while increasing the number of participants from key government positions to maintain access and influence. IMET programs also aided Tonga and Papua New Guinea to develop their abilities to participate in international peacekeeping and coalition operations.

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):** INCLE funds will continue to build the capabilities of law enforcement officials in the EAP region to fight transnational crime through the Department of State's EAP Regional Law Enforcement Development Program. This program aims to support law enforcement capacity-building activities and promote regional cooperation. 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 projects will complement ongoing bilateral efforts and may include training and technical assistance, limited equipment donations, infrastructure support, study tours, seminars, and support for multilateral training missions and exercises.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Regional NADR Antiterrorism Assistance 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 weapons of mass destruction (WMD), transnational crime, narcotics trafficking, and anticorruption. NADR funds will also provide for additional equipment and training.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The U.S. Department of State works through multilateral partner institutions, including ASEAN and ARF, to engage host governments to improve human rights and encourage democratic trends in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as engage public audiences to build support for U.S. positions on these and other issues of global impact. U.S. assistance supports efforts to strengthen the rule of law, particularly through encouraging accountability for past and present human rights violations. The United States supports the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights as well as the Human Rights Resource Center, an ASEAN-focused NGO. This complements the United States' strong support for the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, and the establishment of an ASEAN judicial organization to support rule of law.

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 Government will support APEC and ASEAN programs aimed at strengthening basic and higher education in the region. The Department of State will support the launch of the ASEAN Volunteers Program, modeled after the Peace Corps, to provide people-to-people self-help assistance. This complements the Department's support for implementation of the ASEAN Labor Ministers five-year work program, which sets ASEAN-wide goals for labor. 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, 2010, and 2011 U.S.-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, in cooperation with ASEAN, directly provides support for ASEAN economic growth and integration. Through the ASEAN Single Window project U.S. assistance supports ASEAN's goal of a single, harmonized customs clearance that would operate in all ASEAN states.

The U.S. government 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 forests and biodiversity. The U.S. Department of State will coordinate with the U.S. Agency for International Development's Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID/RDMA) and the Department of State Bureau of Oceans and

International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) to identify and prioritize environmental initiatives and projects in the region. Programming will include initiatives on low-carbon emitting transportation, sustainable 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 (REOs) in Bangkok and Suva. The U.S. government will also protect areas of environmental significance, such as the island of Borneo and the Mekong Delta, through sustained engagement in the multilateral Heart of Borneo and Lower Mekong Initiative (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 support the ASEAN-regional Incident Command System (ICS), to address the region's vulnerability to disasters and enhance disaster management capabilities. ESF will continue to support the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Center and implementation of an ASEAN Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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, a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) to prioritize programmatic choices and decisions, and all performance indicators are subject to data quality assessments. USAID's Regional Development Mission to Asia (RDMA) implements the majority of the U.S. Department of State's regional programs, including ASEAN and APEC activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EAP routinely monitors performance to inform budget and programmatic decisions. In terms of monitoring, EAP regularly conducts analyses of Performance Plans and Reports (PPRs) submitted by posts that compare program-level performance measure with long-term development indicators in order to determine where funding can have the most significant impact.

USAID is currently conducting an evaluation of the ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration (ADVANCE) program. Coordinated by USAID's Regional Development Mission to Asia (RDMA), ADVANCE supports ASEAN and APEC programming in a range of areas, including good governance, higher education, trade facilitation, economic growth, and environment. State and USAID will use findings from the evaluation to update and modify its development strategy for ASEAN and APEC.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. Department of State funding for the EAP region is allocated to our highest foreign policy priorities through programs that are proven performers. Given the austere budget environment we face, it is critical to support only those programs that perform well and reduce or eliminate projects and programs that do not demonstrate optimal use of our foreign assistance.

In the development of this FY 2013 Request, EAP has reviewed past performance for all regional programs through the PPRs and participation in performance portfolio reviews and “roundtables.” Findings from these reviews have led to programmatic and budget changes for FY 2013. For example, as a result of assessing policy priorities and comparative program impact, EAP has shifted additional FY 2013 ESF funding to the Lower Mekong Initiative by concentrating ASEAN Regional Forum on its highest impact programming, particularly disaster assistance.

## USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) implements transnational development initiatives that cannot be addressed solely through separate bilateral programs. RDMA programs address key regional and global challenges including strengthening regional institutions such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Mekong River Commission; mitigating wildlife trafficking; working to end human trafficking; strengthening civil society networks; and supporting special initiatives on global climate change, food security, global health, and the Lower Mekong.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	58,455	65,440	45,283	-20,157
Development Assistance	38,000	33,700	28,500	-5,200
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	-	-7,000
Global Health Programs - State	240	1,740	1,583	-157
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,215	23,000	15,200	-7,800

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	58,455	65,440	45,283	-20,157
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	600	1,300	822	-478
<b>Development Assistance</b>	600	1,300	822	-478
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	1,300	822	-478
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20,455	27,240	16,783	-10,457
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	2,500	-	-2,500
3.1 Health	-	2,500	-	-2,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	240	1,740	1,583	-157
3.1 Health	240	1,740	1,583	-157
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	20,215	23,000	15,200	-7,800
3.1 Health	20,215	23,000	15,200	-7,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	37,400	36,900	27,678	-9,222
<b>Development Assistance</b>	37,400	29,900	27,678	-2,222
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	700	1,606	906
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	2,700	2,700	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	33,000	26,500	23,372	-3,128
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	<b>7,000</b>	-	<b>-7,000</b>
4.8 Environment	-	7,000	-	-7,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)</b>	<b>58,455</b>	<b>65,440</b>	<b>45,283</b>	<b>-20,157</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>-478</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	1,300	822	-478
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>20,455</b>	<b>27,240</b>	<b>16,783</b>	<b>-10,457</b>
3.1 Health	20,455	27,240	16,783	-10,457
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>27,678</b>	<b>-9,222</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	700	1,606	906
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	2,700	2,700	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	33,000	33,500	23,372	-10,128
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>-289</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	379	960	1,000	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,541	5,765	5,436	-329

#### Peace and Security

Human trafficking is the fastest-growing criminal industry in Asia, with over 225,000 women and children trafficked annually. The total annual revenue for trafficking in persons in Asia is estimated to be between \$3 billion and \$5 billion. USAID/RDMA develops an informed citizenry with greater awareness about trafficking and exploitation, while strengthening law enforcement and victims' care and reintegration.

Development Assistance (DA): The anti-trafficking-in-persons program raises awareness and increases prevention of trafficking in persons across Asia, and continues to engage host governments to address challenges faced by some of the most at-risk and vulnerable populations.

#### Investing in People

Social factors, such as poverty, dense living conditions, large amounts of inter-regional migration and movement, emerging drug resistance to tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, as well as close human-animal habitation, all contribute to Asia's high rates of infectious diseases. Additionally, support to detect and regulate counterfeit and sub-standard medicines is critical to limit the threat of drug resistance developing in certain strains of malaria and TB.

RDMA programs focus on HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and Avian Influenza prevention, care and treatment at the country level. Through its regional platform, RDMA aims to increase Southeast Asian countries'

abilities to effectively respond to infectious diseases and associated emerging pandemic threats. This strategy includes several components: developing innovative public health interventions to increase access to health services among vulnerable populations; 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 the operating environment; and increasing government and organizational access to data and information that allows for evidence-based and informed decision making.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance will support the Global Health Initiative's (GHI) goals which include: strengthening health systems; leveraging key partnerships with private and multilateral organizations; improving monitoring and evaluation; and promoting research and innovation.

- **HIV/AIDS:** Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) — GHP State and USAID: RDMA will provide significant assistance to build partnerships that integrate prevention, care, and treatment programs and to support orphans and vulnerable children. In FY 2013, USAID will continue to evaluate and document regional networks and models worth replicating to leverage Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) resources. Coordination among government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), GFATM, and other donors is facilitated by the U.S. government through participation in government and multilateral meetings, and participation on the GFATM country coordinating mechanism.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Funds will be used to strengthen regional laboratory and human resources capacity to mitigate the spread of multidrug resistant (MDR) TB to improve diagnostics and treatment with quality TB drugs. FY 2013 TB funds will continue to support the Regional Model Center initiative to provide targeted training to National TB Programs to adopt and implement proven strategies to combat MDR TB and TB/HIV co-infection.
- **Malaria:** U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will scale up proven control, prevention and treatment interventions to eliminate emerging artemisinin-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). Support for prevention activities in the GMS will include distribution of insecticide-treated bednets; testing and development of repellents, insecticide-treated clothing, and other personal protection; behavior change to reinforce personal protection as well as appropriate case management in private and public sectors; entomological monitoring; and surveillance for drug quality and therapeutic efficacy. With FY 2013 funding, USAID will continue to leverage the GFATM and other bilateral donor resources to ensure efficient and cost-effective program planning.

## **Economic Growth**

The Asia region is critical to the United States' and international efforts to address climate change. Asia's developing countries are among the world's leading contributors to greenhouse gas emissions from energy, industrial, and land based sources. It is estimated that by 2030 developing Asia's carbon dioxide emissions from energy alone will constitute 45 percent of the world total. Among RDMA's top priorities are environmental programs addressing Asia's greenhouse gas emissions and its high vulnerability to emerging and future impacts of climate change, through the development of clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation/resilience strategies and biodiversity conservation.

The region continues to be vulnerable to extreme hunger and malnutrition. Nearly two-thirds of the world's 1.4 billion poor live in Asia, and much more work is required to ensure that poorer populations are able to access affordable food. In this interconnected region, food security not only concerns supply but also the reliable availability of affordable, safe, and nutritious food. Improved regional trade policy and



coordination will reduce the long-term food price volatility that is particularly harmful to the Asian poor. Efforts to improve food security also advance a U.S. priority of promoting free-trade and cooperation in Southeast and South Asia.

The U.S. Government is strengthening the capabilities of ASEAN and APEC to meet their economic growth targets and objectives. U.S. Government presence in these important institutions is critical for U.S. foreign policy and economic interests. Regional integration supports the rapid development of less developed ASEAN members including Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam by directly linking their opportunities for progress to their more open, democratic, and economically advanced neighbors. Investments in APEC will build on the commitments made during the 2011 U.S. Host Year. Assistance will strengthen ASEAN and APEC's capacity to respond to transnational challenges by promoting greater regional market integration through improved competitiveness of select supply chains. Support of institutions, such as ASEAN and APEC, promotes prosperity, democracy and security in Southeast Asia, bolstering U.S. economic and national security interests.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID's programs address Asia's predominant share of global greenhouse gas emissions and the important opportunities to partner with the United States to address Asia's vulnerability to climate change and associated severe environmental conditions. USAID will continue to reduce barriers to trade and increase regional learning, information exchange, and access to new technologies through partnerships with the private sector.

U.S. assistance will expand and build on efforts to catalyze financing for clean energy investment, and promote regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing to increase access to financing, increase policy and market incentives, and reduce barriers to clean energy investments. Additionally, RDMA will address sustainable forest management and carbon financing opportunities that conserve high-value biological resources as well as reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Under the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), funding for clean energy and sustainable landscapes will build on efforts to develop Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) and associated greenhouse gas inventory and carbon market readiness capabilities. RDMA will strengthen Asia's capacity to prepare climate change adaptation financing proposals and strengthen climate change resilience along the highly vulnerable Mekong River Basin and Delta. RDMA will also continue to combat illegal wildlife trade in Asia and strengthen capacity in coastal and marine resource management.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will 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. FTF will continue to support ASEAN and regional organizations in South Asia such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). RDMA's leading FTF activity will support ASEAN's own Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security (SPA-FS) in the areas of public-private dialogue to encourage greater participation and input into regional trade policy reform; regulatory and administrative reform; and ASEAN Secretariat technical and management capacity. The second component of the RDMA Feed the Future program seeks to leverage the existing knowledge and strong private agriculture and food trade sector in Asia by encouraging increased partnerships and private sector involvement in regional approaches to food security.

USAID will continue its work with ASEAN to address regional governance and human rights concerns, maintain regional security and stability, and support an even stronger and more integrated regional economy that bolsters its weaker members.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts during FY 2011 in the region including a final evaluation of the Environmental Cooperation-Asia Clean Development and Climate Program, a final evaluation of RDMA's forestry and trade program, and an evaluation of USAID's programs with ASEAN focusing on competition and consumer protection. Third-party monitoring and evaluation of USAID's human anti-trafficking campaign was used to inform the campaign's messaging and help target people who may be uninformed. In FY 2011, USAID began a mid-term program performance evaluation for its ASEAN Development Vision to Advance National Cooperation and Economic Integration (ADVANCE) Program, which includes ASEAN- (Technical Assistance and Training Facility) TATF and is a comprehensive program to support the integration of the ASEAN Community across its three pillars: Political-Security, Economic and Socio-Cultural, the ASEAN Single Window Project and the Valuing Linkages Under Economic Integration (VALUE) Project.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID/RDMA was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts:

- The results of a Mid-term Program Performance Evaluation for U.S. assistance to ASEAN will allow USAID and the Department of State to develop a longer-term strategy on how best to deliver foreign assistance to the region.
- Evaluations in the environment sector aided decision-making on program management of existing and future activities and incorporated best practices and lessons learned into the design and implementation of new clean energy and sustainable landscapes activities.
- An assessment of multi-drug resistant TB control activities in nine high burden countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) will help design better U.S. assistance programs in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to build capacity for the management of patients with MDR-TB in these countries. Further internal assessment of TB-related assistance emphasized a greater focus on the regional concentration on the Greater Mekong Sub-region.
- Based on the malaria program review conducted in August 2011, continued and increasing emphasis will be put on malaria control and reducing the threat of artemisinin-resistance in the region.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID's portfolio and performance reviews determined that significant progress was made towards regional integration in two of ASEAN's priority sectors: the textile/apparel industry and tourism. Also, through ASEAN- TATF, the U.S. government is actively promoting human rights in the ASEAN region. Looking forward, USAID will continue to support human rights work in ASEAN through activities such as providing technical assistance for the Human Rights Resource Center (HRRC) research on the rule of law and the status rights of women and children, as well as lending ongoing support to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). Also, the U.S. government will continue focusing on capacity building and support to ASEAN and APEC in disaster preparedness and response and continue to support ASEAN Member States' progress towards an ASEAN Single Window (ASW) for customs clearance that will reduce the cost and time required to process transactions.

The technical design of the ASW Pilot Project was completed and accepted by ASEAN Member States and will be field tested with the implementation of the pilot project.

The Asia Music Television-End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV Exit) campaign is tailored to the specific conditions of trafficking in the region. The campaign undertakes an ongoing impact assessment that gives the campaign the ability to better understand country-specific issues and undertake data-driven improvements to message delivery and evaluations of the campaign's effectiveness.

With U.S. Government support, a three-year study led to the development of a diagnosis algorithm with a 99 percent accuracy rate for screening and diagnosing TB among HIV patients which was endorsed by the World Health Organization. U.S. assistance will continue to support ongoing development of new tools and approaches related to MDR-TB and TB/HIV control in FY 2012 and FY 2013.

USAID's regional environment programs in clean energy and biodiversity have demonstrated highly effective impacts in promoting access to financing for clean energy investments, strengthening wildlife law enforcement capacity, and protecting coastal and marine biodiversity. In FY 2012 and beyond, USAID's environment programs will increase emphasis on sustainability, scalability, and replication of successful activities. As a result of the end of program evaluations, follow-on programs will implement recommended actions, including producing case studies and success stories, promoting gender issues, and developing program scalability and sustainability plans.

## **Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview**

### **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. Foreign assistance funding directly contributes to U.S. foreign policy in the region to: (1) actively engage with European partners on global challenges, including countering terrorism and narcotics trafficking, and building the capacity to participate in coalition operations in Afghanistan and peacekeeping operations around the world; (2) contribute to economic growth throughout the region; (3) integrate the countries of the Caucasus and Europe's East into the Euro-Atlantic community; (4) ensure the stability of the western Balkans; (5) support the renewal of bilateral relations with Russia; and (6) help generate Europeans' public support for the United States and its policies.

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, the region continues to be charged with ethnic tension, most notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where efforts to form a consensus national government have been long and difficult, with little results. In northern Kosovo, the past year was marked with outbreaks of violence and tension on the border with Serbia. For the foreseeable future, ethnic division will hamper solidifying the unity and independence of Kosovo. Although FY 2013 requests for resources have been reduced across the western Balkans, it remains a U.S. priority to stay engaged in the region to further advance the recipient countries' Euro-Atlantic integration process and reduce ethnic tension.

In Eurasia, the request supports efforts to address backsliding seen in several states of the region, while at the same time consolidating gains in countries that have demonstrated a clear orientation toward democratic and economic reform. In Ukraine, U.S. assistance will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions that advance democracy, nuclear security, non-proliferation, rule of law, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. In Azerbaijan and Armenia, U.S. assistance works to promote free market and democratic reforms that will facilitate greater stability, while addressing the ongoing tension between these neighbors. 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. U.S. assistance to Georgia seeks to build on reforms through the development of stable democratic institutions, establishment of sustainable and broad-based economic growth, reduction of endemic corruption, and strengthening the country's health care and education systems. In Moldova, U.S. assistance seeks to support ongoing reforms that improve democratic processes, help diversify export markets, and lessen energy dependence.

In Russia, U.S. assistance emphasizes democratic development through support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights. At the same time, the United States seeks to strengthen cooperation with Russia in areas of mutual national interest, including border control, health initiatives, and combating trafficking in persons and transnational crime. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region aim to reduce the threat of instability.

The FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the Economic

Support Fund (ESF), Global Health Programs (GHP), and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) accounts.

The United States continues to value highly its European allies' commitment of material and manpower to mutual security priorities, both in the region and globally. In particular, U.S. collaboration through NATO and bilaterally with countries such as Poland, Romania, Georgia, Albania, Macedonia, and Bulgaria has paid important dividends in Afghanistan and peacekeeping missions that more than justify U.S. financial outlays. Although request levels have declined, the United States will continue to be the indispensable security partner with these allied governments, who bring an equal engagement through their own resources, in joint security efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>818,005</b>	<b>714,635</b>	<b>612,560</b>	<b>-102,075</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	583,900	513,907	-	-513,907
Economic Support Fund	15,852	6,000	358,077	352,077
Foreign Military Financing	131,171	106,865	102,000	-4,865
Global Health Programs - State	22,528	20,678	27,200	6,522
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,582	13,550	26,250	12,700
International Military Education and Training	30,287	29,425	28,600	-825
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	48,633	48,633
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,685	24,210	21,800	-2,410

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview</b>	<b>818,005</b>	<b>714,635</b>	<b>612,560</b>	<b>-102,075</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>304,504</b>	<b>276,578</b>	<b>254,946</b>	<b>-21,632</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>112,499</b>	<b>110,078</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-110,078</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	27,352	26,005	-	-26,005
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,452	31,130	-	-31,130
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,410	1,117	-	-1,117
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,629	4,826	-	-4,826
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	49,656	47,000	-	-47,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>73,235</b>	<b>67,235</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	23,588	23,588
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	1,000	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,862	6,000	48,647	42,647
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>131,171</b>	<b>106,865</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>-4,865</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	131,171	106,865	102,000	-4,865
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>30,287</b>	<b>29,425</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>-825</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,287	29,425	28,600	-825
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>29,311</b>	<b>29,311</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	26,218	26,218
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	569	569
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	2,524	2,524
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>19,685</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>-2,410</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,100	1,450	500	-950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,270	10,295	9,835	-460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,315	12,465	11,465	-1,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>231,070</b>	<b>217,065</b>	<b>182,671</b>	<b>-34,394</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>231,070</b>	<b>217,065</b>	-	<b>-217,065</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	63,155	60,688	-	-60,688
2.2 Good Governance	49,516	49,897	-	-49,897
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,213	20,575	-	-20,575
2.4 Civil Society	93,186	85,905	-	-85,905
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>163,349</b>	<b>163,349</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	39,218	39,218
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	37,590	37,590
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	19,307	19,307
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	67,234	67,234
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>19,322</b>	<b>19,322</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	18,190	18,190
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,132	1,132
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>90,971</b>	<b>65,180</b>	<b>60,909</b>	<b>-4,271</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>48,871</b>	<b>30,952</b>	-	<b>-30,952</b>
3.1 Health	33,899	20,302	-	-20,302
3.2 Education	9,963	4,087	-	-4,087
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,009	6,563	-	-6,563
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>4,990</b>	-	<b>7,459</b>	<b>7,459</b>
3.1 Health	-	-	500	500
3.2 Education	4,990	-	3,880	3,880
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	3,079	3,079
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>22,528</b>	<b>20,678</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>6,522</b>
3.1 Health	22,528	20,678	27,200	6,522

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>14,582</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>26,250</b>	<b>12,700</b>
3.1 Health	14,582	13,550	26,250	12,700
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>184,885</b>	<b>146,975</b>	<b>108,659</b>	<b>-38,316</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>184,885</b>	<b>146,975</b>	-	<b>-146,975</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	13,288	6,846	-	-6,846
4.2 Trade and Investment	15,426	13,001	-	-13,001
4.3 Financial Sector	12,071	9,204	-	-9,204
4.4 Infrastructure	24,081	19,145	-	-19,145
4.5 Agriculture	18,275	10,220	-	-10,220
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,540	74,643	-	-74,643
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,869	4,776	-	-4,776
4.8 Environment	13,335	9,140	-	-9,140
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>108,659</b>	<b>108,659</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	3,385	3,385
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	6,353	6,353
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	6,951	6,951
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	12,931	12,931
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	5,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	61,442	61,442
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	3,591	3,591
4.8 Environment	-	-	9,006	9,006
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>-3,462</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>8,837</b>	-	<b>-8,837</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,515	8,837	-	-8,837
5.3 Migration Management	60	-	-	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>5,375</b>	<b>5,375</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	5,375	5,375

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview</b>	<b>818,005</b>	<b>714,635</b>	<b>612,560</b>	<b>-102,075</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>304,504</b>	<b>276,578</b>	<b>254,946</b>	<b>-21,632</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,100	1,450	500	-950
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	37,622	36,300	33,423	-2,877
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	194,225	179,885	168,283	-11,602
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,410	1,117	569	-548

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,629	4,826	3,524	-1,302
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	60,518	53,000	48,647	-4,353
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>231,070</b>	<b>217,065</b>	<b>182,671</b>	<b>-34,394</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	63,155	60,688	57,408	-3,280
2.2 Good Governance	49,516	49,897	38,722	-11,175
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,213	20,575	19,307	-1,268
2.4 Civil Society	93,186	85,905	67,234	-18,671
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>90,971</b>	<b>65,180</b>	<b>60,909</b>	<b>-4,271</b>
3.1 Health	71,009	54,530	53,950	-580
3.2 Education	14,953	4,087	3,880	-207
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,009	6,563	3,079	-3,484
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>184,885</b>	<b>146,975</b>	<b>108,659</b>	<b>-38,316</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	13,288	6,846	3,385	-3,461
4.2 Trade and Investment	15,426	13,001	6,353	-6,648
4.3 Financial Sector	12,071	9,204	6,951	-2,253
4.4 Infrastructure	24,081	19,145	12,931	-6,214
4.5 Agriculture	18,275	10,220	5,000	-5,220
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,540	74,643	61,442	-13,201
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,869	4,776	3,591	-1,185
4.8 Environment	13,335	9,140	9,006	-134
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>8,837</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>-3,462</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,515	8,837	5,375	-3,462
5.3 Migration Management	60	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>59,302</b>	<b>58,409</b>	<b>54,217</b>	<b>-4,192</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,257	9,532	10,236	704
6.2 Administration and Oversight	49,045	48,877	43,981	-4,896

### 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), including through efforts to improve nuclear safety; supports reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of militaries, law enforcement agencies, border guards, and customs officials; promotes integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions through reform, interoperability, and building of niche capacity of military forces; supports the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); and builds host government capacity to address transnational threats including 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 anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; strengthen the justice sector; promote the development of and access to balanced information; build civil society organizations and enhance their capacities to advocate for positive and constructive political, economic, and social reforms; empower activists and human rights monitors in authoritarian societies; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through civic education and speakers' programs and through small grants to civil society organizations.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. health programs continue to address major threats, including HIV/AIDS and multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis, while helping the region's countries restructure their healthcare systems in order to deliver services more effectively. All of these efforts are being implemented as part of the President's Global Health Initiative, which 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 effective, efficient, and country-led platforms 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, as well as improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards and practices. The United States also undertakes both primary and higher education reform. Working with teachers, university professors, and education officials, the U.S. programs seek to improve curricula and instruction, with the goal of creating the skills base needed for effective participation in the economy.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance continues to be needed to advance 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; improve revenue collection, budgeting processes, and banking systems; stimulate job creation; support private sector regulatory reform; and increase access to credit for small- and medium-sized enterprises. Funding for clean energy programs in support of the Global Climate Change Initiative is also included under this objective.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Funding will support the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling, education, and water and sanitation for displaced persons; provide food aid for vulnerable groups; and procure and deliver commodities donated by U.S.-based private voluntary organizations – including medicines, equipment, clothing, and food – to improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages, and homes for the elderly.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) programs are also a significant factor in this region. There are two Compacts currently in operation: Moldova's entered into force in September 2010 and Georgia is currently negotiating a second Compact. U.S. assistance efforts leverage the investments of MCC programs to maximize their impact on economic growth and poverty reduction, while ensuring that there is no duplication of effort.

## Albania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The foremost goal of U.S. assistance to Albania is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, secure, and prosperous democratic state. To achieve this goal, U.S. assistance focuses on promoting the rule of law by strengthening the capacity of justice sector professionals to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate corrupt practices and complex criminal cases; supporting good governance and the establishment of transparent and democratic institutions and practices; establishing and improving conditions for broad-based and sustainable economic growth; enhancing the effectiveness of Albania's export control system to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs); and strengthening the capacity of Albania's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. Through all assistance activities, the United States is providing critical support to reforms needed to ensure Albania's integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. Assistance will be implemented by USAID and the Departments of State and Defense.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,706	22,650	20,875	-1,775
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	20,000	16,000	-	-16,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	10,025	10,025
Foreign Military Financing	3,992	3,000	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,064	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	4,450	4,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,650	2,400	-250

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Albania</b>	27,706	22,650	20,875	-1,775
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,517	9,776	8,957	-819
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,811	3,126	-	-3,126
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,411	3,126	-	-3,126
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,992	3,000	3,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,992	3,000	3,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,064	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,064	1,000	1,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	2,557	2,557
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	2,557	2,557

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	2,650	2,650	2,400	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	600	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>-407</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>8,880</b>	-	<b>-8,880</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,824	3,258	-	-3,258
2.2 Good Governance	3,400	4,565	-	-4,565
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	250	-	-250
2.4 Civil Society	846	807	-	-807
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>6,580</b>	<b>6,580</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,894	3,894
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	686	686
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,893</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,893	1,893
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,550</b>	-	-	-
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,550</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	2,550	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>-549</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>3,994</b>	-	<b>-3,994</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	700	-	-700
4.3 Financial Sector	1,454	1,145	-	-1,145
4.4 Infrastructure	1,150	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,265	1,649	-	-1,649
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>3,445</b>	<b>3,445</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	600	600
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	800	800
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	845	845
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,200	1,200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Albania</b>	<b>27,706</b>	<b>22,650</b>	<b>20,875</b>	<b>-1,775</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>11,517</b>	<b>9,776</b>	<b>8,957</b>	<b>-819</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	600	-50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,467	9,126	8,357	-769
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>-407</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,824	3,258	3,893	635
2.2 Good Governance	3,400	4,565	3,894	-671
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	250	-	-250
2.4 Civil Society	846	807	686	-121
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	2,550	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>-549</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	700	600	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	1,454	1,145	800	-345
4.4 Infrastructure	1,150	500	845	345
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,265	1,649	1,200	-449
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>42</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	100	160	60
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,197	1,089	1,071	-18

## 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 in Afghanistan and has participated in peacekeeping operations in the region and elsewhere. However, transformation of the military into an agile and deployable force, interoperable with other NATO forces, is ongoing and requires continued U.S. commitment. Albanian law enforcement actors play an important role in combating organized crime and trafficking in the region; however, critical gaps in capacity still exist. U.S. assistance also helps reduce the risk of proliferation of WMD and conventional weapons by building the capacity of border forces and by helping destroy Albania's legacy munitions stockpiles.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance supports Albania's NATO integration and participation in coalition operations. FMF will help transform the Albanian Armed Forces into a deployable, NATO-interoperable force by focusing on defense reform at the Ministry of Defense, training the Special Forces battalion, improving facilities and equipment, and modernizing the current force. Efforts will continue to ensure interoperability with NATO communication systems and equipment, as well as supporting Albania's goal of developing a motorized infantry battalion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance provides education, 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. U.S. assistance efforts ensure that this willing ally has the capability to be interoperable with U.S. forces and that the institution has the right structure, knowledge and processes in place to ensure that capability exists in the long term.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Albanian organized crime and corruption are a threat to stability in the region and have direct links to organized crime networks in the United States. U.S. assistance will help strengthen 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, and cutting sources of terrorist financing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help Albania to better secure and maintain its massive stocks of munitions and small arms/light weapons, and demilitarize and destroy aging munitions that have become unstable. The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program will continue to develop the capacity of Albania's border forces to secure its land and water borders.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Despite 20 years of independence and notable democratic progress, Albania still struggles to institute sustainable and accountable governance structures. Within governance institutions at both the local and national level, a notorious culture of corruption persists. While institutions promoting the rule of law are improving, they are still weak, immature, and thus unable to successfully combat corruption and support good governance. To support Albania's ultimate goal of European Union (EU) accession, assistance will emphasize transparency, equity, and accountability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will promote the rule of law by increasing the fairness, transparency, and efficiency of the court system; expanding access to justice; and strengthening legal education. Assistance will also support the development of transparent and accountable institutions, build the capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for reform, improve public service delivery and local government administration, and support civic participation in political processes and decision-making. Programs will address policy reforms, institutional capacity-building, and access to services.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will build the capacity of prosecutors, promoting their cooperation with the police, and will help reform criminal procedure legislation and the Constitution, with the goal of making the justice system more effective, accountable, and compliant with European norms.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite positive economic growth trends in the past few years, Albania remains one of the poorest countries in Europe and has one of the lowest GDP per capita in Europe. The country suffers from a widening trade deficit and sustained reductions in exports, low foreign investment, and high unemployment. In addition to the economic downturn in Southeast Europe, Albania's economy continues to be hampered by a weak private sector, poor financial infrastructure, and an unrefined macroeconomic foundation. Sustained economic growth is critical to advancing Albania's EU aspirations and sustaining its role as a stabilizing force in the Balkans. Reducing unemployment and sustainable economic growth are essential elements for Albania's long-term internal stability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In light of these challenges, U.S. assistance will have four areas of focus: (1) improving the productivity and competitiveness of private sector enterprises and supporting business associations and chambers; (2) supporting reforms that stimulate domestic and foreign investment and the export of Albanian goods – particularly to EU countries; (3) improving Albania's communication and information technology infrastructure to provide entrepreneurs and businesses with training and access to modern technologies; and (4) continuing to reform the financial system in order to strengthen the banking sector and increase public access to capital markets. Proposed activities will also support a lower-emissions development pathway for Albania.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, the U.S. Embassy regularly conducted mission-wide and agency-specific reviews to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. USAID completed its five-year Country Development and Country Strategy (CDCS), and the Department of State completed an Interagency Country Assistance Review. USAID also completed an Economic Growth (EG) assessment that clearly lays out a roadmap for “transformational” interventions during the five-year CDCS period that will put in place the reforms and capabilities required for sustainable growth. In the framework of assistance programming managed by the Department of State, the Department of Justice carried out a number of evaluations over the course of the fiscal year. These evaluations were used to support project direction in three areas: joint border agreements, State/Civil Society Partnership Agreement implementation, and training for the Albanian State Police.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Albania was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above:

- The CDCS and the Interagency Country Assistance Review provided strategic guidance on the direction of assistance programming in Albania for the next three to four years. One specific outcome of both of these strategies was to shift some of the EG assistance at the firm level towards a focus on sector and policy reforms that have a macro-impact.
- In line with the governance assessment recommendations, as reflected in the CDCS, USAID designed and is implementing a new program on local government and decentralization starting in FY 2012. Based on these recommendations, the new program is expanding its focus to address challenges of decentralization by engaging government institutions at both the local and central level.
- The Department of Justice’s monitoring of Albanian State Police performance reported progress on border control and gender diversity efforts, as well as information technology development to improve law enforcement efficiency. The same monitoring program revealed continued shortcomings in the establishment of human resources, training, and strategic management processes designed to strengthen the professional competence and ethical standards of the police force. The Department of Justice will work closely with the Director General of the State Police, his staff, and the Center for Police Development to focus reform efforts on these areas. Current defense reform efforts provided the managerial and oversight expertise for munitions destruction, resulting in record numbers of munitions being destroyed every month.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Funding at the FY 2013 proposed levels will allow continued support for the U.S. priorities of strengthening the rule of law, promoting stability, and accelerating Albania’s integration into the Euro-Atlantic community. All programs noted above – in security, governance, the rule of law, and economic development – will have a direct and positive impact on these priorities.

## Armenia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and other reforms that are designed to help promote regional stability and supplements diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and reopen the closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey. U.S. assistance is helping Armenia sustain its development into a stable partner, at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected, where citizens have access to effective health and social services, and where the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	44,417	44,250	36,608	-7,642
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,725	40,000	-	-40,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	27,219	27,219
Foreign Military Financing	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	399	-	2,500	2,500
International Military Education and Training	449	700	600	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	2,824	2,824
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	850	765	-85

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Armenia</b>	44,417	44,250	36,608	-7,642
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,631	9,165	8,857	-308
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	4,338	4,915	-	-4,915
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,351	3,304	-	-3,304
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	664	905	-	-905
1.5 Transnational Crime	754	130	-	-130
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	569	576	-	-576
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	3,415	3,415
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	3,015	3,015
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	400	400
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	449	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	449	700	600	-100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,377	1,377
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	1,142	1,142
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	235	235
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	850	850	765	-85
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	850	765	-85
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	11,771	12,498	11,147	-1,351
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	11,771	12,498	-	-12,498
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,601	2,496	-	-2,496
2.2 Good Governance	3,757	3,195	-	-3,195
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,410	1,704	-	-1,704
2.4 Civil Society	4,003	5,103	-	-5,103
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	9,700	9,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	750	750
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	4,200	4,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,350	1,350
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,400	3,400
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,447	1,447
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,447	1,447
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,488	6,664	5,000	-1,664
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,089	6,664	-	-6,664
3.1 Health	5,973	3,802	-	-3,802
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,116	2,862	-	-2,862
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	-	-	500	500
3.2 Education	-	-	500	500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	1,500	1,500
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	399	-	2,500	2,500
3.1 Health	399	-	2,500	2,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	13,527	14,773	10,804	-3,969
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	13,527	14,773	-	-14,773
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	750	1,052	-	-1,052
4.2 Trade and Investment	455	451	-	-451
4.3 Financial Sector	1,200	1,052	-	-1,052
4.4 Infrastructure	1,832	2,003	-	-2,003
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,290	10,215	-	-10,215
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	10,804	10,804



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	800	800
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	300	300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,300	1,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	8,404	8,404
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-350</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,150</b>	-	<b>-1,150</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000	1,150	-	-1,150
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	800	800

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>44,417</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>36,608</b>	<b>-7,642</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>8,631</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>8,857</b>	<b>-308</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,201	4,154	3,780	-374
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,107	4,305	4,442	137
1.5 Transnational Crime	754	130	235	105
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	569	576	400	-176
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>11,771</b>	<b>12,498</b>	<b>11,147</b>	<b>-1,351</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,601	2,496	2,197	-299
2.2 Good Governance	3,757	3,195	4,200	1,005
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,410	1,704	1,350	-354
2.4 Civil Society	4,003	5,103	3,400	-1,703
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-1,664</b>
3.1 Health	6,372	3,802	3,000	-802
3.2 Education	-	-	500	500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,116	2,862	1,500	-1,362
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>-3,969</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	750	1,052	800	-252
4.2 Trade and Investment	455	451	300	-151
4.3 Financial Sector	1,200	1,052	1,300	248
4.4 Infrastructure	1,832	2,003	-	-2,003
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,290	10,215	8,404	-1,811
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-350</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000	1,150	800	-350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	5,019	4,866	4,094	-772
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,047	599	435	-164
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,972	4,267	3,659	-608

## **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional and global security by: strengthening Armenia's control of its borders; helping the Government of Armenia (GOAM) implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (WMD), small arms, narcotics, and persons; and enhancing Armenia's capacity as a partner in international peacekeeping missions. U.S. assistance will support confidence-building measures designed to build civil society and business linkages with Azerbaijan and Turkey. These activities will be implemented by the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy and by USAID.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will continue to help support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant. Modest funding will support small grants for conflict mitigation projects and international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries, and the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2013 funding will support defense reform and modernization of a professional and transparent Armenian military capable of protecting Armenia, participating in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, and operating in conjunction with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. U.S. assistance programs will focus on improving areas such as peacekeeping capacity, medical capability, demining, and crisis/disaster response and management.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will help establish NATO interoperability within the Armenian security forces by providing professional military education, English language training, and technical training.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Resources will be used to support activities that strengthen, reform, and promote transparency in Armenia's law enforcement sector. Programs will provide training and equipment to law enforcement agencies, such as the police, specialized units, and institutions that deal with transnational crime, corruption, and narcotics trafficking. Assistance will also strengthen the GOAM's response to trafficking in persons, including by providing training for judges, prosecutors, police, border guards, and others to increase awareness, better identify and assist victims, and detect and prosecute traffickers.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2013 funding will help Armenia counter the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. Programs will enhance Armenia's nonproliferation and export control capabilities through the continued provision of training and equipment, legal reform implementation, and strengthened institutional capabilities.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will promote democratic principles, institutions, and processes by strengthening Armenian civil society and government entities, increasing access to objective information, reducing corruption, strengthening the rule of law and access to justice, and promoting political pluralism, including the implementation of election reforms. U.S. assistance will promote free and fair processes for Armenia's 2013 presidential elections.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States will seek to increase civic advocacy; improve local government strategic planning; promote interaction and discussion between civil society and government entities; enhance analysis and debate of public policy; expand citizens' access to objective information by developing regional and alternative media; improve the application of due process and application of the decisions European Court of Human Rights; improve legal aid and representation, including building the capacity of the defense bar, ombudsman, and law schools; promote political pluralism by strengthening political parties; improve the electoral environment and support effective participation in electoral politics; and improve government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness by strengthening the legislature and local governments.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funding will be used to support ongoing rule of law programs such as support for the implementation of a new Criminal Procedure Code, which is expected to be adopted in 2012; provide technical assistance such as training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including in the area of criminal procedure; improve respect for the rule of law among youth; and expand access to justice, including access to capable and professional legal representation.

### **Investing in People**

The United States will focus health efforts on maternal and child health, tuberculosis, and family planning and reproductive health, strengthening Armenia's primary health care system, including the capacity to deliver higher-quality and effective health care services. Other programs will provide support for the implementation of pension reforms and provision of integrated social services; and improve access to clean, safe, and reliable water supplies.

Global Health Programs (GHP): FY 2013 assistance will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Funding will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services, as well as prevention, detection, care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for tuberculosis (TB). U.S. assistance will continue to focus on strengthening government capacity in promoting reproductive health, as well as on improving prevention and management of high burden diseases affecting women and children through annual physical examinations, health promotion, and diagnosis and referral services.

- **Tuberculosis**: USAID will work to strengthen the quality of care in TB services by improving infection control measures and improving prevention, diagnosis, and treatment for multi-drug-resistant TB cases. USAID will collaborate closely with other donors and the GOAM. USAID will send a Resident TB Advisor to the National TB Program to build capacity of the GOAM.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH)**: U.S. assistance focuses on women and children through its efforts to promote health education and appropriate health-seeking behavior in MCH and family planning and reproductive health, especially on early prenatal care and pre-conception care visits. Specifically, USAID applies an integrated care approach to improve child survival, impact maternal health, strengthen newborn care, increase access to information on reproductive health, and improve management of common chronic diseases. The U.S. Government will promote healthcare-seeking behaviors in communities through active use of community health volunteers and reinforce referrals to community nurses in order to access state guaranteed health care services. Programming will build upon the successes of overall health systems reform and target those areas where gaps remain.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Assistance will strengthen the sustainability of family planning and reproductive health services by building the capacity of non-governmental organizations and local health officials to educate youth and women on the benefits of modern family planning methods and promote women's health, while helping the GOAM to develop guidelines, protocols, and executive orders that use best international practices.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** Assistance will be used to increase access to safe and reliable water supplies, advance innovative higher education initiatives, and strengthen the pension system and the labor market.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Water supply and sanitation deficiencies continue to present serious health challenges in Armenia. U.S. assistance will help to improve the governance of the water sector to help promote transparent and sustainable water management, improving access to clean, safe, and reliable water supplies.
- **Higher Education:** U.S. assistance will work to foster university linkages as well as to promote innovation, research, and development.
- **Social Services:** U.S. assistance will support the continued implementation of pension system reforms in advance of the new pension system going into effect in 2014. U.S. assistance will also help support the introduction of an integrated social services system to integrate persons with disabilities into the workplace and better target social assistance benefits and services to the most vulnerable.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will promote sustainable economic growth by increasing the competitiveness and diversification of Armenia's industries and helping improve their access to finance. U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance to identified value chains; assist in reforming Armenia's tax and pension system; and strengthen sustainable integrated energy and water management practices.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** FY 2013 resources will continue to help develop a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages Armenia's private sector to make productive and growth-enhancing investments. This includes activities to support tax reform to enhance business competitiveness, improve tax administration policies, and strengthen the GOAM's institutional capacity to provide enhanced and efficient taxpayer services. U.S. assistance will also help accelerate the emergence of a more competitive and diversified private sector; strengthen Armenia's financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for small- and medium-sized enterprise development; and improve the business enabling environment. Programs will also focus on ensuring a systematic and integrated approach to energy and water resource management to address the issues of scarcity and sustainable water and energy development, as well as to help Armenia develop indigenous, diversified, renewable and alternative energy resources. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the development of market value chains, market-oriented and evidence-based agricultural policy, and improved access to affordable credit. Together, these efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to U.S. investments in political stability, democratic reforms, and anti-corruption efforts.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Armenian health and social welfare agencies struggle to meet the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations. Humanitarian assistance programs carried out by the Department of State are intended to

alleviate the suffering of these groups in remote areas of the country and build relationships between Armenian and U.S. citizens in the through American private voluntary organizations that deliver assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funds will be used to assist the neediest populations in Armenia, including those displaced by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, through the provision of goods (such as medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and emergency shelter items), disaster relief, and small reconstruction projects.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Armenia's five-year Millennium Challenge Account Compact expired in September 2011. The program included one of Armenia's largest ever irrigation infrastructure refurbishments, accompanied by strategic assistance farmers, agribusinesses and water supply institutions. U.S. assistance programs will continue to leverage gains made through MCC assistance.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID will draw on the results of its annual portfolio review to report on programmatic results and inform programmatic decisions. USAID uses strategic results frameworks under the program objectives in which it works to guide the development and design of new programs. USAID and the Department of State regularly conduct pipeline analyses to inform budget plans and procurements. In FY 2012, USAID will conduct a Democracy and Governance assessment to inform new and existing programs, as well as to identify strategic priorities for USAID's next five-year strategy.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In the area of peace and security, the evaluation of Support for Armenia-Turkey Rapprochement (SATR) program will guide programmatic direction for future cross-border activities. In the area of democracy and governance, evaluation data from the evaluations of political process development, election monitoring, and rule of law programs will be used to redesign programs in these key areas to reflect the changing environment in Armenia and fully align with U.S. Government priorities. In the area of economic reform, the findings of the evaluation of the Small-Scale Infrastructure Program (SSIP) will be used in the design of a rural infrastructure development component of the Partnerships for Rural Prosperity Program. This will better align USAID's infrastructure activities to its broader economic reform objectives and desired results.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In the area of democracy and governance, the USAID-funded civil society program is expected to improve scores on USAID's Non-Governmental 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 10 percent expansion of sales and in 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 Global Competitiveness Index Score by 2013. In its social reform portfolio, U.S. Government support for health and pension reform will strengthen the health care system by improving the quality and efficiency of services provided, as well as raise the average pension benefit as a proportion of pre-retirement wages from 25 percent to 30 percent by the end of 2013.

## Azerbaijan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. 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, and counternarcotics. U.S. programs work to advance democracy by promoting good governance and democratic reforms, increasing public participation in governmental policy-making and oversight, and combating domestic and transnational criminal activities. U.S. assistance also 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.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,400	20,865	16,330	-4,535
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	20,000	16,600	-	-16,600
Economic Support Fund	-	-	11,029	11,029
Foreign Military Financing	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,248	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	943	700	600	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,226	1,226
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,215	865	775	-90

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	26,400	20,865	16,330	-4,535
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,653	4,421	4,301	-120
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	501	156	-	-156
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	261	156	-	-156
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,994	2,700	2,700	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	943	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	943	700	600	-100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	226	226

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	226	226
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>-90</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,215	365	325	-40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-1,330</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>9,330</b>	-	<b>-9,330</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,605	2,108	-	-2,108
2.2 Good Governance	1,476	1,862	-	-1,862
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,511	1,232	-	-1,232
2.4 Civil Society	3,857	4,128	-	-4,128
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,200	1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,200	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,600	3,600
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,605</b>	-	-	-
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,357</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	3,357	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>1,248</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,248	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>-2,615</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>6,644</b>	-	<b>-6,644</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,964	2,005	-	-2,005
4.3 Financial Sector	1,641	1,665	-	-1,665
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,028	2,974	-	-2,974
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>4,029</b>	<b>4,029</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	829	829
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	2,200	2,200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>470</b>	-	<b>-470</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>470</b>	-	<b>-470</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	470	-	-470
5.3 Migration Management	60	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>26,400</b>	<b>20,865</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>-4,535</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>-120</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,152	3,765	3,625	-140
1.5 Transnational Crime	261	156	226	70
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>9,330</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-1,330</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,605	2,108	2,000	-108
2.2 Good Governance	1,476	1,862	1,200	-662
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,511	1,232	1,200	-32
2.4 Civil Society	3,857	4,128	3,600	-528
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,605</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	4,605	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>6,644</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>-2,615</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,964	2,005	829	-1,176
4.3 Financial Sector	1,641	1,665	1,000	-665
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,028	2,974	2,200	-774
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>470</b>	-	<b>-470</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	470	-	-470
5.3 Migration Management	60	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>-159</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	284	222	271	49
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,431	2,384	2,176	-208

### 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. NATO's Partnership for Peace will complement assistance activities by helping modernize the military and improve interoperability with the Alliance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Following Azerbaijan's successful completion of the NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan, the United States will continue to help the GOAJ develop peacekeeping capabilities in support of coalition operations and promote progress towards NATO interoperability. FMF will also be used to increase GOAJ capabilities for counterterrorism operations and border and maritime security.

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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support activities that combat domestic and transnational criminal activities, including activities aimed at building Azerbaijan's capacity to protect victims and prevent trafficking in persons.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funds will support Department of State programs to help the GOAJ counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The programs will work to strengthen Azerbaijan's strategic trade controls, meet international nonproliferation obligations, and improve border security capacities in order to develop an effective national targeting center to enhance interdiction of suspicious cargo in transit. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will respond to risks posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and excess, loosely-secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms, light weapons, man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and ammunition. In FY 2013, CWD assistance will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security and destroying 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 an independent media, enhancing the capacity of non-governmental actors to participate in governance, and promoting government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and protection of human rights.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will aim to 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 anti-corruption initiatives. The United States will help non-governmental 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 non-traditional media platforms, such as the Internet and mobile devices. Targeted programs will empower citizens to constructively engage the government in regional socio-economic development, enhance legal education capacity and strengthen legal defense for democratic actors and ordinary citizens, and support improvements to the regulatory environment for civil society and independent media. Activities will target women and youth to improve their capacity to more actively participate 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support activities that improve access to justice and strengthen the justice sector by building judicial independence and training justice sector officials. Programs will focus on ensuring the appropriate application of the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedural Code, and administrative procedures; and building the capacity of the defense bar. Activities will also aim to enhance the justice sector's capability to combat corruption, trafficking in persons, money laundering, and other rule of law-related issues.

### **Economic Growth**

Although Azerbaijan has seen steady growth driven by energy sector export revenues, the country's oil and gas resources are limited, and wealth remains concentrated with a small percentage of the population. As such, Azerbaijan's long-term stability and prosperity depend on the sound management of its energy revenues and progress towards sustainable economic diversification. U.S. assistance will aim to develop a

business enabling environment that will strengthen investor confidence and lead to widespread growth, particularly in the non-energy economy. This will include technical support to promote Azerbaijan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and key reforms designed to reduce monopolies and enhance investor protections. Other efforts will continue to increase private sector competitiveness and trade, including in the agricultural sector where nearly 40 percent of the population obtains its income and growth has traditionally lagged behind other sectors. U.S. assistance will promote legislative and regulatory reforms that support competitive practices in Azerbaijan can bring about a more robust trade environment.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance 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 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 improve the country's bid for WTO accession; best practices in commercial banking and banking supervision, including anti-money laundering regulations; targeted value chains, including in agriculture, that have a high potential for income growth, employment, and exports that meet U.S. or European Union market standards. U.S. assistance will also provide universities and independent economic think tanks with targeted technical assistance to support the GOAJ's proposed trade promotion policies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011. USAID undertook assessments on gender, anti-corruption, and biodiversity and completed a final evaluation of its Parliamentary Program. A democracy and governance assessment completed in 2011 by a team of independent consultants examined the state of Azerbaijan's polity and democratic institutions. The team found challenges and constraints in the areas of competition, governance, and the rule of law. A regional Department of State evaluation of media development assistance is planned for 2012 and will inform future programmatic decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: With FY 2013 programming, USAID aims to address gender-related issues by implementing key recommendations of the February 2011 Gender Assessment for Azerbaijan, including: promoting women's access to Internet in the regions; fostering the participation of women in political processes and civil society activities; increasing gender sensitivity in activities related to credit, business association development, and business support services; and supporting reproductive health programs. The findings of the democracy and governance assessment were used for the design of new programs, and the Parliamentary Program evaluation informed decisions about future USAID programming in the area of legislative function and process.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request is targeted to encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of key democratic institutions and processes, and sustainable economic growth. For example, USAID programs will aim to enhance political competition and consensus-building through technical assistance, training, and sub-grants to indigenous NGOs to address the challenges identified by the democracy and governance assessment and which build on lessons learned from prior programs. Also, State Department-implemented programs will work to strengthen democratic institutions by providing professional training for justice sector officials on key rule of law issues.

## Belarus

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Belarus prioritizes efforts that support the Belarusian people in establishing a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms. For years, the authoritarian government of Aleksandr Lukashenka has repressed pro-democracy groups and independent political voices and limited access to objective information. The Government of Belarus (GOB) began a brutal crackdown on civil rights, political opposition, and independent media following the December 2010 presidential election. The crackdown persisted throughout 2011, illustrating 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 promote the opening of space for the free expression of political views, human rights, civil society development, and freedom of the media. Where openings for assistance are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, FY 2013 funds will be directed toward strengthening Belarus's private sector, thereby expanding the domestic capacity to support civil society sustainably. U.S. assistance programs will also help Belarusian people in need by building the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that fight trafficking in persons and help vulnerable populations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	13,864	11,000	11,000	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	13,864	11,000	-	-11,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	11,000	11,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Belarus</b>	13,864	11,000	11,000	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	400	430	400	-30
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	400	430	-	-430
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	430	-	-430
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	400	400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,605	8,820	8,720	-100
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,605	8,820	-	-8,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,480	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	8,125	7,520	-	-7,520
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	8,720	8,720
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,200	1,200
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	7,520	7,520

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-580</b>
3.1 Health	250	-	-	-
3.2 Education	1,225	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	560	580	-	-580
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
3.2 Education	-	-	100	100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	400	400
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>560</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-820</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,560	820	-	-820
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,380</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,380	1,380
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-350</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-350</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	264	350	-	-350

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-30</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	430	400	-30
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,605</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>-100</b>
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,480	1,300	1,200	-100
2.4 Civil Society	8,125	7,520	7,520	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-80</b>
3.1 Health	250	-	-	-
3.2 Education	1,225	-	100	100
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	560	580	400	-180
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>560</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,560	820	1,380	560
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-350</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	264	350	-	-350
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>-113</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	150	265	115

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600	743	515	-228

### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance will help prevent and reduce trafficking in persons from Belarus by targeting the major root causes of trafficking – poverty and unemployment.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will focus on trafficking preventing, particularly in border areas and economically depressed areas, and on victim assistance and reintegration. USAID will support NGOs that promote awareness, job training, and victim reintegration services for both victims and at-risk persons, and will continue to build the sustainability of NGOs and emphasize NGO cooperation and networking to help strengthen local civil society.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Following a comprehensive review of assistance to Belarus completed in August 2011, programming under this objective remains the U.S. Government’s highest priority. In FY 2013, over three-quarters of U.S. assistance to Belarus will be targeted toward strengthening the capacity of democratic political parties, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population, with the goal of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Assistance provided by the Department of State and USAID will promote a vibrant and effective civil society, which serves as the foundation for a functioning democracy. Through support for the efforts of a broad array of civic organizations, these programs will raise awareness of the constructive role that these NGO groups can play to address civic challenges and empower Belarusians to contribute to systemic reform and the advance of human rights. Support for organizations such as think tanks will promote debate on public policy issues. U.S. assistance to independent media outlets will increase public access to objective information, and U.S.-sponsored exchange programs will expose Belarusians to democratic cultures and values. These exchange programs will also strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, generating more positive perceptions of the United States. The United States will fund programs that reach the broadest number of beneficiaries and involve citizens in advocacy and community development activities in cooperation with local governments and private sector entities.

Also in FY 2013, the United States will continue to seek collaboration with other European countries interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to free societies. Examples of this kind of collaboration during FY 2011 included U.S. contributions to Poland’s Kalinowski and Kirkland scholarship programs to support Belarusian students, as well as a commitment to Poland’s Foundation for International Development Cooperation on joint programs to assist Belarusian civil society. In FY 2011, the United States also co-funded scholarships for young Belarusian professionals to study international relations at the Estonian Center for Eastern Partnership, and other, similar programs are in development.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance under this objective will focus on higher education and provision of basic social services for vulnerable populations such as children and people with disabilities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- Higher Education: Funding will continue to support critical thinking and academic freedom among Belarusian youth through university-level exchange programs and by encouraging study in the

United States through expanded advising services based in Vilnius. English language studies will also be promoted through programs such as English Language Fellows and English Teaching Assistants, which will also introduce aspects of Western educational practices into largely Soviet-style institutions.

- **Social Services:** In FY 2013, assistance will focus on assisting people with disabilities to better integrate into the general population by helping targeted NGOs provide effective services while building their capacity for advocacy and sustainability.

### **Economic Growth**

By helping to expand Belarus's private sector, U.S. assistance will help reduce the number of Belarusian citizens dependent on the state for employment (currently up to 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening independent business associations and entrepreneurs, and expanding the small- and medium-sized 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 with European Union 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 help reduce the regulatory burden on businesses associated with permits, licenses, and other complex administrative procedures, as well as non-transparent and inefficient inspection practices. FY 2013 assistance will also continue to support a new economic development program focusing on local entrepreneurship to be launched by USAID in FY 2012. Designed to support the development and growth of private micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in the western part of Belarus, the program will encourage cross-border economic activity, thereby increasing the interaction of Belarusians with other Europeans and promoting the acceptance of European norms and standards in related business practices.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2011, the U.S. Government conducted a comprehensive review of U.S. assistance to Belarus to ensure that assistance efforts were aligned with U.S. foreign policy goals, responsive to the changes in the operating environment of the country, and an effective use of resources. The FY 2011 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 2011, USAID undertook an evaluation of the needs of the civil society sector and ongoing civil society programming. USAID's tuberculosis (TB) program went through a mid-term participatory evaluation involving USAID, international organizations, and national health experts that revealed that positive gains have greatly improved the National TB Program by drafting an executive order on TB prevention and vaccination, as well as guidelines on TB care at primary healthcare facilities. In FY 2011, USAID supported a drug resistance survey, which discovered a higher-than-previously-estimated rate of multi-drug-resistant TB in Belarus.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The 2011 Belarus review process yielded a change in the prioritization of U.S. assistance objectives, keeping democratic development as the highest priority, but moving efforts under economic growth to the second highest level

and, while recognizing that social and humanitarian programs are still important, recommending funding these programs only as resources allow. Similarly, a 2009 review of SMEs in Belarus and ongoing performance data from existing activities informed the design of a major new SME development program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on the program performance and achievements in the previous years, and the findings of the comprehensive assessment of U.S. assistance to Belarus mentioned above, the United States identified appropriate FY 2013 funding levels in the areas of civil society development, economic growth, and social programs. These programs provide an efficient way for the United States to promote informed civic participation, private sector growth, and greater integration of Belarus into international markets.

For private sector development, the high number of GOB requests for advice on regulatory issues helped U.S. assistance efforts exceed the target set for USAID-supported recommendations on regulatory changes. In FY 2011, 403 private small and medium companies received U.S. Government-supported training in business management. The training program developed by the International Finance Corporation and adapted to the Belarusian context by a local NGO was officially launched in all six Belarusian regions. The demand for management training is acute and U.S. investment will significantly increase the number of trained SMEs in Belarus in 2012 and 2013.

The USAID response to the challenging budget environment was to use U.S. Government resources more effectively which produced higher results in FY 2011. For example, the number of service providers trained to serve vulnerable persons exceeded the target by 15 times, and the number of vulnerable people benefitting from U.S. Government support exceeded the annual target by 5.6 times. The USAID effective implementation strategy of securing local buy-in accounted for the results that were significantly over expectations. Partnerships with local stakeholders who shared the costs of training activities helped save time, effort and financial resources for additional U.S. Government activities. The strategy will continue to emphasize local buy-in and matching resources to achieve FY 2013 goals in increasing opportunities for a more integrated social and economic life for people with disabilities.

Despite the difficult working environment and a reduced funding level, the United States plans to maintain a robust level of funding for programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective and increase efficiency in the Economic Growth and Investing in People areas.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) progress toward Euro-Atlantic structures – and the democratic, economic and security commitments that this entails – are essential to the broader stability of the western Balkans. However, well after the end of fighting in the country, BiH remains ethnically fractured, unstable, and with limited capacity to administer itself. It continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on progress toward European integration and in implementing economic and political reforms. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will help BiH in making the reforms necessary for European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) accession. U.S. programs seek to form a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth, and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance also continues to support effective government institutions and civil society, which enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems, which uphold the rule of law for all citizens; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that provides opportunity for all citizens and fosters private sector development. Robust U.S. assistance and continued active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to make progress on integration goals and to ensure stability.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,727	49,750	45,541	-4,209
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	42,000	39,000	-	-39,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	28,556	28,556
Foreign Military Financing	4,491	4,500	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	986	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	6,735	6,735
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	5,250	4,750	-500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	48,727	49,750	45,541	-4,209
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	19,532	22,170	21,562	-608
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	12,805	11,420	-	-11,420
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,645	6,760	-	-6,760
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,160	4,660	-	-4,660
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	5,776	5,776
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	5,776	5,776



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,491	4,500	4,500	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	986	1,000	1,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>5,536</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	5,536	5,536
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>-500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	550	500	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	650	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	4,000	3,600	-400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>18,995</b>	<b>19,529</b>	<b>15,814</b>	<b>-3,715</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>18,995</b>	<b>19,529</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-19,529</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,724	5,180	-	-5,180
2.2 Good Governance	3,750	4,700	-	-4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,460	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	7,061	8,349	-	-8,349
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,615</b>	<b>14,615</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	3,754	3,754
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,365	3,365
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,229	1,229
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	6,267	6,267
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,199</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,199	1,199
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-8,051</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,270	1,001	-	-1,001
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,930	7,050	-	-7,050
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>8,165</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	200	200
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,182	1,182
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	978	978
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	4,275	4,275
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,530	1,530

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	48,727	49,750	45,541	-4,209
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	19,532	22,170	21,562	-608
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	550	500	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	650	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,122	16,260	14,636	-1,624
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,160	4,660	5,776	1,116
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	18,995	19,529	15,814	-3,715
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,724	5,180	4,953	-227
2.2 Good Governance	3,750	4,700	3,365	-1,335
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,460	1,300	1,229	-71
2.4 Civil Society	7,061	8,349	6,267	-2,082
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	10,200	8,051	8,165	114
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,270	1,001	200	-801
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,182	1,182
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	978	978
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,930	7,050	4,275	-2,775
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,530	1,530
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,589	2,544	2,981	437
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360	238	300	62
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,229	2,306	2,681	375

### Peace and Security

In FY 2013, assistance will help BiH in defending its borders, contributing to U.S. and NATO operations, and combating terrorism. The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) continue to modernize military structures and improve NATO interoperability, with personnel embedded in NATO operations in Afghanistan. BiH law enforcement agencies have increased cross-border operations, improved investigations, and bolstered the country's capacity to investigate and respond to terrorist threats. However, political interference and complex and overlapping jurisdictions complicate BiH's peace and security reform efforts. While the AFBiH is an integrated and functional organization, ethnically tinged political pressure on the military continues. BiH's security services continue to face significant challenges and internal security threats including, notably, a recent armed attack on the U.S. Embassy. Competing jurisdictions as well as corruption inhibit effective law enforcement. Porous borders provide potential openings for trafficking in persons, narcotics, conventional weapons, and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2013 resources will be used to continue U.S. support for the Office of the High Representative (OHR) as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords. U.S. funding will also be used to support programs designed to bridge persistent ethnic and religious

divides, reducing the risk of future conflict. Funds will also be used to continue youth programming to promote reconciliation and tolerance-building between youth in divided communities, including entrepreneurship, leadership training, and civic activities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): BiH has continued to utilize U.S. funding for modernization initiatives in support of its commitment to partner with the United States to build and deploy NATO-compatible forces. Resources will support expanded efforts to build AFBiH's capacity to participate effectively in coalition operations, such as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), by meeting critical training and equipment needs. U.S. funds will continue to emphasize the development of specific units most likely to be needed in NATO deployments such as explosive ordnance disposal, military police, infantry, and engineers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): As an emerging NATO partner, BiH continues to benefit from professional military education programs provided by the United States and other donors to help address key education gaps. Soldiers who received IMET training have subsequently deployed to ISAF and United Nations peacekeeping missions. In total, AFBiH has contributed 55 troops, now on their third rotation, to the ISAF mission. FY 2013 assistance will support efforts to build a professional AFBiH mid-level officer and noncommissioned officer corps, as well as provide continued support for enrollments in critically-needed specialized basic branch courses (e.g., infantry, military police, signal corps, and military intelligence) and the English language training required for participation in NATO operations. Training will also be provided for senior military personnel through U.S. flagship programs such as the War College and National Defense University.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's law enforcement agencies including, where appropriate, border control agencies. Activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, pursuit of organized crime and other complex cases, as well as increased security for courts.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-funded activities will continue to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, help the country secure its borders, help secure or dispose of conventional weapons and munitions, and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control WMD-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. Antiterrorism Assistance Programs will help BiH continue to build the capacity of its law enforcement agencies to investigate and effectively manage critical terrorism-related incidents. Assistance provided through the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program will support an ongoing program to develop an effective export-control licensing system in compliance with U.S. and European standards and will help national-level security and border control agencies to institutionalize capabilities to combat terrorism. Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funding will help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots by demilitarizing excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions and destroying those aging munitions that have become so unstable and prone to self-ignition that they pose an imminent danger to civilians who live in proximity to the depots. These efforts will also help lessen the chance that SA/LW and munitions can be proliferated illicitly or used to fuel new domestic or regional conflict. In addition, some CWD funding will be devoted to continuing to reduce the risk to the civilian population from landmines and explosive remnants of war that still remain from the 1992-1995 conflict.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The development of accountable, functional, and responsible democratic institutions, responsive to citizens' needs, continues to underpin U.S. assistance goals and is essential for lasting stability, Euro-Atlantic integration, and economic growth in BiH. An involved citizenry, independent and objective media, and robust civil society must demand change and action from the government. U.S. assistance will

continue to support efforts to bolster civil society, engaging BiH's citizens – including women and youth – to participate actively in government, demand transparency and strong anti-corruption measures, and capitalize on opportunities to reform their constitution, laws, and legal institutions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Programs implemented by USAID and the Department of State will support better governance, more effective and accountable delivery of justice, and improved capacity for citizen engagement. Rule of law programs will support the institutions that manage and staff courts and prosecutors' offices throughout the country and civil society advocates who contribute to and monitor justice sector reform. Other programs will help to improve the functionality of government at all levels and to strengthen processes and capabilities of governance actors, including enhancing the capacity of local governance to support local economic growth and address the needs of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Funding will also support efforts to improve legislative processes, develop political parties, and bolster the capacity of municipal governments to manage their affairs and interact effectively with citizens. Integrated civil society empowerment and sustainability programs, including small grant opportunities and other capacity-building activities, will increase the ability of local non-governmental organizations to advocate for change in key areas, moving BiH closer to EU integration. Priority areas for this assistance include empowerment of women and youth and promotion of human rights and democratic norms. Coordinated with efforts under the peace and security objective, interethnic reconciliation programs will work across generations to address the roots causes of conflict, striving to increase communication and mutual trust among citizens of all ethnic groups. Lastly, targeted support for independent media will be provided that seeks to establish a regulatory environment which allows it to effectively provide information to the public.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funding will support efforts to increase the capacity of BiH's state and entity level judicial institutions to prosecute and adjudicate organized crime, war crimes, corruption, and terrorism cases. The program will support the rule of law through capacity-building training for current and future officers of the court and, as appropriate, defense attorneys. A legal advisor will also provide mentoring to prosecutors specializing in terrorism and financial crimes cases.

### **Economic Growth**

Despite the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU in 2008, BiH remains a relatively poor state, with a substantial gray economy, endemic corruption, high unemployment, limited foreign direct investment, a complicated regulatory framework, weak commercial law, and a high concentration of production under direct government control. Overcoming these challenges will require continued U.S. engagement and assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Through targeted assistance programs, the Department of State and USAID will support BiH's economic growth by improving private sector competitiveness and local economic development – largely at the firm and municipal level. This will help BiH become more competitive and complement technical assistance on structural reforms for EU integration from other donors. FY 2013 assistance will be used to increase new entrepreneurial and economic activity at the local level, including improving the business environment, creating value chains, increasing the production and quality of value-added products, and bolstering governance related to economic growth. Programs will also provide firm-level support that aims to increase competitiveness and profitability in key manufacturing and service sectors such as wood processing, light metal manufacturing, and tourism. Other efforts will focus on increasing entrepreneurship and innovation, especially emphasizing the use of information and communication technologies for improved business processes and products. Technical assistance for the energy sector will focus on reforms that will capitalize on BiH's capacity to be a net regional exporter of energy resources.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Multiple monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in BiH. USAID completed several assessments that contributed to the five-year Country Development and Country Strategy (CDCS). The CDCS, which promotes U.S. foreign policy objectives and is aligned with host-country development priorities, was completed in FY 2011 and approved in December 2011. USAID conducted a mid-term performance evaluation of its flagship civil society program, Civic Advocacy Partnership Project (CAPP II). The evaluation concluded CAPP II has managed to achieve a number of notable successes in government accountability in a difficult political environment. As a result of this assistance, programs like CAPP II are helping improve the performance of parliamentarians; supporting pieces of legislation that monitor public procurement, address university corruption, and appropriate funds for the employment of vulnerable people; and encouraging and building the capacity of civil society actors and non-governmental organizations to monitor and engage with the government.

A mid-term performance evaluation was also conducted on USAID's Judicial Strengthening Program (JSDP II) in December 2011. The goal of the evaluation was to examine the impact and success of the first three years of JSDP II to the overall development of the rule of law in BiH, as well as the broad status of reforms and needs in the sector. The evaluation recommended, among other things, that USAID continue assistance to the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council (HJPC) to revise processes for judicial and prosecutorial selection and establish foreseeable case processing timeframes for courts and prosecutors' offices; examine ways to continue assistance to prosecutors initiated through the successful Model Prosecutors' Office Initiative; concentrate more support to sub-national level ministries of justice; continue to support efforts to reduce budget fragmentation in the justice sector; and provide assistance to civil society organizations interested in advocating and lobbying for the independence of the judiciary.

USAID also conducted two impact assessments of programs designed to improve firm-level competitiveness and profitability – Fostering Interventions for Rapid Market Advancement (FIRMA) and Fostering Agricultural Markets Activity (FARMA). These assessments were conducted in August 2011 with the objective of measuring impact and successes and providing recommendations for future changes. The FIRMA project assessment concluded that the project is progressing towards target objectives, with positive impacts on SMEs including increased sales, exports, and jobs. The beneficiaries were satisfied with the quality of assistance and no major issues were identified. The assessment for the FARMA project confirmed that it is effectively delivering assistance, having introduced more than 6,500 farmers, processors, and others from 331 organizations to new technologies that they have now adopted. As a result, sales from participating producers have increased by 23 percent, exports from partners have risen by 20 percent, and investments (including Foreign Direct Investment) are strong.

Given the political importance of the justice and security sectors to BiH's stability, and the history of close U.S. involvement, the Department of State conducted a multi-agency assessment in the summer of 2011 that addressed military and law enforcement assistance, including border control assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: U.S. assistance to BiH was adjusted based on the evaluation efforts noted above. An assessment of the military sector confirmed the decision to partially refocus FMF and IMET funding from additional defense reform, which had stalled due to political obstacles, toward increased NATO interoperability by supporting deployments to ISAF and military professionalization. The Department State's security and justice sector assessment also recommended adjustments to criminal justice programming. The broad range of recommendations remains under consideration, but has resulted in changes, including an increased emphasis on coordinated police-prosecutor investigation and additional review of planned support for visa controls.

USAID has further targeted its assistance under the CAPP II program to build on initiatives to date. Among other adjustments, USAID has focused activities on how to make government more accountable, building linkages between existing civil society initiatives and focusing sub-grant assistance to a number of key policy areas. Based on the JSDP II evaluation's recommendations, USAID will modify the remaining two years of the program to continue support to the HJPC, Prosecutor's Office, Federation Ministry of Justice, and the civil society sector; and assistance will be scaled back.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Adjustments reflecting BiH's movement away from defense reform in 2011 as a result of political challenges have been incorporated in planned FMF and IMET programming in FY 2013. The mid-term evaluation of the CAPP II program pointed to a need to continue to build on the momentum to date in the civil society sector. Specific recommendations include further development of the methodology used to monitor the government; additional qualitative analysis of think tanks and an assessment of how to link analysis to advocacy movements; efforts to bring together civil society groups working in the same sectors in a more cohesive movement; and efforts to improve linkages between civil society and the media. Finally, the recommendations from the FIRMA project assessment to improve the level of local partner organizations' involvement in the selection of project activities will be incorporated into future programming.

## Bulgaria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria is a reliable ally in an area of strategic importance to the United States. Bulgaria actively participates in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) operations, and has responded swiftly to U.S. and NATO requests for assistance in Libya and Afghanistan. Throughout 2011, over 800 Bulgarian troops were deployed in support of NATO and coalition operations in Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia. In the spring of 2011, responding to NATO's calls for assistance for Operation Unified Protector, Bulgaria sent a frigate with 160 sailors to Libyan coastal waters to perform interdictions. Bulgaria continued its mission in Afghanistan, retaining over 600 troops in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Further investment in modernization and NATO interoperability for Bulgaria's military will continue to pay dividends by creating stronger, more effective Bulgarian military units that can deploy alongside U.S. forces when needed.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350
Foreign Military Financing	9,481	8,500	7,800	-700
International Military Education and Training	1,778	1,700	1,800	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	250	250

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bulgaria</b>	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	9,481	8,500	7,800	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,481	8,500	7,800	-700
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,778	1,700	1,800	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,778	1,700	1,800	100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	250	250

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bulgaria</b>	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,259	10,200	9,850	-350

### **Peace and Security**

The top priority for U.S. assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2013 is to help 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 the capabilities of Bulgaria's military to deploy and sustain its ongoing and future participation in coalition operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance to the Bulgarian Armed Forces (BAF) will focus on training, modernization, and force restructuring in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces, helping Bulgaria fulfill its NATO requirements. In FY 2013, FMF funding will be used to purchase U.S. and other Western equipment and systems to continue the BAF's transformation process. In particular, this assistance will ensure Bulgaria has the long-term capability to sustain its NATO commitments, including by building deployable maneuver battalions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance overall professional military education in the BAF and Ministry of Defense. Enhanced IMET programs will support the professional education of key Bulgarian government officials involved in the development of the defense establishment. In line with the Department's focus on gender, Bulgaria is a leader in increasing the participation of women in these programs. 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 seeks to increase the number of junior officers, and especially noncommissioned officers, enrolled in operational-level courses.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): NADR funds will be used to help Bulgaria destroy some of its excess, deteriorating munitions and support better physical security and stockpile management. This assistance will help to lessen the danger to civilians who live in proximity to Bulgarian military depots that are filled with old, unstable munitions, and reduce the chances that some small arms/light weapons and munitions will be proliferated illicitly.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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. During FY 2011, State Department security assistance program managers conducted a monitoring visit of U.S.-funded programs in Bulgaria, concluding that funds were being well spent on priority projects and that the U.S. Embassy's ODC team is working well with the Government of Bulgaria.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The current Government of Bulgaria is reform-oriented, but hampered by a lack of resources, legacy infrastructure, and systems that are not fully compatible with NATO partners. U.S. military assistance programs are harmonized with strategic planning documents of the Bulgarian military, particularly the 2010 White Paper and the 2011 Plan for Development of the Force. The main objective of the Bulgarian White Paper is to modernize the Bulgarian Land Forces by creating an expeditionary army of six battalion battle groups (BBGs). As a



result, in FY 2011, the United States began focusing its FMF and IMET resources (as well as other U.S. military assistance funding not within the Department of State's purview) on helping the Ministry of Defense develop the first of its BBGs, the first battalion of the 61st Mechanized Brigade.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 FMF and IMET funding will ensure the continued high level of military cooperation that exists between Bulgaria and the United States. IMET continues to provide training to Bulgarian military personnel, and its effects can be seen in the improved interoperability and strategic capabilities of Bulgarian troops serving overseas alongside U.S. forces in Afghanistan and elsewhere. FMF equipment has supported Bulgarian deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan and has continued to be an integral part of Bulgarian deployments in 2011. FMF has also helped improve port and naval base security, including by funding a coastal surveillance radar system.

In FY 2011, centrally-managed NADR funds were used to help Bulgaria destroy some of its excess munitions. The program succeeded in destroying 500 man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS) and as many grip stocks, and began the surface and sub-surface clearance of 33,000 square meters of land infested by unexploded ordnance (UXO) at the former munitions storage facility of Chelopechene, which exploded in 2008. Approximately 220,000 square meters of adjoining waterways (river, ponds, and a portion of a reservoir) that were also polluted by UXO from the 2008 explosion have already been searched and successfully cleared with this funding. The remainder of the UXO remediation at Chelopechene is scheduled to be completed with centrally-managed FY 2012 and bilateral FY 2013 funds.

# Croatia

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Anticipating accession to the European Union (EU) in July 2013 and having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2009, Croatia has nearly achieved its aspirations of Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. assistance has played an important role in enabling Croatia to become a leading partner in Southeast Europe and a model for its neighbors, including by joining forces with the United States to address regional and global challenges in some of the world's toughest spots. This includes Croatia's participation in NATO operations such as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, the Kosovo Force (KFOR), and Operation Unified Protector (OUP) in Libya, as well as United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions in places such as Lebanon, Cyprus, India, and Pakistan, the Western Sahara, and the Golan Heights. Likewise, Croatia's mentoring of neighbors in NATO's Partnership for Peace, and especially the Adriatic Charter, has helped those NATO candidates advance their membership aspirations by initiating defense reforms and contributing to Alliance operations. Croatia also actively supports its international commitments to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The United States will continue its work to strengthen Croatia's strategic trade control system, border controls, and law enforcement mechanisms.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-150</b>
Foreign Military Financing	3,493	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	956	900	900	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	1,450	1,300	-150

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,899</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-150</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,493	2,500	2,500	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	956	900	900	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-150</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	400	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	900	-100

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Croatia</b>	4,899	4,850	4,700	-150
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,899	4,850	4,700	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	400	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,449	4,400	4,300	-100

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will continue to secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, and combat WMD proliferation. Funding will also promote defense modernization and military restructuring, which are essential for establishing the interoperability required for Croatia 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): FMF funding is used for military procurements consistent with the Croatian Armed Forces' Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO, including for military units in Afghanistan. In FY 2011, FMF filled crucial equipment gaps by providing interoperable communications and navigation systems. FY2013 funding will emphasize training on NATO-compatible staff procedures, NATO-designated units, and leadership development. FMF-funded equipment will include night vision goggles, interoperable radios, and upgrades for helicopters that Croatia is deploying to Kosovo. U.S. support has been instrumental in growing the Croatian ISAF contingent to 350 troops in 2011.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding is critical in helping Croatia's military develop the professional personnel needed to fulfill the country'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. English language training will continue to expand Croatia's coalition interoperability and provide additional candidates for U.S. professional military courses. IMET training 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 UN 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 2013 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. Additionally, with U.S. support, Croatia will continue to build regional leadership by sharing its experience on border controls with other countries in Southeast Europe, including Kosovo and Montenegro, and will work to build closer border control cooperation with Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

FY 2013 funding for the Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will continue U.S. Government efforts to abate the dangers of conventional weapons by helping Croatia destroy additional excess and deteriorating conventional munitions stockpiles. By supporting Croatia's efforts to manage expired and surplus munitions, the United States can help Croatia reallocate its defense resources towards training and

deployment for out-of-area operations, and reduce the humanitarian threat to civilians who live in proximity to military depots that are filled with unstable munitions.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides program management and oversight for FMF and IMET programs in Croatia. The ODC maintains an active database of all Croatian military personnel receiving IMET-funded training. The database is important in tracking the long-term benefits of training military personnel because of the recognized delayed payoff when a captain or major receives training. The 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 have become senior non-commissioned officers, field grade officers, and general officers in key leadership positions.

In 2011, the Department of State conducted an assessment of Croatia's progress towards meeting international standards on export control and border security and found significant improvements in all areas. The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program donated a variety of surveillance, inspection, and detection equipment to Croatian Border Police and Customs in 2011, all of which are operational. Of all the equipment that EXBS has donated over the course of the program since 2002, and that is still eligible for end-use monitoring, 95 percent remained operational in FY 2011.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating the FY 2013 request level for IMET funding, the ODC considered the positive results of its IMET activities, including Croatia's contribution to ISAF and other regional peacekeeping missions, and Croatia's current Alliance staffing obligations as a NATO member. In FY 2011, NADR-funded implementers helped clear 1.1 million square meters of mines and other ordnance, thanks to excellent cooperation by the Government of Croatia.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations while continuing to participate 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. Given these considerations, the IMET request remains at the FY 2012 level.

NADR funding through EXBS has advanced Croatia's control of its borders and prevented illicit activities within its territory by developing its strategic trade control systems to international standards through the provision of equipment and a wide-ranging professional training program. Of special note, U.S. assistance has improved Croatia's detection and interdiction of illicit arms and ammunition through provision of inspection/detection equipment including an X-ray van donated to the customs mobile team, which contributed to a number of successful interdictions, particularly at the Bregana crossing with Slovenia and the Bajakovovo crossing with Serbia. The United States will use the results of the recent assessment, as well as Croatia's continued progress towards EU accession, to make a determination on whether to close out the EXBS program in FY 2014.

# Cyprus

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' goal in Cyprus is to build regional stability through a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute. U.S. assistance focuses on creating conditions conducive to the resolution of the 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
Economic Support Fund	8,362	3,500	3,200	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	-	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,362	3,500	3,200	-300
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-300</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	8,362	3,500	3,200	-300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	-	-	-

## **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 long-standing, unresolved conflict in Cyprus continues to undermine that vision by consuming time, energy, and resources that could otherwise be used to fight terrorism and transnational crime, promote economic development, and foster the process of reconciliation. The U.S. foreign assistance program in Cyprus is designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities through measures aimed at the reunification of the island. After decades of division, however, the challenges for the program and for reconciliation in general, remain great. As such, U.S. programs are focused on strengthening the capacity 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. Training, technical assistance, and grant programs 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 encourage the public to get more involved in peace and reconciliation, which for so many years was left almost exclusively to politicians.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted its annual portfolio review in November 2011 with the participation of the Department of State. The review confirmed that U.S. assistance programs are continuing to make progress in promoting peace and reconciliation. Following significant reductions in U.S. assistance to Cyprus in recent years, and the unresolved nature of ongoing, direct negotiations, the U.S. Embassy and USAID are working to develop a new country strategy in 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Government met or exceeded all but two of its performance targets in FY 2011. The U.S. Mission's greatest challenge is the general sense of apathy on the part of the Cypriot public – in both communities – towards peace and reconciliation. The public has lost faith in the negotiating process and is increasingly preoccupied by regional developments that eclipse any incremental progress on the political front. These include the repercussions of the financial crisis within the Eurozone and through Turkish economic policies; the "Arab Spring"; and the discovery of hydrocarbon deposits in the waters around the island. The U.S. Government will address these realities in the coming years by: (1) encouraging Cypriot civil society to get back to its roots and better understand the hopes and fears of its constituents; and (2) building the capacity and sustainability of civil society organizations so that they can better advocate to their leaders on behalf of their causes and the benefits of resolution.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. assistance supports Cypriot civil society in its efforts to link citizen voices to the formal peace process, thereby ensuring that any eventual settlement package receives the necessary public endorsement to become sustainable. If the ongoing peace process yields results in 2012, the United States will reassess its approach to ensuring a smooth transition and will demonstrate U.S. support for the 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 (EU), combined with its activism in international affairs, the Czech Republic has proven an important and reliable ally in promoting U.S. interests, such as democracy, market reforms, antiterrorism, missile defense, and nonproliferation. Despite the significant political, material, and human costs of supporting and participating in NATO and coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute among the United States' strongest security partners. The Czech Republic fields 640 soldiers in Afghanistan, including Air Mentoring Teams training helicopter pilots and crews, an Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team working with the Afghan National Army, and 100 Czech Special Forces personnel deployed to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and partnered with Afghan National Police provincial response units in Nangarhar Province. In addition, the Czech Republic will deploy more police trainers and use their Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) defense unit to train 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 support to operations in Afghanistan is a testimony to the effectiveness of U.S. security assistance programs. Continuing this assistance provides an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability for the region, and to support further participation of the Czech Armed Forces (CAF) in coalition operations alongside the United States in pursuit of mutual security interests and goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100
Foreign Military Financing	5,988	5,000	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,992	1,900	1,800	-100

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Czech Republic</b>	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	5,988	5,000	5,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,988	5,000	5,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,992	1,900	1,800	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,992	1,900	1,800	-100

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Czech Republic</b>	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,980	6,900	6,800	-100

### **Peace and Security**

The Czech Republic is making important strides in modernizing its military to provide better-equipped and trained forces to participate in international security operations. 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, and support English language training and professional military education, which will better prepare the CAF for interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF assistance to the CAF will advance its modernization and improve interoperability with NATO forces. FMF-funded programs will increase the Czech Republic's capacity to independently prepare and deploy forces for U.S. and coalition operations, primarily in Afghanistan, and assist in the development and enhancement of NATO-supported niche capabilities. U.S. assistance will also bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, which will maximize the military capabilities that it can offer to NATO and coalition operations. FY 2013 FMF funds will also support the acquisition of NATO-compatible command and control systems and the provision of additional ground and Special Forces equipment, including night vision devices and other specialized equipment, to support deploying units. Additional emphasis is placed on supporting Czech helicopter crews and enhancing their capabilities in preparation for their next deployment, currently planned for early 2013.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funding will be used to advance the CAF's overall professional military education and further develop interoperability, including English language facility. IMET will also support training in acquisition management, as well as in technical skills needed in Afghanistan, such as joint terminal attack controllers (JTACs), explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), and improvised explosive device (IED) training.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy oversees and assesses the effectiveness of the IMET and FMF programs through a weekly political-military working group. The Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs. Program assessment is based on the observations and evaluations by the U.S. Embassy and 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The performance indicators derived from multiple sources within the U.S. Embassy 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 new 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 judged appropriate, the U.S. Government directs IMET and FMF funding to help reduce these performance gaps. For FY 2013, 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 Strategic Plan, as contained in the 2011 Defense White Book, is similarly focused on this priority. To that end, FMF programmatic choices to fund NATO-interoperable tactical secure communications equipment and command and control capabilities for both conventional and special operations forces operating in ISAF are derived from this goal. FMF and IMET allocations to enhance and expand the capabilities of the Mi-17 helicopter transport unit scheduled to return to Afghanistan in 2013, as well as those of a helicopter air advisory team, are likewise linked to the achievement of out-of-area logistical support and training capabilities. Finally, acquisition management training will support an ongoing need identified by the U.S. Embassy to foster greater transparency within the Czech military procurement system.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Budgeting and programmatic choices for FY 2013 are specifically linked to sustaining continued success in relevant areas, including professional military education, which has helped improve performance capabilities and leverage Czech niche capabilities. U.S. assistance has complemented the Czech Republic's military resources, greatly increasing the United States' potential to cooperate with Czech defense policymakers, and helping the Czech Government stay on track in its reforms and continue supporting operations led by the United States and NATO.

## Estonia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable trans-Atlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of coalition operations, at considerable financial and political cost. U.S. assistance to Estonia provides the opportunity to sustain and expand the firm partnership the United States has formed with Estonia, contribute to improved North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq and Kosovo.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25
Foreign Military Financing	2,695	2,400	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Estonia</b>	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,695	2,400	2,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,695	2,400	2,400	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Estonia</b>	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,838	3,525	3,500	-25

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance is critical to achieving U.S. peace and security goals in Estonia, which in turn support the broader U.S. policy of enhancing multinational deployments so that American soldiers are backed-up by well-trained, effective allies. U.S. security assistance will promote increased NATO interoperability, improved 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 2011, the Estonian Defense Forces (EDF) deployed eight percent of its forces, the vast majority in support of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operations in Afghanistan. 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, aiding force protection, and contributing to interoperability with other NATO forces (mainly through procurement of communication equipment). Additionally, Estonia's FMF funds support the assignment of a U.S. instructor and a course director/instructor at the Baltic Defense College.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Approximately 50-55 Estonian military personnel receive IMET training each year. In FY 2013, the focus of IMET funding will be on meeting internal and external force goals, supporting NATO operations, and further developing special operations forces, which will conduct their first deployment in 2012.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) completes comprehensive end-of-training reports for all IMET-trained students. In addition, 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. The ODC conducts a quarterly meeting with EDF and MOD to ensure the program meets Estonian needs and U.S. goals for the program. In addition, an interagency team at the U.S. Embassy convenes every five weeks to assess progress in meeting mission priorities and support to Estonia's continued defense development and reform efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on an assessment of FMF and IMET in 2009, the U.S. Government is focusing on providing skills training and equipment to rebuild capabilities reduced by EDF deployments in ISAF operations in extreme environments. Estonia is on track to reach its NATO commitment of 2 percent of GDP spent on defense by 2012, also a major benchmark of performance for U.S. security assistance. In 2011, 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 continue to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. The ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a "train-the-trainer" program. Increasingly, EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are able to train their peers and subordinates in-country during EDF training activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 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.

In addition to the U.S. instructor at the Baltic Defense College, in 2011 a new U.S. position of course director for the Joint Command and General Staff Course was filled using joint-Baltic FMF funding. In terms of U.S. security interests, these key positions provide unique opportunities to interact with the future leadership of not only the three Baltic militaries, but also of the other 16 nations represented in the student body, such as NATO Partnership for Peace members Ukraine, Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia.

## Georgia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States maintains a strong and effective partnership with Georgia. U.S. strategic goals in Georgia include the consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its eventual integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and further development of its free market economy. U.S. assistance is designed to sustain, leverage, and build upon programs launched with the \$1 billion U.S. assistance package following 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, develop institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law, improve the quality and delivery of social services, promote integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and increased regional cooperation, lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the separatist regions based on Georgia's territorial integrity, and help Georgia achieve stable economic growth. The U.S.-Georgia Commission on Strategic Partnership continues to provide a framework for meeting these goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87,088</b>	<b>85,057</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-16,357</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	65,800	66,732	-	-66,732
Economic Support Fund	-	-	42,660	42,660
Foreign Military Financing	15,968	14,400	14,400	-
Global Health Programs - State	850	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	-	4,000	4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,895	1,900	1,800	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,575	2,025	1,840	-185

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>87,088</b>	<b>85,057</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-16,357</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>25,828</b>	<b>22,009</b>	<b>21,747</b>	<b>-262</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,684</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301	301	-	-301
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,670	2,473	-	-2,473
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	244	203	-	-203

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	122	204	-	-204
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,053	503	-	-503
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	200	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	500	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>15,968</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>14,400</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,968	14,400	14,400	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-100</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,895	1,900	1,800	-100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>3,007</b>	<b>3,007</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	2,767	2,767
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	120	120
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	120	120
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>-185</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,425	1,425	1,300	-125
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	600	540	-60
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>23,968</b>	<b>25,261</b>	<b>22,436</b>	<b>-2,825</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>23,968</b>	<b>25,261</b>	-	<b>-25,261</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,919	6,452	-	-6,452
2.2 Good Governance	7,693	5,225	-	-5,225
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,913	3,917	-	-3,917
2.4 Civil Society	7,443	9,667	-	-9,667
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>21,443</b>	<b>21,443</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	4,143	4,143
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	4,550	4,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	4,250	4,250
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	8,500	8,500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>993</b>	<b>993</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	993	993
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-1,851</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,695</b>	<b>7,851</b>	-	<b>-7,851</b>
3.1 Health	7,235	5,782	-	-5,782
3.2 Education	3,460	2,069	-	-2,069
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
3.2 Education	-	-	2,000	2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>850</b>	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	850	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	-	-	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
3.1 Health	-	-	4,000	4,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>25,241</b>	<b>27,936</b>	<b>17,517</b>	<b>-10,419</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>25,241</b>	<b>27,936</b>	-	<b>-27,936</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,659	744	-	-744
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,188	5,145	-	-5,145
4.3 Financial Sector	1,562	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	4,515	4,509	-	-4,509
4.5 Agriculture	6,550	5,000	-	-5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,565	10,054	-	-10,054
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,019	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,183	2,484	-	-2,484
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>17,517</b>	<b>17,517</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	685	685
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	2,329	2,329
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	2,758	2,758
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	5,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	4,745	4,745
4.8 Environment	-	-	2,000	2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-	<b>-2,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	506	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	1,000	1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>87,088</b>	<b>85,057</b>	<b>68,700</b>	<b>-16,357</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>25,828</b>	<b>22,009</b>	<b>21,747</b>	<b>-262</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,726	1,726	1,500	-226
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,133	19,373	19,507	134
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	244	203	120	-83
1.5 Transnational Crime	122	204	120	-84
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,053	503	500	-3

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>23,968</b>	<b>25,261</b>	<b>22,436</b>	<b>-2,825</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,919	6,452	5,136	-1,316
2.2 Good Governance	7,693	5,225	4,550	-675
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,913	3,917	4,250	333
2.4 Civil Society	7,443	9,667	8,500	-1,167
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,545</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-1,851</b>
3.1 Health	8,085	5,782	4,000	-1,782
3.2 Education	3,460	2,069	2,000	-69
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>25,241</b>	<b>27,936</b>	<b>17,517</b>	<b>-10,419</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,659	744	685	-59
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,188	5,145	2,329	-2,816
4.3 Financial Sector	1,562	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	4,515	4,509	2,758	-1,751
4.5 Agriculture	6,550	5,000	5,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,565	10,054	4,745	-5,309
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,019	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	1,183	2,484	2,000	-484
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	506	2,000	1,000	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,215</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>-879</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,548	831	1,439	608
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,667	6,437	4,950	-1,487

## Peace and Security

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in coalition operations. Through the Departments of Defense and State and through USAID, U.S. assistance will continue to support stabilization operations and security and law enforcement sector reform.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will create sustainable capacity to support the transition of former weapons scientists and researchers with weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-applicable skills to civilian research careers to help prevent WMD proliferation. Funds will also support USAID programs in conflict-affected areas, promoting confidence building measures targeted at the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance will continue to support defense reform by focusing on the development, modernization, and reform of the Georgian Armed Forces (GAF). Funds will provide equipment needed to support deployment operations, while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops in Afghanistan. Programs will be designed, consistent with international legal considerations, to improve the professionalism, training, defensive operations, and peacekeeping capabilities of the GAF, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable them to host future NATO exercises.



International Military Education and Training (IMET): FY 2013 resources will be used to advance professional military education and further develop the GAF's interoperability. IMET will provide training for the professional development of officers and noncommissioned officers. Training will also be provided to develop staff interoperability.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to develop professional and modern law enforcement officers and increase democratic law enforcement skill sets while also supporting the consolidation of the reforms that have taken place in the criminal justice and security sector. U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law through practical skills training for law enforcement officers. Efforts will also be focused to improve ethical policing skills while also building the capacity of Georgian law enforcement to fight transnational crime such as human trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and cybercrime.

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 improve Georgia's 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 trans-shipment of WMD and related materials, delivery systems, dual-use items, and conventional weapons. To accomplish this, the EXBS program will provide training, detection equipment, and assistance in drafting and implementing appropriate legislation. EXBS will also continue to provide equipment and advanced training for the Georgian Coast Guard as part of its effort to rebuild maritime enforcement capabilities following Georgia's 2008 conflict with Russia. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program responds to risks posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and excess, loosely-secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms, light weapons, portable air defense weapons, and ammunition. In FY 2013, CWD assistance will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security and destruction of explosive remnants of war.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Promoting a free and democratic Georgia has been and will remain the United States' top priority for the next several years. Georgia's democratic progress since the Rose Revolution is significant in some areas, but uneven and incomplete in others. Despite continued institutional reforms and a motivated civil society, challenges remain in enhancing institutional checks and balances, increasing meaningful civic participation, strengthening political pluralism, and enhancing media and judicial independence. Georgia's 2013 presidential elections and the subsequent entry into force of a new Constitution, which will shift institutional authorities, will be key moments in Georgia's democratic transformation. The U.S. strategy for promoting democratic development in Georgia requires robust levels of funding to help citizens exercise a more active role in their own democracy and to engage constructively in political dialogue and oversight over their government. Programs will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to enable informed civic participation and public debate, provide improved means of communicating citizen interests, and promote government accountability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance through the Department of State and USAID will enhance the ability of civil society and independent media to advocate on behalf of citizen interests, promote government accountability, and promote informed civic participation, including among ethnic minorities. Assistance will also help bolster political pluralism by strengthening democratic political parties; work to improve gender equality in political, public, and community decision-making; and support free and fair electoral processes. U.S. assistance will improve judicial capacity and independence and promote access to justice and the application of due process. U.S. assistance will also support civic education to improve

the public's understanding of its role in a democracy. Assistance will strengthen municipal and national governance, and enhance parliamentary transparency, accountability, and responsiveness. U.S. assistance aims to enhance judicial independence and professionalism by improving the objectivity and transparency of judicial administration as well as increasing judicial capacity and the fairness of the judicial process to enable the courts to effectively exercise their oversight power. U.S. assistance will also support programs that monitor the judicial system, improve legal education, and improve the transparency and effectiveness of adjudications, resolutions, and enforcement of judicial decisions. These reforms are central to helping Georgia meet international democratic standards and realize its aspiration for Euro-Atlantic integration.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Georgia's new Criminal Procedure Code offers new opportunities to enhance judicial independence and due process protections. Training and technical assistance will be provided to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, public defenders, and legal institutions so that lawyers can effectively participate in the new adversarial system and recently introduced due process protections are properly implemented.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will continue to support ongoing health and education sector policy reforms. Despite improvements in this area, the technical, administrative, and financial capacity of the Government of Georgia (GOG) to deliver health and education services to its people remains limited.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. U.S.-funded health programs will seek to support the GOG's health sector reform efforts, increase access to quality health care services, build the management and technical capacity of the health care system, and enhance public awareness and demand for higher quality health services.

- Tuberculosis (TB): Funds will support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities, strengthen capacity of health insurers and service providers, and reinforce the stewardship role of the Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Affairs in privatization.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Assistance will improve the quality of clinical practice and skills in Georgia. Activities will seek to improve health system management capacity and financing; enhance infectious disease prevention and treatment; expand access to MCH services; and improve the quality, consistency, and continuity of medical care. Support will also be provided to meet critical maternal and child health needs as well as private sector-led service delivery models for MCH services and implement evidence-based maternity/newborn care.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Assistance will improve the quality of clinical practice and skills in Georgia through activities targeting FP/RH. Activities will seek to improve health system management capacity and financing and improve the quality, consistency, and continuity of medical care. Support will also be provided to incorporate FP/RH modules and practicum into medical and nursing schools' curricula.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will aim to improve the quality of basic education by strengthening fundamentals in Georgian language literacy and math. Activities will strengthen the capacity of Georgia's Ministry of Education and Science (MES) to develop and implement pre- and in-service teacher training programs. Activities will build on the MES's innovative, technology-based program; improve school curricula by making reading and math cornerstones of instruction for basic education; expand learning of Georgian as a second language for ethnic minorities in primary and secondary schools; and improve teacher education programs.

## **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance programs will continue to help Georgia deepen 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 unpredictable and inconsistent governance practices, fragmented markets, limited access to capital, a lack of business skills and economic information, and low private sector productivity. 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will seek to improve Georgia's national competitiveness and employment generation by accelerating the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises; improving the ability of Georgian firms and farms to supply products in response to demands of the international marketplace for quality, quantity, and timeliness; expanding the manufacturing and services sector; sustaining capacity-building and skills development initiatives; improving the flow of economic information; expanding trade relations; enabling a broad and well-regulated financial sector; building capacity for sound agricultural, economic, fiscal, and monetary policy making; and developing secure energy sources and markets. Programs will also support ongoing market reforms to improve the trade and investment climate by improving the property rights system, streamlining regulatory and licensing procedures, promoting voluntary taxpayer compliance, facilitating the establishment of effective commercial dispute resolution mechanisms, facilitating public-private dialogues on policy issues, and reforming commercial legislation to further remove barriers to doing business.

U.S. assistance will improve market linkages and productivity in agriculture, including in subsistence farming, support vocational education, and facilitate access to rural credit. Programs will seek to increase incomes in rural Georgia by removing constraints in critical small-scale rural and community infrastructure that hinder economic development. U.S. assistance will introduce modern agricultural practices, strengthen the veterinary sector and reduce incidences of priority animal diseases, shorten harvesting periods, promote off-season production, and increase the availability of cold storage and packing facilities.

USAID will continue to build capacity in Georgian energy institutions, demonstrate the benefits of strategic energy management, promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, including hydropower generation, enhance management of natural resources in targeted watersheds, and assist Georgia in developing and advancing low emissions development strategies. 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, such as climate change, clean energy, waste management, and recycling. Proposed funding under the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low-Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Georgia.

## **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 from the wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s. U.S. humanitarian assistance programs are designed to alleviate the suffering of these and other vulnerable populations in remote areas of the country and build relationships between Georgian citizens and citizens in the United States through the U.S. private voluntary organizations that deliver the assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programming implemented by the Department of State will support the GOG in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations including the elderly, disabled, extremely poor,

and institutionalized by improving social services and protection; providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; responding to disasters; and executing small reconstruction projects in areas such as water in villages and heating in IDP centers.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Georgia concluded its first MCC Compact of \$395 million in April 2011. The Compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. The GOG submitted a proposal for a second Compact to MCC in December 2011. Bilateral U.S. assistance programs have and will continue to be closely coordinated with MCC resources, supporting and complementing Compact activities and leveraging MCC's significant investment.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The 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 structure overseen by an Assistance Coordination Committee (ACC), which reviews the country's development context and U.S. assistance priorities in Georgia. The ACC serves as a forum for programming and budget allocation decisions with consideration of performance data as reported through the Performance Plan and Report and other sources. Assistance Working Groups in Peace and Security, Economic Growth, Investing in People, Democratic Governance, and Conflict Prevention meet on a monthly basis to discuss current activities and coordinate efforts.

USAID is implementing the USAID Evaluation Policy approved in January 2011. To comply with the policy requirements, USAID will conduct at least one external evaluation of each large project and any pilot/ innovative development intervention. USAID will complete five evaluations each year, including FY 2013. The results of a regional Department of State evaluation conducted in 2012 of media development assistance will inform future programs.

In recognition of the extraordinary character of the United States' \$1 billion pledge for Georgia, the U.S. allocated \$2 million to an outside contractor to monitor the impact of the funding, under what is known as the Georgia Monitoring Project (GMP). As of January 2012, the GMP has released reports on the \$250 million direct budget support provided to the GOG, post-conflict assistance to the Shida Kartli region, and maritime security assistance. The project will conclude in May 2012, with four additional reports due to be released.

The State Department's Anti-Crime Training and Technical Assistance (ACTTA) and EXBS programs conduct annual end-use monitoring of all equipment donated to the GOG with a value exceeding \$1,000.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Six USAID evaluations were carried out during FY 2011. These included evaluations of the Georgia Land Market Development Program; Georgia Health System Strengthening Project; Judicial Administration and Management Reform Program; and the Rural Energy Program. These evaluations were used to make decisions about follow-on activities in relevant sectors and inform the design of new initiatives. Also in FY 2011, the U.S. conducted a comprehensive assessment of Georgia's agricultural legal and policy environment, which resulted in a specific set of recommendations for the GOG on future legal and regulatory reforms.

USAID conducted a wide variety of sector assessments in FY 2011 in preparation for the development of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), a five-year strategy that will identify key

development objectives and prioritize assistance. These included an assessment of the state of ethnic minority integration in Georgia; a rural productivity assessment; a financial sector assessment; a democracy and governance sector assessment; an education sector assessment; a social capital assessment; a conflict assessment; a waste management assessment; a private sector assessment; and an infrastructure needs assessment. The CDCS will identify key development objectives and prioritize USAID assistance.

In addition to the CDCS, the Department of State launched an Assistance Review of Georgia that is due to be finalized in early 2012. The Assistance Review is an interagency process that will define a set of broad assistance objectives designed to further overarching U.S. policy goals in Georgia. The Assistance Review will inform development of the CDCS, and program development of other U.S. Government agencies implementing assistance programs in Georgia.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With democratic development being the top priority in Georgia, the United States is committed to help Georgia conduct free and fair parliamentary elections in 2012 and presidential elections in 2013. Georgia's democratic progress since the Rose Revolution is significant, but incomplete. Challenges exist with respect to establishing an environment conducive to political pluralism and ensuring the conditions exist for elections that are widely acknowledged to be free and fair. If successful, this election cycle will result in the first peaceful transition of power in post-independence Georgia. Georgia's success in this regard will be a key indicator of the country's progress toward democratic transformation.

Major programmatic impacts with FY 2013 funding are expected in the agriculture, private sector competitiveness, health, and civil society program areas. While U.S. assistance has facilitated Georgia's vastly improved ranking on the World Bank's Doing Business report (from 112th in 2005 to 16th in 2012), Georgia still lags in certain areas and ranks 88th on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness index. Georgia has also seen "jobless growth" in recent years, as much foreign direct investment went into sectors that were not immediately productive or labor-intensive. The FY 2013 request accordingly includes resources for private sector competitiveness and agriculture to help Georgia create jobs in agriculture, manufacturing, and the service sectors; improve the ability of Georgian businesses to compete; and promote further transparency in economic governance and 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 assistance to build commercial legal capacity and independence. The United States is in a pivotal position to support further democratic reform. The engagement strategy for democratic development in Georgia will require ongoing work with citizens to encourage them to take an active role in their own democracy and to understand the methods by which active citizens constructively engage in political dialogue and oversight over their government. U.S. programs will remain pivotal for basic education and health activities to maintain the gains of previous U.S. assistance in promoting evidence-based policy-making, sound education administration, and healthier lifestyles with reduced exposure to infectious disease.

## Greece

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Greece occupies a strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean on the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Greece contributes to NATO operations in Afghanistan and Kosovo, as well as to counterterrorism and counter-piracy maritime efforts. Greece provided important basing and logistics support to NATO's mission to enforce United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions in Libya throughout 2011. U.S. assistance contributes toward interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helps focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and assists in countering the anti-American attitudes prevalent throughout Greek society that can work their way into the ranks of the Greek Armed Forces. Greece is currently one of the top ten markets in the world for the U.S. defense industry, contributing to American jobs, the U.S. economy, and sustainment of the U.S. military-industrial base.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	98	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	98	100	100	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Greece</b>	98	100	100	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	98	100	100	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	98	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	98	100	100	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Greece</b>	98	100	100	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	98	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	98	100	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 the U.S. and Greek militaries, and augments sales of U.S. defense-related items that are crucial to NATO effectiveness.

U.S. assistance also reinforces the involvement of the Greek Armed Forces in multinational regional peacekeeping, Balkan stabilization efforts and cooperative programs with other regional and NATO allies and Partnership for Peace members. Greece is also used in support of pre- and post-deployment training for U.S. military transiting the Mediterranean en route to missions in Afghanistan and the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility. 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 Greek Armed Forces gain familiarity with U.S. methods, culture, and mentality through the projection and sustainment of positive views toward America. This cannot be taken for granted in Greece, an Allied country that possesses some of the highest rates of anti-Americanism in Europe.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 U.S.-Greece military-to-military relationship. IMET graduates provide a base of responsible, broadly-informed military leaders, many of whom advance to senior positions and 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 Greek Armed Forces are involved in multinational operations, regional peacekeeping and Balkan stabilization efforts, and cooperative programs with other NATO Allies and partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding was fully utilized in FY 2011 and 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 UN operations such as the monitoring operation in Lebanon. Greece contributed to the naval portion of NATO's Operation Unified Protector in Libya and provided numerous air bases and logistics support to U.S., Allied, and partner air missions. Greece also hosts and leads 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request maintains the small amount of IMET funding needed to enhance military-to-military relations and bring direct follow-on benefits such as strong U.S.-Greek cooperation at the U.S. Naval Support Facility at Souda Bay, Crete, as well as support for NATO operations elsewhere. Within a constrained budget environment, maintaining IMET funds for Greece will reap positive dividends far beyond the assistance dollar expenditure in terms of enhanced military cooperation and support for U.S. peace and security goals.

## 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 continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50
Foreign Military Financing	998	900	900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,077	950	900	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Hungary</b>	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	998	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	998	900	900	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,077	950	900	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,077	950	900	-50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Hungary</b>	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,075	1,850	1,800	-50

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance supports formal training for officers and noncommissioned officers in the United States and at NATO schools. 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 Hungarian Defense Force (HDF) to fully develop deployable, NATO-standard capabilities. U.S. assistance will help sustain



the HDF as a strong partner in U.S. efforts to counter transnational threats and to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF grants will continue to help upgrade Hungarian capabilities and prepare the HDF for operations abroad. Night-vision devices and scopes, global positioning systems, and radios and associated cryptologic gear will continue to improve the ability of Hungarian troops to operate in conjunction with U.S. and other coalition forces in Afghanistan. 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. In the recent past, the top priority for FMF assistance has been Hungary's Special Forces. Fifteen of the fifty soldiers trained through this program have deployed alongside U.S. Special Forces in Afghanistan. FMF has also been used to provide specialized tactical training for deploying units, such as joint terminal attack controller training, in the United States.

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. IMET focuses on updating Hungarian training and doctrine to participate in Allied coalition operations. Many mid-level and senior military leaders, and a solid core of noncommissioned officers, are IMET graduates. Most of Hungary's IMET students have deployed or are scheduled to deploy in support of coalition operations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy oversees the FMF and IMET programs through a monthly working group chaired by the Ambassador. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) provides day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of the programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Security assistance is focused on programs and activities that directly support continuing deployments with trained forces, based on the recurring assessments noted above. In 2011, due to challenges encountered at the International Special Forces Qualification Course (ISFQC), which the United States had previously supported with Mobile Training Teams (MTT), FMF was redirected from the ISFQC MTT to provide equipment for the HDF. While U.S. assistance is being used to train and equip HDF professionals who could lead or serve in deployments or other positions abroad, there is no specific peacekeeping training being provided to them or to the Ministry of Defense at this time.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Hungary continues to deploy up to 1,000 troops in international stabilization missions worldwide, representing 10 percent of its uniformed forces – near the top of NATO-member nations. The HDF currently has over 350 personnel in Afghanistan and 300 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. The need to sustain this high operations tempo and the performance of these units is reflected in the FY 2013 request.

## Kosovo

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' sustained goal is to help Kosovo become a stable, democratic, and economically viable country within Europe, offering equal opportunity and protections to all its citizens. Five policy priorities guide this assistance: (1) encouraging private sector-led economic growth so that Kosovo's citizens can prosper; (2) ensuring that Kosovo's society and government are firmly grounded in the rule of law; (3) ensuring Kosovo remains a home for all its diverse peoples; (4) building the institutions of Kosovo's government and civil society required for a strong democratic society; and (5) working with European partners to realize Kosovo's European and Euro-Atlantic integration aspirations. This assistance will be implemented by a number of U.S. agencies, including USAID and the Departments of State, Defense, Treasury, and Commerce.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	85,428	67,450	57,668	-9,782
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	79,000	63,000	-	-63,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	42,544	42,544
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	3,000	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	678	700	700	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	10,674	10,674
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	750	750	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kosovo</b>	85,428	67,450	57,668	-9,782
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	14,487	18,535	15,151	-3,384
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	8,059	14,085	-	-14,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,189	9,676	-	-9,676
1.5 Transnational Crime	870	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	4,409	-	-4,409
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,850	2,850
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	2,850	2,850
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	5,000	3,000	3,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	678	700	700	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	678	700	700	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>7,851</b>	<b>7,851</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	7,851	7,851
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	750	750	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>22,102</b>	<b>22,264</b>	<b>20,418</b>	<b>-1,846</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>22,102</b>	<b>22,264</b>	-	<b>-22,264</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,944	12,019	-	-12,019
2.2 Good Governance	5,980	7,550	-	-7,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,772	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,406	1,695	-	-1,695
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>17,595</b>	<b>17,595</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	9,200	9,200
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,050	3,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	3,400	3,400
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,945	1,945
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,823</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,823	2,823
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,280</b>	-
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,280</b>	-	<b>-1,280</b>
3.1 Health	814	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,450	1,280	-	-1,280
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,280</b>
3.2 Education	-	-	1,280	1,280
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>45,575</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>20,819</b>	<b>-4,552</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>45,575</b>	<b>25,371</b>	-	<b>-25,371</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,275	5,050	-	-5,050
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	150	-	-150
4.3 Financial Sector	1,491	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	6,139	3,250	-	-3,250
4.5 Agriculture	2,520	1,520	-	-1,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,150	15,401	-	-15,401
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>20,819</b>	<b>20,819</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,900	1,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	200	200
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	2,000	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	16,719	16,719

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>85,428</b>	<b>67,450</b>	<b>57,668</b>	<b>-9,782</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>14,487</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>15,151</b>	<b>-3,384</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	750	750	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,867	13,376	11,551	-1,825
1.5 Transnational Crime	870	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	4,409	2,850	-1,559
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>22,102</b>	<b>22,264</b>	<b>20,418</b>	<b>-1,846</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,944	12,019	12,023	4
2.2 Good Governance	5,980	7,550	3,050	-4,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,772	1,000	3,400	2,400
2.4 Civil Society	3,406	1,695	1,945	250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	814	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,450	1,280	1,280	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>45,575</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>20,819</b>	<b>-4,552</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,275	5,050	1,900	-3,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	150	200	50
4.3 Financial Sector	1,491	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	6,139	3,250	2,000	-1,250
4.5 Agriculture	2,520	1,520	-	-1,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	23,150	15,401	16,719	1,318
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>970</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	590	320	1,270	950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,662	5,123	5,143	20

### Peace and Security

Significant progress has occurred in building the capacity of Kosovo's justice, law enforcement, and security bodies as a result of targeted U.S. bilateral programs and assistance from the European Union's Rule of Law Mission (EULEX). The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) Kosovo Force (KFOR) continues its crucial presence, likely remaining at current levels for the near term to help maintain a safe and secure environment. The Kosovo Security Force (KSF) has steadily advanced its competencies and could reach full operational capacity in 2012. Nevertheless, support for peace, security, and stability remain a high assistance priority. The Government of Kosovo (GOK) still lacks capacity in critical security and law enforcement functions and continues to need international assistance to combat endemic corruption and ensure stability. The GOK is working to integrate its minority population, particularly the Kosovo Serb community, into the country's democratic institutions and society. These tasks face additional challenges in northern Kosovo, where the potential for violence is a continual threat. Organized

crime, in tandem with the parallel governing structures that Serbia supports, counteract the GOK's efforts to assert authority over the area and negatively impacts security. Kosovo therefore needs continued U.S. assistance to help maintain a safe and secure environment and administer justice. U.S. assistance also reduces the risk of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons by building the capacity of Kosovo's border forces and helping to establish an effective export control system.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Kosovo Serbs are vulnerable to organized crime and illegal Serbian parallel structures. U.S. assistance will focus on Kosovo Serb communities south of the Ibar River to create avenues of cooperation and connections between these communities and the GOK. Specifically, activities will focus on protecting Serbian language and cultural rights, grassroots community engagement, improving local governance, business development, and job creation and training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding for Kosovo supports the KSF, an emergency response and civil protection force subordinated to the Ministry for the KSF. FMF assistance has been a critical resource for the KSF to meet its equipment requirements since it attained initial operating capacity in 2009. Currently, the United States is the largest donor supporting the KSF, along with other NATO states. FMF funding at the request level will allow the United States to continue 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 training that focuses on the professional development of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps. This assistance will move the KSF toward the goal of becoming a force that is interoperable with the United States and NATO.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance supports the development of Kosovo's justice, law enforcement, and security actors, enabling the international community to continue to reduce its presence in these areas as Kosovo institutions work toward assuming full responsibility. The United States will also maintain a contingent in EULEX.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Activities (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program will continue to develop the capacity of Kosovo's border forces to interdict trafficking of illicit items of proliferation concern, as well as other contraband, and establish a functioning export control system.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Since its independence, Kosovo has gradually adopted a sound structure of governance, with a body of laws that provide for improved citizen participation, free media, checks and balances among the branches of government, the empowerment of municipal administrations, and an independent justice system. However, the GOK needs to develop the basic capacities required to implement this body of law and govern in an accountable, transparent, and effective manner. Additionally, corruption and a lack of political will are continuing to hinder Kosovo's further democratic development. With the support of U.S. assistance, Kosovo's governance and rule of law institutions are beginning to see progress.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance is targeted at various areas within the central and local governments, and other democratic institutions, to help build capacity by promoting and instilling respect for the rule of law, particularly as it affects access to justice, public service delivery, commercial transactions, enforcement of judgments, and property rights. Assistance will specifically target Kosovo Serb-majority municipalities to help them establish effective local government administration and create

more opportunities for Kosovo Serbs. Similarly, minority media institutions will receive support designed to increase their professionalism and sustainability. U.S. assistance programs will also support the adoption of democratic best practices among elected officials, improve the effectiveness of the Kosovo Assembly in legislation and oversight, and continue to support the Office of the President. Providing support to civil society actors will be an integral element of U.S. assistance in this area. Small grants will support the development of local non-governmental organizations and help prepare them to engage more actively in civil society and to assume a watchdog function.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Planned activities will include improving the delivery of justice, increasing the demand and respect for the rule of law, and supporting an independent and accountable justice system. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of prosecutors, law enforcement professionals, and judicial institutions, and assist in reforming criminal procedure and related legislation with a view to making the justice system more accountable and accessible to the citizens of Kosovo. Assistance will also focus on protecting the rights of victims of crime and enable their participation in investigations and judicial proceedings.

### **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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance under this objective will continue support for higher education. Planned activities will strengthen local universities through curriculum revision, resource and library collections development, and professional and educational exchanges. Educational advising and testing centers will promote U.S. institutions of higher learning among Kosovo's youth. Exchange programs will continue to build linkages between U.S. and Kosovo faculty and students.

### **Economic Growth**

Kosovo remains one of the poorest countries in Europe. Unemployment is over 40 percent, and about 30,000 new youth entrants join the labor market each year. The poverty rate is approximately 45 percent, and exports relative to gross domestic product are only 7 percent. The main challenges of Kosovo's economy are a lack of reliable electricity, limited access to adequate credit, poor infrastructure, an undertrained workforce, and the absence of a business environment that is conducive to substantial private sector growth. Major economic reforms are needed to facilitate private sector-led growth, create jobs, improve incomes, and ensure fiscal stability. Kosovo needs long-term, sustainable economic opportunities that only the private sector can create. The business environment needs the support of clear and consistently enforced rules, while investors' confidence and protection must be strengthened. Budget discipline and more effective revenue generation are necessary to maintain fiscal stability.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will focus on improving economic growth and reducing unemployment in Kosovo. Programs will strengthen the GOK's commitment and ability to create the conditions for a functioning, open market; increase competitiveness by strengthening the private sector; support employment generation; improve the image of Kosovo for investment; and create a more secure and stable environment for business. Programs will also work to increase the transparency and predictability of Kosovo's business regulations. Specifically, U.S. assistance will provide support and advice to GOK ministries and private sector entities on business reforms and macroeconomic policy; help targeted sectors, including agriculture and energy, to become more productive and competitive in domestic and international markets; increase private sector access to financial capital; and improve Kosovo's investment climate. Working in partnership with the GOK, these programs will help Kosovo maintain a healthy economic growth rate, reduce unemployment, and ensure long-term macro-fiscal sustainability.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy regularly conducts Mission-wide and agency-specific reviews to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. The Department of Justice conducted an evaluation of the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK) during and after investigations and inspections to assess training needs and performance. Additionally, the Department of State and USAID conducted a financial sector gap analysis to inform decisions about future programming for economic growth. USAID also conducted performance evaluations on its Kosovo Private Enterprise Program (KPEP) as well as its Systems for Enforcing Agreements and Decisions (SEAD) Program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy drew important conclusions and made targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above:

- The evaluations of the PIK influenced the type of assistance, advice, and training being provided to the PIK senior management, and to the Minister of Internal Affairs, which led to personnel changes and improved performance.
- The financial sector gap analysis reinforced the need to focus assistance towards creating the conditions for robust private sector-led growth.
- USAID's main objective of these two mid-term performance evaluations was to provide an assessment of the effectiveness and strengths and weaknesses of both programs. This included a review of the current and planned activities for its KPEP and SEAD programs to determine what impacts they have had to date and to identify possible adjustments to enhance outcomes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Funding at the proposed FY 2013 levels will allow continued support for U.S. priorities, such as promoting private sector-led economic growth, strengthening the rule of law, ensuring Kosovo remains the home of all its diverse peoples, building solid, democratic government institutions, and accelerating Kosovo's European and Euro-Atlantic integration. All programs noted above – in peace and security, governance, rule of law, and economic development – will directly and positively impact these priorities. The requested funding was informed by the information obtained in all of the monitoring and evaluation activities described above.

## Latvia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond, and plays 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 the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan through the contribution of approximately 200 troops, including a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) and special operations forces. This assistance is essential to the professional development and adequate provisioning and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF) in order to deploy and operate effectively with U.S. 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,929	3,400	3,400	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,794	2,250	2,250	-
International Military Education and Training	1,135	1,150	1,150	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Latvia</b>	3,929	3,400	3,400	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,929	3,400	3,400	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,794	2,250	2,250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,794	2,250	2,250	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,135	1,150	1,150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,135	1,150	1,150	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Latvia</b>	3,929	3,400	3,400	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,929	3,400	3,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,929	3,400	3,400	-



## **Peace and Security**

The priority for U.S. assistance to Latvia is to support the professional development and modernization of the LNAF and Ministry of Defense, and ensure interoperability with NATO and U.S. forces. In FY 2013, U.S. training will help the LNAF to continue professionalizing its ranks and acquire needed equipment for coalition deployments. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF assistance will focus on acquiring the equipment needed to support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations. FMF acquisitions will directly contribute to Latvia's ability to deploy troops successfully to Afghanistan. Equipment procurements will include night vision devices, weapons optics, communications equipment, equipment for the Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTAC) program, and equipment for the explosive ordnance disposal unit.

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 skill training, along with advanced officer training in niche specialties.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In Latvia, the U.S. Government conducts performance evaluations based on the indicator targets established each fiscal year, along with feedback from personnel receiving professional military education, technical, and related training. The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) has been assisting the LNAF with the development of its JTAC program. In FY 2011, the program made significant progress. After a rigorous inspection process by U.S. inspectors, the Latvian JTAC program was recognized as a certified program. Latvia was also recognized by the Commander of ISAF as one of only six other Allied countries authorized to employ U.S. close air support in Afghanistan. Additionally, the Latvians have been approached by other NATO partners for assistance with their JTAC programs and should become a provider of security assistance for JTAC development in FY 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2013 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment. The portion of IMET funding for English language training was shifted to developing tactical and technical skills of junior officers for expeditionary operations.

In 2011, the LNAF completed a long-term capabilities development strategy that addresses capabilities to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. With this strategy, the ODC will be able to develop a more focused and coordinated three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC will work with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of U.S. security assistance, including FMF and IMET funding.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FMF and IMET funding continues to increase Latvia's defense capabilities and to support troop deployments. The FY 2013 request for FMF and IMET funding will support the provision of training and 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 JTAC 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. military assistance produces tangible benefits for the Lithuanian military by helping to shape a Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) which has deployed troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans. Lithuania remains staunchly committed to coalition operations in Afghanistan, where it leads a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Ghor Province (the 14th Lithuania-led PRT deployed in November 2011), and deploys its Special Operations Forces in the south. Both contingents are serving successfully and without caveats. Lithuania also deploys a Police Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team, augmented by members of the Pennsylvania National Guard (their state partner) and in 2011 deployed an Air Mentoring Team. Simultaneously, Lithuania continues to transform its own forces, including the transition to an all-volunteer force. U.S. assistance in this transformation enhances regional stability and helps the LAF 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25
Foreign Military Financing	2,994	2,550	2,550	-
International Military Education and Training	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lithuania</b>	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,994	2,550	2,550	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,994	2,550	2,550	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,143	1,125	1,100	-25

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lithuania</b>	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,137	3,675	3,650	-25

## **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance will provide military equipment and training to support the transformation of the Lithuanian military, ensure its interoperability with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, and maintain Lithuania's continued active participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other U.S. and NATO stability operations. This transformation will allow Lithuania to coordinate, deploy, and sustain 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): FMF resources will augment the professionalized LAF's already substantial contributions to stabilization operations in Afghanistan. FMF will help improve the LAF's ability to interoperate with U.S. and NATO partners and strengthen its capability to deploy and to sustain its forces on operations. Further, U.S. assistance will support the LAF's efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces. The end result will be a force more capable of meeting its national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans. Funds will also be used to acquire night vision equipment, communications equipment, unmanned aerial systems, and vehicle spare and replacement parts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The United States will continue to provide professional military training for noncommissioned officers and junior officers, and English language training, primarily for instructors. Lithuania continues to take full advantage of IMET, 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. Lithuania highly values IMET and uses national funds for travel to allow increased opportunities to study in the United States, especially for the mid- to senior-grade schools, which Lithuania relies on for professionalization.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The approach to planning FMF and IMET programs for Lithuania is based on the performance of the previous year. Successful programming is built on to maximize the effectiveness of the 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.

Past IMET graduates are monitored to ensure they are being properly utilized. Since the beginning of the program, 84 Lithuanians have attended senior- and mid-level professional military education courses in the United States, including 6 who will graduate this year. Currently, 89 percent of those individuals are still actively serving. Six of eight Lithuanian General Officers are U.S. Military school graduates, including the current Chief of Defense. Eight of Lithuania's thirty-five Sergeants Major and Command Sergeants Major have attended the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy. Since 1992, 759 soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers have attended over 1,000 different courses.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: With the support of 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 be reduced from four to two by the end of 2012. 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on this experience, modest U.S. assistance to Lithuania in FY 2013 will provide a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support as well as the capability to support coalition operations.

## Macedonia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' overarching foreign assistance goal in Macedonia is to support progress toward a sustainable, 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; improving the checks and balances in democratic processes; improving the performance and independence of the judiciary; building the capacity of civil society organizations and independent media to contribute to public policy-making and debate and improving the environment in which they work; and increasing business growth, investment, and exports.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,203</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>-2,625</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22,650	14,000	-	-14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	9,812	9,812
Foreign Military Financing	3,992	3,600	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,041	950	900	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,663	1,663
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	520	470	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>28,203</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>-2,625</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>-77</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-940</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	940	-	-940
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,992	3,600	3,600	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,041	950	900	-50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>963</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	963	963
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	520	470	-50

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>-211</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>6,670</b>	-	<b>-6,670</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,410	1,965	-	-1,965
2.2 Good Governance	1,020	445	-	-445
2.4 Civil Society	5,173	4,260	-	-4,260
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>5,759</b>	<b>5,759</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,083	2,083
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	310	310
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,366	3,366
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	700	700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>-100</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>-100</b>
3.2 Education	2,100	100	-	-100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>-2,237</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>6,290</b>	-	<b>-6,290</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	1,265	408	-	-408
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,692	4,356	-	-4,356
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,390	1,526	-	-1,526
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>4,053</b>	<b>4,053</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	320	320
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	3,733	3,733

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Macedonia</b>	<b>28,203</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>-2,625</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,153</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>-77</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	520	470	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,633	5,490	5,463	-27
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>6,459</b>	<b>-211</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,410	1,965	2,783	818
2.2 Good Governance	1,020	445	310	-135
2.4 Civil Society	5,173	4,260	3,366	-894
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	<b>-100</b>
3.2 Education	2,100	100	-	-100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>-2,237</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	1,265	408	320	-88
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,692	4,356	3,733	-623
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,390	1,526	-	-1,526
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>391</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	386	350	270	-80
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,091	1,804	2,275	471

## Peace and Security

U.S. assistance seeks to ensure that Macedonia, as a global security partner, has a modern military in line with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standards and is able to contribute effectively to international missions. Programs also are designed to help build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat transnational crime, control the country's borders, and address the threat of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Through FMF assistance, the United States supports Macedonia's progress toward NATO integration, enhances its contribution to regional security, and improves the country's ability to support international missions. To that end, FMF assistance provides Macedonia with the proper equipment to sustain a high degree of interoperability with its allies. U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment, including support for Macedonia's goals of achieving the following capabilities: building an improvised explosive device jamming capability for deployed units by 2014; building a medium infantry battalion capable of conducting combat and peace support missions in NATO operations abroad by 2014; building a NATO-compatible logistics system across the entire Army of the Republic of Macedonia capable of conducting logistics operations effectively and efficiently by 2014; and building a rotary wing capability for transport/utility helicopters able to operate in all modes of flight in a deployed location by 2014.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET funds continue to be critical to enhancing the capacity and interoperability of Macedonia's 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 will include professional military education courses for senior, mid-level, and noncommissioned officers, as well as training in niche capabilities to enhance Macedonian contributions to coalition operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding for the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program will help Macedonia reduce its vulnerability to terrorism and improve its capacity to control and interdict WMD components. Funding at the request level will assist Macedonia in meeting international obligations concerning arms control, nonproliferation, a functioning export control system, and WMD terrorism. Training courses, combined with surveillance, inspection, and detection equipment, will enhance Macedonia's capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and dual-use items.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): State Department programs will 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 activities will include training and equipment for police agencies in fighting organized

crime and corruption and assistance to the Ministry of Interior in developing an effective, merit-based personnel system for police.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States seeks to advance the rule of law, promote good governance, encourage the engagement of civil society in public policy-making, promote stability and interethnic integration, and support the media as sources of independent and objective information.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance is critical to strengthen Macedonia's governance and delivery of justice through programming that addresses the following five areas: (1) the ability of courts to operate in a transparent, effective, accountable, and independent manner and to meet the need of the citizens for timely and fair adjudication of their legal disputes; (2) the ability of local civil society organizations to monitor, advocate, and represent citizens' interests in the democratic process, including judicial reform; (3) an improved enabling environment for journalists to report freely and objectively to better represent the interests of the media sector; (4) the promotion of ethnic integration and its vital importance for the future stability of Macedonia; and (5) the ability of Parliament to conduct oversight and exercise its right to draft legislation with active citizen participation.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. programs will advance the ability of judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and legally consistent manner. U.S. assistance will also support the implementation of criminal procedure and substantive law reform, as well as the effective application of international standards on fair trial and human rights standards.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States seeks to promote broad-based economic growth in Macedonia by improving the business environment and strengthening key private sector capacities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will support Macedonia's economic development by providing skills-training to increase workforce competitiveness and enhance productivity in the private sector; technical assistance on reducing burdensome regulations, with the goal of increasing the attractiveness of Macedonia's economy to foreign investment; and by ensuring that regulatory rules and enforcement meet European Union 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. USAID will also work to support a lower-emissions development pathway for Macedonia.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in Macedonia. In FY 2011, the Department of State led an interagency phase-out review of development assistance in Macedonia. The review committee researched the current state of Macedonia's political, social, economic, and security development. Findings highlighted Macedonia's backsliding on democratic reforms and slow progress on economic reforms. The review committee noted insufficient progress in these areas to justify a phasing-out from U.S. development assistance at this time. Additionally, the Department of State conducted a rule of law assessment of Macedonia's criminal justice sector in March 2011. The key assessment findings focused on the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), which will enhance due process protections and the neutrality of judges. The assessment recommended that the Department address CPC implementation within rule of law



programming, involving police, prosecutors, judges, the defense bar, and the media. At the end of FY 2011, USAID conducted its annual Democracy and Governance (DG) Survey as part of its monitoring activities in the DG sector. Despite a general acceptance of democratic values by Macedonian citizens, the survey results indicated the following: a very low level of political participation on the national and local levels beyond elections; citizens' disempowerment to influence policy decisions; low trust in governmental institutions; a perception of a widespread corruption; political influence in the judiciary; declining media freedom; and a lack of civic activism. In June 2011, USAID adopted a new Monitoring and Evaluation Mission Order that provided guidance for conducting high-quality performance and impact evaluations to be executed in coming years. As a result, USAID has planned three performance and impact evaluations of major activities in the economic growth and DG sectors in FY 2012 and 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy was able to draw important conclusions, and take targeted actions, based on the evaluation efforts noted above. In FY 2013, the Mission will focus on strengthening the judiciary, parliament, civil society, and the media – areas where greater impact is anticipated. As a result of the Department of State's rule of law assessment, the Department launched new projects to promote public awareness of legal rights, including those under the CPC, and to prepare the police, defense bar, prosecutors, and judiciary for CPC implementation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID will launch a number of new activities in FY 2012 that will continue into FY 2013. USAID reviewed the performance of current and former activities, as well as the performance of host country institutions, to inform the design of these new activities. These critical new projects will focus on building the capacity of the media, civil society, and the parliament to strengthen their involvement in the political decision-making processes and as a balance to the power of the executive branch of government.

## 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 through training that enhances the interoperability of its forces with NATO and improves their maritime interdiction capabilities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	552	150	150	-
Foreign Military Financing	399	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	153	150	150	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malta</b>	552	150	150	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	552	150	150	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	399	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	399	-	-	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	153	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	153	150	150	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Malta</b>	552	150	150	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	552	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	552	150	150	-

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps, as well as providing maritime interdiction training, since Malta is strategically located in the midst of illicit trafficking routes. Funding will provide Maltese participants with 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. Assistance programs will be implemented by 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 the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) with NATO and to improve its maritime interdiction capabilities, which are essential to combat illicit trafficking and other transnational threats in the Mediterranean. IMET funds will continue to improve the capabilities of Malta's forces, as well as enabling overseas operations and encouraging equipment sustainment.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Malta's returning IMET graduates have in every case assumed key leadership positions in the AFM. In addition, U.S. aid to Malta's Maritime Safety and Security Training Center has a highly leveraged effect. The Center draws many of its students from countries where the effectiveness, standards, and professionalism of the armed forces are of substantial interest to the United States. These include nations from the Balkans, the Black Sea region, Equatorial and Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East. U.S. assistance is thus multiplied in its effect and reaches into areas where terrorism, drug trafficking, and proliferation can be disrupted during their conception.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funds will continue to improve the capabilities of Malta's maritime forces, with a particular focus on enabling overseas operations and encouraging equipment sustainment. A primary achievement related to this training was the deployment of a Maltese counter-terrorist detail to the European Union's (EU) Operation Atalanta anti-piracy mission. Training also enhanced the capability of the AFM to continue to carry out other missions potentially related to counter-terrorism, including anti-smuggling and border security patrols.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The recent increase in AFM participation in multilateral counter-piracy and peacekeeping operations through the context of the EU and the United Nations indicates that the United States has provided appropriate skill sets to the AFM through IMET and that the program should continue.

## Moldova

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The overarching goals of U.S. assistance to Moldova are to help it strengthen its democratic institutions and processes, instill rule of law, increase prosperity, secure its recognized borders, and become a full partner in the Euro-Atlantic community. Moldova presents significant development challenges, but the country's continued reform-oriented trajectory has created an historic opportunity for U.S. assistance to have a profound impact. FY 2013 assistance will enable the United States to continue to play a central role within the donor community in supporting a pro-Western, pro-reform government to help Moldova become a fully democratic and prosperous state, firmly anchored to Europe. If these objectives are realized, Moldova would serve as a model for its neighbors, spurring reforms in the wider region. U.S. programs are targeted to improve governance, increase transparency and accountability, and strengthen the rule of law, while continuing to strengthen civic actors working to facilitate informed citizen participation. 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, where feasible, into Transnistria, to increase ties with the breakaway region, take advantage of a possible thaw following a late 2011 change in leadership, and underscore U.S. commitment to 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>-3,720</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	19,500	21,000	-	-21,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	14,050	14,050
Foreign Military Financing	1,497	1,250	1,250	-
International Military Education and Training	898	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	3,230	3,230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	400	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>-3,720</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,537</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,186	1,191	-	-1,191
1.5 Transnational Crime	459	346	-	-346

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,497	1,250	1,250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,497	1,250	1,250	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	898	750	750	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	898	750	750	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,662	1,662
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	1,312	1,312
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	350	350
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	400	400	400	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,745	10,870	8,625	-2,245
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	9,745	10,870	-	-10,870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,115	4,153	-	-4,153
2.2 Good Governance	1,405	2,665	-	-2,665
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,433	3,047	-	-3,047
2.4 Civil Society	2,792	1,005	-	-1,005
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	7,057	7,057
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,377	2,377
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,077	2,077
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,603	1,603
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,568	1,568
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,568	1,568
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,360	7,893	6,793	-1,100
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,360	7,893	-	-7,893
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	200	400	-	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,060	5,903	-	-5,903
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	1,490	-	-1,490
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	6,793	6,793
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	100	100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	5,203	5,203
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,490	1,490
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	750	700	200	-500
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	750	700	-	-700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	750	700	-	-700
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	200	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	200	200

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Moldova</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>-3,720</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>125</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,581	3,191	3,312	121
1.5 Transnational Crime	459	346	350	4
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>-2,245</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,115	4,153	3,945	-208
2.2 Good Governance	1,405	2,665	2,077	-588
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,433	3,047	1,603	-1,444
2.4 Civil Society	2,792	1,005	1,000	-5
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>-1,100</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	100	100	-
4.3 Financial Sector	200	400	-	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,060	5,903	5,203	-700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	1,490	1,490	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-500</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	750	700	200	-500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>-73</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	278	500	502	2
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,033	2,481	2,406	-75

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will support Moldova's efforts to achieve its NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives. Assistance will focus on the development and reform of Moldova's armed forces to promote interoperability with NATO and support participation in peacekeeping and coalition operations. FMF assistance will provide training and modest equipment purchases.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support military reform through professional military education and technical training that improves 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Moldova's law enforcement suffers from a lack of public trust as well as the impact of low salaries, insufficient training and equipment, and widespread corruption. U.S. assistance will address these issues through continued support of law

enforcement reform by providing training and technical assistance. Funds will be used to increase the capacity of law enforcement to effectively conduct criminal investigations with an emphasis on forensics, as well as to combat transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons and cybercrime.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide much-needed support in assisting the Government of Moldova (GOM) to meet international standards for strategic trade controls. EXBS will offer training and equipment in these areas with the goal of strengthening border controls, building the capacity of enforcement agencies to interdict illicit proliferation activities, and increasing the general effectiveness of export controls. Moldova's enforcement capabilities are particularly limited in the separatist Transnistria region and will require increasing assistance to reduce the prevalence of smuggling and other illicit transfers and trafficking.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will promote democratic principles, institutions, and processes by strengthening Moldovan civil society and government entities, increasing access to objective information, reducing corruption, and strengthening the rule of law and access to justice.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): The Department of State and USAID will use FY 2013 funding to support the GOM's democratic reform efforts, hastening its progress toward meeting EU norms by promoting more decentralized, participatory, and democratic governance. Programming will strengthen the professionalism and capacity of registered and unofficial civil society groups and media outlets in order to improve the ability of the country's civil society to link informed citizens and government. Assistance will help local authorities better meet the needs of citizens, increase energy efficiency and revenue collection, and provide better municipal services. Other programs will help political parties be more responsive to their constituents and promote free and fair electoral processes. U.S. assistance will aim to improve judicial administration and independence, further the professional development of judges and prosecutors, and support civil society advocacy and public awareness campaigns concerning justice sector reforms and legislation.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Assistance will be provided to address systemic weaknesses in the criminal justice system through training and technical assistance, which may include legislative drafting assistance; the professional development of judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers; and improvements in prosecutorial and defense bar management and administration. Rule of law assistance will be aimed at enhancing judicial independence, skills, and knowledge; building the capacity of the defense bar and prosecutors, and thereby increasing citizen confidence in the institutions and professionals that draft, adjudicate, and enforce the law; and helping advance Moldova's European integration prospects.

### **Economic Growth**

Sustainable economic development in Moldova depends on achieving economic reform and the cultivation of a stable and business-oriented middle class.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs focus on encouraging economic reform, achieving broad-based economic growth through diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. Programs support the development of business and industry clusters and high-value chains, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory and tax framework. Priority FY 2013 funding will support the improvement of the business environment, competitiveness of the private sector, and the increased productivity of high-value industries such as

information and communication technology, wine, and furniture sectors, resulting in increased employment and economic opportunities.

### **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 better cope with disasters. These programs also build relationships between Moldovan and U.S. citizens through the U.S. private voluntary organizations that deliver the assistance.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance implemented by the Department of State will help the most vulnerable members of the population, including the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized. FY 2013 assistance 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 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 Compact began its five-year implementation period in September 2010. The Compact supports a \$262 million program targeted at reducing poverty through economic growth by improving the country's road network and supporting high-value agricultural production by improving irrigation infrastructure. By targeting specific areas related to the Compact, such as supporting the transition to high-value agriculture, establishing export-enabling quality assurance systems, and improving the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations, U.S. bilaterally-funded assistance will complement, support, and leverage Compact activities.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Government carried out assessments of the democracy and rule of law sectors, together with external evaluations of USAID activities in private sector competitiveness and rule of law. An external evaluation of the USAID business enabling environment activity was conducted and informed the design of a follow-on project. A 2010 assessment of U.S. assistance to the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP) was also conducted to determine how well law enforcement officials are handling human trafficking cases.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in 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 to further reinforce product quality and pricing in order to expand into new markets. To this end, USAID strengthened its private sector competitiveness activities in six emerging export industries, and is working to develop and strengthen industry clusters. The evaluation of USAID's rule of law program noted the importance of investing in strengthening the capacity of justice sector institutions. It also recognized the importance of the GOM's continued efforts to harmonize national laws with regional and international standards. A more robust rule of law program will better integrate legal reforms into Moldovan society. In the case of the U.S. Embassy's small grants activities, staff monitored these projects to ensure that they were implemented according to the established goals and guidelines.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The largest program impact with FY 2013 funds will be in the area of economic growth, which has demonstrated important improvements in recent years. U.S. efforts



are expected to result in expanded markets for Moldovan products, as quality increases and pricing comes into line with the markets for those products. For example, for six emerging export market sectors, U.S. assistance will focus on increasing productivity, meeting established global standards, and assisting industries to move to higher levels in the value chain. U.S. assistance is helping high-value agricultural producers to increase their incomes by lowering production costs, increasing marketable output, and capturing better prices as they learn to adopt new production and post-harvest technologies and practices that allow them to better satisfy end-market demands. In 2012, a new business-enabling project will be launched that focuses on targeted improvements in the business regulatory, investment, and trade environments. The project will also strengthen public-private dialogue through the creation of a national communications strategy on the reform process.

## Montenegro

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro seeks to consolidate democratic institutions, contribute to stability in the Balkans, and advance its aspirations of Euro-Atlantic integration. In FY 2013, the United States will continue to focus on core remaining concerns: reforming the security sector, supporting democratic institutions, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption and organized crime.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>-1,079</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,000	3,140	-	-3,140
Economic Support Fund	-	-	335	335
Foreign Military Financing	1,472	1,200	1,200	-
International Military Education and Training	455	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,826	1,826
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,500	1,400	-100

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>-1,079</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>-298</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-800</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	932	800	-	-800
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,472	1,200	1,200	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	455	500	500	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>602</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	602	602
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>-100</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,000	900	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>-781</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-2,340</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,528	1,290	-	-1,290
2.2 Good Governance	4,345	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,050	-	-1,050
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>335</b>	<b>335</b>
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	335	335
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,224</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,224	1,224
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>295</b>	-	-	-
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>295</b>	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	295	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>-1,079</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>-298</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,359	3,500	3,202	-298
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>-781</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,528	1,290	1,224	-66
2.2 Good Governance	4,345	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,050	335	-715
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>295</b>	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	295	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>561</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,064	88	649	561

### Peace and Security

Full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions requires that Montenegro have complete command of its borders as well as effective and coordinated security and law enforcement institutions. Montenegro's developing military forces must also continue to take steps toward becoming interoperable with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding will help support Montenegro's efforts to meet these requirements, specified in their Annual National Plan for NATO Membership. At the requested level, FMF funding will emphasize integrating Montenegro's sovereign maritime, air, and land space into larger NATO command structures to develop a common operational picture of the western Balkans and Adriatic

Sea. FMF funding will also seek to strengthen Montenegro's capabilities and expand its contributions to peacekeeping missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. funding will help enhance Montenegro's capacity to participate in NATO missions, and build its human capital, by training entry-level and mid-career service members to be professional, NATO-oriented military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will continue to support Montenegro's efforts to combat organized crime and corruption through assistance projects designed to improve cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement officers, support the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, and maximize criminal justice sector resources. Focused assistance will be provided to the newly staffed task force as well as to the reorganization of the National Police.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. support will strengthen Montenegro's ability to control its borders, a key prerequisite for NATO and European Union (EU) membership. U.S. funding under the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program will help Montenegro establish a more effective export control system that meets international standards and effective border controls that interdict illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction-related materials and other contraband. U.S. assistance through the Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help Montenegro prevent proliferation and protect its civilian population from the accidental detonation of excess small arms, light weapons, and aging surplus munitions by supporting better security, or demilitarization, of these stockpiles.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The destructive impact of corruption combined with weak democratic institutions hinders Montenegro's economic and political stability and impedes progress toward EU and NATO membership. U.S. assistance will support efforts to reform the government institutions that are essential to the growth of democracy, consolidate the rule of law, and build public demand for reform.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. funds will support activities including a small grants program for local non-governmental organizations advocating for government accountability and forward progress on integration goals and limited exchanges that will help students obtain the necessary skills to strengthen government institutions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance to strengthen the rule of law will include support for judges, prosecutors, and the defense bar in the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, which fundamentally changes the roles of criminal justice officials, both in the courtroom and during investigations. Planned rule of law programming will also support the Special Prosecutor and staff in implementing the Special Investigative Team concept, which provides new tools to combat corruption and organized crime. Targeted support for civil society will help stimulate public demand for the rule of law and engage the non-governmental sector in combating corruption and organized crime.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. Government personnel continued to monitor the impact of foreign assistance programs during 2011 through site visits of grantees and travel by Washington-based staff. The planned closure of the bilateral USAID presence in Montenegro resulted in limited formal assessments of grants and contracts during 2011.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In late 2010, the United States developed a detailed strategy for narrowing the focus of U.S. assistance in the non-security sphere. As a result, economic programming has been eliminated. In FY 2013, the United States will focus its remaining assistance resources on addressing key priorities, to include strengthening the rule of law and developing effective democratic institutions and sustainable civil society.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Decreased funding in FY 2013 reflects the implementation of the 2010 plan to focus U.S. assistance resources on the highest priorities – democracy, security, and the justice sector.

## Poland

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key ally in Central Europe, and one of the United States' strongest partners on the continent. Poland contributes 2,500 soldiers to the International Security and Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, and has independent command of Ghazni Province, now supplemented by more than 800 U.S. troops under Polish tactical command. In addition to its ISAF contribution, Poland maintains about 250 troops in the Balkans, mainly in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Kosovo Force. In 2012, for the first time, Poland is contributing a full battalion to the NATO Response Force, with 1,600 soldiers on call for rapid deployment. 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. U.S. assistance is also helping Poland to prepare for hosting missile defense assets and a U.S. aviation detachment – scheduled to be in place in 2012 – and to begin F-16 rotations in 2013.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	36,022	29,265	25,000	-4,265
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	-	3,000	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	33,932	24,165	20,000	-4,165
International Military Education and Training	2,090	2,100	2,000	-100

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Poland</b>	36,022	29,265	25,000	-4,265
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	36,022	29,265	25,000	-4,265
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	-	3,000	-	-3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	33,932	24,165	20,000	-4,165
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,932	24,165	20,000	-4,165
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	2,090	2,100	2,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,090	2,100	2,000	-100

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Poland</b>	36,022	29,265	25,000	-4,265
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	36,022	29,265	25,000	-4,265
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36,022	26,265	22,000	-4,265
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	30	-	-30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	30	-	-30

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance to Poland contributes to regional stability and strong political support for NATO and coalition operations. U.S. security assistance is aimed at maximizing the capabilities of Polish deployments in support of U.S. 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 through the U.S. Department of Defense. Funding requested in support of a U.S. contribution to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation will help ensure the success of an international effort to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp for future generations.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): ESF funds will support a U.S. contribution, part of a multiyear, \$15 million commitment, to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation in order to join the international effort to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp – one of the most widely recognized symbols of racism and bigotry. Support to the Foundation will help future generations understand that a place of such hatred and persecution must never again be allowed to exist and to demonstrate the reality of the Holocaust to any who may doubt it.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will support the modernization of Poland's military, including its capability to deploy or receive 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, and provision of specialized soldier equipment, including night vision capabilities, hand-held global positioning systems, thermal optics, and tactical radios for Polish Special Operations Forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET will be used to advance the professional military education of Poland's Armed Forces and Ministry of Defense. Funds will be used for the professional development of senior and noncommissioned officers, and a variety of technical and coalition-focused combat operation and interoperability training, including special forces operations and other areas.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) oversees several mechanisms to monitor and evaluate on a continuing basis the impact of FMF and IMET on Polish military performance. The process begins with a weekly ODC internal evaluation of current FMF and IMET activities, and then a biweekly status review of each program. The ODC obtained Polish

General Staff approval to permit a Polish officer to attend the weekly meetings in order to improve bilateral effectiveness. Every two years, the U.S. Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) conducts a Security Assistance Management Review on every security assistance case. These tools focus on determining the ability of the Polish military to effectively spend allocated funding 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 in-country U.S. instructor pilots and have access to the self-evaluations of Polish personnel. Certain programs have special monitoring regimes. For example, the U.S. Air Force Security Assistance Command conducts a semi-annual Performance Monitoring Review of the F-16 program. 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, U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs (CJCS) conducts Joint Staff talks. DSCA is represented on the CJCS delegation to lead discussion of 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of its evaluation of the Polish Air Force programs, the United States plans to allocate FY 2013 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, U.S. assistance will fund specialized equipment for Joint Terminal Attack Controllers, including four-wheel-drive ground mobility equipment, land force and special operations force equipment, and an expansion of an integrated logistics support system.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: As a result of Poland's success in taking military responsibility for Ghazni Province in Afghanistan, a significant portion of FY 2013 funds will go towards training and equipment for Polish Land and Special Forces, as well as for its C-130 program so that it can supply its own forces in-theater. Looking ahead, Poland's F-16 force will become an increasing factor in Alliance and regional defense planning, and sustainment programs will remain a priority. U.S. Special Operations Command and Special Operations Command Europe (SOCEUR) Joint Process Action Teams have helped develop Polish force counter-terror skills to the point where they perform mission planning, targeting and mission execution successfully without the help of U.S. forces.



## Portugal

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The objective of U.S. assistance to Portugal is to increase Portugal's willingness and ability to participate in military operations around the globe. During 2011, Portugal expanded its contribution to international military operations, continued cooperation with the United States on mutual goals on the African continent, and continued providing access to Lajes Field in the Azores. U.S. military assistance not only offers direct opportunities to improve the efficiencies of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), but participation in the program offers the PAF discounted pricing for other training opportunities purchased through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. Combined, these two sets of training opportunities maintain and develop the capabilities of the PAF such that they are able to participate in multilateral operations of key interest to the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) including in Afghanistan, Kosovo, East Timor and elsewhere.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	93	100	100	-
International Military Education and Training	93	100	100	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Portugal</b>	93	100	100	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	93	100	100	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	93	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	93	100	100	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Portugal</b>	93	100	100	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	93	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	93	100	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,

its internal reorganization of service and joint headquarters staffing, as well as PAF's overall professional military education. 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 U.S., NATO, and coalition forces. In FY 2013, IMET will provide joint and combined operations training.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Success of the IMET program is monitored based on Portugal's contributions to international military operations and is otherwise maintained for the purpose of providing Portugal access to the reduced purchase prices available through the FMS program. Training courses purchased through IMET directly support the PAF's professionalization and are often also selected for relevance to FMS equipment purchases, thus directly supporting the sustainment of long-term interoperability between U.S. and Portuguese forces. The fact that Portugal continues to effectively operate U.S. weapons systems in various United Nations and NATO deployments worldwide demonstrates the effectiveness of U.S. military training programs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Continued IMET assistance pays great benefits in the U.S.-Portugal military-to-military relationship and ongoing monitoring of the program has not indicated any need for a significant shift in the objectives and tactics of the IMET program. In FY 2011, PAF personnel were trained in the United States under IMET and used the FMS incremental rate to acquire additional training under FMS. Portugal expanded its contributions to international military operations and continued cooperation with the United States on mutual goals on the African continent. In addition, Portuguese Navy recipients of IMET training strengthened Portugal's ability to patrol and interdict narcotics shipments.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 program will strengthen Portugal's ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities, particularly in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. This relatively small investment will pay large dividends in terms of the U.S.-Portugal relationship.

## Romania

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the 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 U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania, particularly along the Black Sea coast, provides for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratization complement U.S. goals to enhance stability in this sensitive and important region. U.S. assistance will support Romania in completing its military modernization, improving its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increasing its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations with the United States.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50
Foreign Military Financing	12,974	12,000	12,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,750	1,750	1,700	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Romania</b>	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	12,974	12,000	12,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,974	12,000	12,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,750	1,750	1,700	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,750	1,750	1,700	-50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Romania</b>	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,724	13,750	13,700	-50

## **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 U.S. and Romanian security interests and goals. U.S. military assistance will contribute to Romania's modernization efforts, in particular by helping to improve key communications and information technology and training 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 by increasing interoperability for NATO and coalition operations. Equipment procurements will include C-130 military transport aircraft spare parts and logistical support equipment; brigade equipment, including vehicles and command, control, communications, computer and other 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 the NATO interoperability of Romania's Armed Forces. A significant portion of IMET for FY 2013 will be used to provide professional development courses to junior and noncommissioned officers.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Romania has maintained a battalion of mechanized infantry in Afghanistan, along with special forces, virtually free of caveats. U.S. 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 the U.S. Joint Multinational Training Command in Germany, rather than an augmentation to such training. This endorsement elevates the training center to world-class status.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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. This represents an increase in commitment and a contribution of an important asset to ISAF operations.

## 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 U.S.-Russian cooperation in areas of common interest, to advance priorities outlined by the Bilateral Presidential Commission (BPC) Working Groups, and to develop partnerships that leverage Russia's considerable resources in solving domestic and international problems. At the same time, the United States will support Russian organizations that encourage the adoption of policies and practices that promote democratic norms on issues such as human rights, civil society, and the rule of law. Programs under the Peace and Security objective will complement broader U.S. Government efforts under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program to enhance nuclear cooperation and reduce the threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Secretary Clinton noted that the coming years will be crucial for Russian democracy, as Russians from all walks of life make their voices heard and express their hopes for the future. Programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective will promote U.S. interests in a strong, politically vibrant, open, democratic Russia, as well as deepening the U.S.-Russian partnership. Resources will also help fight the transnational threats of epidemic disease, such as multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,138</b>	<b>62,935</b>	<b>51,961</b>	<b>-10,974</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	54,350	52,335	-	-52,335
Economic Support Fund	-	-	36,229	36,229
Global Health Programs - State	2,300	1,300	-	-1,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,488	8,500	10,750	2,250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	4,182	4,182
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	800	800	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Russia</b>	<b>66,138</b>	<b>62,935</b>	<b>51,961</b>	<b>-10,974</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>8,902</b>	<b>-882</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>8,657</b>	<b>8,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-8,984</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	110	-	-110
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	625	614	-	-614
1.5 Transnational Crime	849	870	-	-870
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,058	6,190	-	-6,190
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>7,063</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	773	773
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	100	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	6,190	6,190
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,039</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	449	449
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	590	590
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	800	800	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>37,243</b>	<b>34,561</b>	<b>31,809</b>	<b>-2,752</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>37,243</b>	<b>34,561</b>	-	<b>-34,561</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,402	9,259	-	-9,259
2.2 Good Governance	6,082	7,823	-	-7,823
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,280	2,500	-	-2,500
2.4 Civil Society	15,479	14,979	-	-14,979
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>28,666</b>	<b>28,666</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	5,790	5,790
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	6,910	6,910
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	13,466	13,466
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,143</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,011	2,011
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	1,132	1,132
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>17,890</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>-7,140</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>8,090</b>	-	<b>-8,090</b>
3.1 Health	6,956	6,000	-	-6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	844	2,090	-	-2,090
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	-	<b>-1,300</b>
3.1 Health	2,300	1,300	-	-1,300
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>8,488</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>2,250</b>
3.1 Health	8,488	8,500	10,750	2,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-200</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>700</b>	-	<b>-700</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	200	-	-200
4.8 Environment	500	500	-	-500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	-	-	500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Russia</b>	<b>66,138</b>	<b>62,935</b>	<b>51,961</b>	<b>-10,974</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>9,657</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>8,902</b>	<b>-882</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000	2,000	1,573	-427
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	110	-	-110
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	625	614	449	-165
1.5 Transnational Crime	849	870	690	-180
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,058	6,190	6,190	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>37,243</b>	<b>34,561</b>	<b>31,809</b>	<b>-2,752</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,402	9,259	7,801	-1,458
2.2 Good Governance	6,082	7,823	8,042	219
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,280	2,500	2,500	-
2.4 Civil Society	15,479	14,979	13,466	-1,513
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>17,890</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>-7,140</b>
3.1 Health	17,744	15,800	10,750	-5,050
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	844	2,090	-	-2,090
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-200</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	200	-	-200
4.8 Environment	500	500	500	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>-760</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,250	1,795	1,733	-62
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,541	6,199	5,501	-698

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance under this objective will focus on reducing the threat of trafficking in WMD and related materials, narcotics, and persons. In addition, U.S. efforts will focus on law enforcement training and criminal justice reforms. Programs will also support conflict mitigation in the North Caucasus.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and human rights. These programs seek to stem the spread of violence, instability, and extremist ideologies by promoting economic opportunities, good governance, and civic participation. ESF funds will also support nonproliferation efforts by enhancing scientific cooperation, helping to redirect weapons scientists, and improve opportunities for young scientists.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S.-funded programs 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.

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 2013, as Russia increases internal efforts to make improvements to its system, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to shift toward a partnering relationship. Bilateral exchanges will help secure the gains that have been made through the EXBS program, avoid backsliding, and provide a forum for Russian and U.S. officials to share information on addressing changing threats. EXBS will also foster opportunities for Russia to assume greater responsibility for helping its trading partners and third countries to improve their export control systems.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Democratic reform in Russia remains a top priority for the United States. Although the United States will continue to work with targeted Russian Government institutions, most of the resources requested under this objective will be used in support of civil society programs that strengthen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other groups, increase transparency and accountability, build peer-to-peer links, and promote awareness and observance of human rights and the rule of law.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will improve the capacity of civil society groups to promote civic participation; advocate on behalf of public interests; work to achieve an environment in which civil society groups can operate more effectively; develop policy alternatives; and implement activities in areas such as anti-corruption, tolerance, human rights, government accountability, 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 professional networks within Russia and with counterparts in other countries. At the local level, U.S. programs will promote good governance by helping to implement decentralization; create transparency and accountability mechanisms; and increase collaboration between civil society, the public, and local governments. U.S. programs will also seek to achieve increased protection of rights and freedoms by building on the growing momentum of citizens who are willing to voice their concerns and seek legal means to protect their rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance programs will work to support the Russian Government'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.

### **Investing in People**

Challenges in Russia's health sector pose a transnational threat to the region and beyond. Russia ranks eleventh among high tuberculosis (TB)-burden countries, and MDR-TB cases account for more than 15 percent of its 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.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. In FY 2013, the majority of health funding will be devoted to helping Russia combat TB. Other collaborative efforts will focus on improving reproductive and maternal and child health.



- Tuberculosis (TB): Funds will be used to support TB control efforts, with a focus on MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment in targeted regions to develop and implement guidelines, best practices, tools, and models that can be replicated and used nationwide.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): Funds will be used to support efforts to institutionalize best practices and to develop and implement guidelines and models that can be replicated and scaled up nationally.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance seeks to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. The requested funds will be used to improve reproductive health and birth outcomes, and to institutionalize the best evidence-based models of delivering reproductive health and family planning services at the regional and federal levels, with a focus on neglected, vulnerable groups.

### **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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013, 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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. Evaluation and performance monitoring systems 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. In addition, evaluations and monitoring studies enable the U.S. Government to complement routine performance monitoring with more rigorous, in-depth analyses on topics of special interest.

A robust monitoring and evaluation system is critical to the success of the recently approved USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy for 2012-2016 (CDCS). In accordance with USAID's agency-wide policy to integrate evaluation mechanisms into project and program designs, USAID activities in Russia will incorporate key performance evaluation and impact assessment questions. USAID plans to complete at least two performance evaluations annually, and to conduct three impact evaluations over the life of the CDCS. In FY 2011, USAID entered into a three-year umbrella agreement under which a contractor will design and carry out various evaluations, surveys, performance management studies, data management tools, and targeted monitoring and evaluation in support of USAID programs. During FY 2012, special consideration will be given to monitoring surveys that track the resiliency of civil society organizations and collect data on the quality and quantity of citizens' participation in civic causes.

The results of a regional Department of State evaluation of media development assistance to be conducted in FY 2012 will inform future programs. Similarly, with respect to elections in Russia, USAID will

conduct an impact evaluation in FY 2012 that gauges the effectiveness of a USAID-funded election observation program. The evaluation seeks primarily to assess the influence of U.S.-assisted election monitoring on Russian democracy and the electoral process. The impact evaluation should also provide data that will enable USAID to assess the credibility and quality of the reporting done by Russian election monitors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In addition to the impact evaluations and surveys discussed above, USAID is currently implementing a final, summative evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Initiative project in order to evaluate the project's sustainability and to provide suggestions for the future direction of program designs for reproductive and infant health. Future programming will be further informed by an evaluation in FY 2012 that seeks to assess the performance of USAID's key activities under the Mainstreaming Human Rights ("I've Got Rights") Program. The focus will be on evaluating the sustainability of program activities and their results, identifying lessons learned, and providing concrete recommendations that will inform the design of future USAID programs in this sector.

USAID has also initiated an annual monitoring survey that will provide information about the social, political, economic, and other issues that are fueling instability in the North Caucasus. The survey will inform USAID's programming under the North Caucasus Assistance Project.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Informed by the results of the above-mentioned assessments, FY 2013 ESF funding requested for the Governing Justly and Democratically objective will allow the United States to enhance incentives for NGOs and local governments to work together to enhance citizen participation to implement reforms.

## Serbia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A fully democratic and economically stable Serbia will foster the peaceful development of the western Balkans. Serbia's integration into the European Union (EU) and other Euro-Atlantic institutions remains key to U.S. foreign policy interests in the region. However, obstacles to achieving that integration remain in a variety of sectors, requiring Serbia to exercise a deeper respect for human rights, continue to implement democratic reforms, combat economic and organized crime, address regional imbalances (particularly in southern Serbia), and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Corruption continues to be a major challenge in Serbia – undermining the rule of law, slowing economic development, reducing investor confidence and therefore foreign investment, and eroding trust in public institutions. Concentrated U.S. support continues to be 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, enhance its export and border controls, and build good relationships with its neighbors.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,939	38,850	28,063	-10,787
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	45,000	33,500	-	-33,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	19,913	19,913
Foreign Military Financing	1,896	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	893	900	900	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	3,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,150	2,650	2,450	-200

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Serbia</b>	48,939	38,850	28,063	-10,787
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	6,009	6,825	6,259	-566
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,070	1,475	-	-1,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,070	1,475	-	-1,475
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,896	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,896	1,800	1,800	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	893	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	893	900	900	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,109	1,109
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	1,109	1,109

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>-200</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	650	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>24,330</b>	<b>20,114</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>-7,301</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>24,330</b>	<b>20,114</b>	-	<b>-20,114</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,684	5,212	-	-5,212
2.2 Good Governance	2,310	2,124	-	-2,124
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,568	2,289	-	-2,289
2.4 Civil Society	12,768	10,489	-	-10,489
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>10,922</b>	<b>10,922</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	3,204	3,204
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,053	2,053
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,165	1,165
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,500	4,500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,891</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,891	1,891
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	-	<b>-160</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	-	<b>-160</b>
3.2 Education	150	160	-	-160
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>11,751</b>	<b>8,991</b>	<b>-2,760</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>11,751</b>	-	<b>-11,751</b>
4.5 Agriculture	4,500	3,500	-	-3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,950	8,251	-	-8,251
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>8,991</b>	<b>8,991</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	8,991	8,991

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>48,939</b>	<b>38,850</b>	<b>28,063</b>	<b>-10,787</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>-566</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	650	650	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,359	6,175	5,609	-566
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>24,330</b>	<b>20,114</b>	<b>12,813</b>	<b>-7,301</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,684	5,212	5,095	-117
2.2 Good Governance	2,310	2,124	2,053	-71

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,568	2,289	1,165	-1,124
2.4 Civil Society	12,768	10,489	4,500	-5,989
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-160</b>
3.2 Education	150	160	-	-160
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>11,751</b>	<b>8,991</b>	<b>-2,760</b>
4.5 Agriculture	4,500	3,500	-	-3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,950	8,251	8,991	740
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>-940</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	522	300	-222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,804	3,844	3,126	-718

### **Peace and Security**

Funding under this objective will help improve border Serbia's security, law enforcement, and justice sector capacity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to further defense cooperation and help build the capacity of the Serbian Armed Forces to train and deploy with other regional partners on 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support efforts to combat organized crime and terrorism, and investigate war crimes, financial crimes and corruption cases. U.S. assistance will help strengthen law enforcement by providing mentoring, police training, and support for law enforcement-related infrastructure.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will work with Serbia, through the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program, to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. Promoting sound import-export controls will help deter terrorist access to weapons of mass destruction and materiel. The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate explosive remnants of war remaining from past conflicts and, to the extent possible, provide physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) assistance to help the Serbian military better maintain its small arms/light weapons and munitions. Proper PSSM will reduce the likelihood of civilians who live in proximity to munitions depots being harmed by additional depot explosions, or illicit proliferation of those munitions.

### **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 citizens in decision-making processes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Improving the administration and transparency of Serbia's courts, promoting accountability on the part of public officials and improving local governance will help to strengthen the country's democratic institutions and foster long-term stability. Assistance programs implemented by USAID will continue to focus on judicial reform and improved governance. U.S. assistance will also promote citizen engagement in advancing democratic reforms by building the capacity of civil society organizations and fostering a more supportive environment for this engagement. Department of State and USAID training and capacity-building activities will help strengthen independent media, essential to promoting reform and maintaining democratic and accountable governance. Additionally, U.S. support for university-level exchange programs promotes democratic values in Serbia's future leaders.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support Serbia's fight against organized crime and corruption, and aid the prosecution of war crimes and the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys through mentoring and training activities.

### **Economic Growth**

Serbia has made substantial progress on economic reforms, but it must increase the pace and scope of these reforms to realize its goal of EU membership. To that end, Serbia must continue to improve its competitiveness by improving the business-enabling environment, reducing public debt, and cutting bureaucratic red tape. While the economic situation has improved in a number of areas, unemployment remains very high – especially among youth. Further progress is needed to create a legal and policy framework for broad-based economic growth, and expand economic opportunity to less developed areas, particularly in the economically depressed region of southern Serbia.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs will help strengthen Serbia's macroeconomic stability, support fiscal responsibility, and improve local economic growth and management of public resources. USAID will support the Government of Serbia's (GOS) reforms in the complex system of inspections and construction permitting. These programs will also help expand access to finance, a key constraint for both businesses and municipalities. U.S. programming will continue to improve the competitiveness of Serbian businesses in key sectors and help them expand into domestic and regional markets. This assistance is helping Serbia to improve livelihoods and shift to a more broad-based market economy in preparation for EU and World Trade Organization accession. USAID will continue to involve the private sector in its development activities, especially in the identification of public-private partnership opportunities. Increasingly, USAID will work directly with GOS entities to achieve its development objectives.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2010, the U.S. Government completed an amended Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for FY 2011-2015. 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 CSP, along with key assessments in biodiversity and gender. In FY 2011, USAID completed civil society and media assessments to guide programming in those sectors and is currently conducting assessments of agribusiness and of economic growth in southern Serbia. As resources permit, additional program evaluations will be completed in line with USAID's new evaluation guidelines. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) also conducted assessments on several of its capacity-building projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In accordance with USAID Portfolio Reviews (November 2011), 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 needed most and where the U.S. Government can have the greatest impact. The U.S. Embassy will continue to coordinate all activities through productive partnerships to ensure that assistance programs advance U.S. interests and goals. FY 2011 and FY 2012 resources are being used to further strengthen the capacity of the GOS via agricultural programs. However, based on assessments and ongoing planning processes, USDA will be phasing-out capacity-building projects where the GOS now has the capacity to provide such services to the Serbia's agricultural sector.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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.

## Slovakia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support Slovakia's 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 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,347	1,900	1,900	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,397	1,000	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	950	900	900	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Slovakia</b>	2,347	1,900	1,900	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,347	1,900	1,900	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,397	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,397	1,000	1,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	950	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950	900	900	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Slovakia</b>	2,347	1,900	1,900	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,347	1,900	1,900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,347	1,900	1,900	-

#### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance promotes NATO interoperability and capabilities within the Slovak Armed Forces (SAF). Funds will be used to support the development of Slovakia's niche capabilities for NATO and to help Slovakia increase its ability to contribute to NATO peacekeeping missions and provide a better-prepared and more interoperable combat force at tactical and operational levels. Additionally, funding will provide



equipment and training to further defense reform and promote modernization. These programs will be implemented through the U.S. Department of Defense.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF-funded equipment will contribute to Slovakia's effort to achieve its NATO Force Goals, in particular supporting three maneuver battalions to the NATO Response Force. Specific requested equipment of benefit to forces deploying to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan includes tactical communications equipment, night vision devices, and handheld global positioning systems. This equipment will increase the tactical capabilities and combat effectiveness of a battalion-sized mechanized unit.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will support the continued development of a professional, educated, and Western-oriented noncommissioned officer and officer corps. Training will also support Slovakia's development of explosive ordnance disposal and counter-nuclear, biological, and chemical capabilities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: To monitor the impact of IMET programs in Slovakia, the U.S. Embassy 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 SAF. 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data gathered from inspections and consultations, along with comments and requests from end users, reveal future needs of the SAF, and inform decisions on the best use of IMET and FMF funds. After evaluating the SAF's communications capabilities and their compatibility with NATO systems, the United States is directing security assistance resources to provide the SAF with tactical communications equipment to make their deployed units more fully interoperable with NATO command and control elements. After reviewing the status of Slovakia's military training capabilities, the United States will continue technical support to the SAF's military training center.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request for Slovakia will enable the SAF to conduct mission readiness exercises linking fully-instrumented troops in the field with commanders and staffs in a 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 interoperability with NATO forces. Better equipment and familiarity with U.S. military tactics and methods generates confidence in Slovak military units that they are able to deploy and operate alongside U.S. and other NATO forces.

## Slovenia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Despite the country's small size, Slovenia's military personnel work alongside U.S. and international forces on stabilization and reconstruction efforts around the globe. Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Afghanistan, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lebanon, and Somalia. Slovenia's peacekeeping troops and contributions to international security operations help bolster stability specifically in the Western Balkans, but also strengthen 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 southeastern Europe, and will assist its forces to further modernize as Slovenia qualitatively increases its participation in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions further abroad, particularly in Afghanistan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25
Foreign Military Financing	748	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	712	675	650	-25

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Slovenia</b>	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	748	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	748	450	450	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	712	675	650	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	712	675	650	-25

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Slovenia</b>	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,460	1,125	1,100	-25

### 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): In FY 2013, FMF funding will provide exposure to multinational operations concepts with Joint Multinational Training Command and Joint Multinational Readiness Center rotations. U.S. support will include support for the tactical and operational capabilities of Slovenia's deployable First Brigade. The main goal of 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' (SAF) 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. In 2011, U.S. military education assistance provided Slovenian officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) with critical leadership and implementation skills through their participation in the basic career, captain career, field-grade and senior officer, senior NCO, infantry squad leader, logistics, and Joint Terminal Attack Controller courses. At the NCO and officer levels, Slovenia's IMET alumni are key leaders in the units currently deploying to Afghanistan and Kosovo.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy provides oversight of IMET and FMF programs through a Political-Military Task Force that is chaired by the Ambassador and meets monthly. The U.S. 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 SAF. These plans include short-term goals (e.g., OMLT deployment and NATO unit certification) and long-term goals (e.g., NATO Force Goals and interoperability) in support of U.S. European Command's (EUCOM) Strategy of Active Security targets. The ODC monitors these goals and evaluates performance during the year and at year's end to examine successes and failures. For the IMET program, 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In conjunction with EUCOM and the Slovenian General Staff, the ODC developed a country plan for 2011, 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. Slovenia's international deployments are 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. Mission efforts contributed significantly to Slovenia's battalions achieving unit certification from NATO.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The focusing of FMF and IMET assistance in a balanced way on noncommissioned officers and officers (lieutenant through general) 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. Turkey remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in illicit weapons detection, licensing, and enhanced border controls. U.S. assistance will maximize Turkish cooperation with other countries, especially Afghanistan, and enhance the interoperability of the Turkish military with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>-450</b>
International Military Education and Training	3,990	3,800	3,600	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,425	1,100	850	-250

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>-450</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>-450</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-200</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,990	3,800	3,600	-200
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>-250</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	925	850	850	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>-450</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>-450</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	925	850	850	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,990	3,800	3,600	-200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	10	-	-10

## **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance is essential to help the Turkish military participate in reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Afghanistan and to meet the challenges of regional instability, international terrorism, and long-term peacekeeping. U.S. programming likewise promotes a strong alliance and interoperability among Allied forces. U.S. assistance also focuses on efforts to combat the spread of WMD. The United States seeks to enhance Turkey's role as a regional leader against weapons proliferation. 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 Turkey's bilateral and NATO interoperability and solidifies the United States' strong relationship with Turkey's military, including with junior-ranking service members who will likely become future leaders.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): To prevent WMD proliferation, the NADR-funded Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) Program supports activities that enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system; delivers training and train-the-trainer programs for licensing officers, customs officers, police, and border guards; and provides equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance is directly monitored by the managers of each program through periodic working group meetings at the U.S. Embassy. IMET programs are coordinated and executed by the U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) and EXBS programs are coordinated and executed by the Political/Military Affairs Section.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in 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 of the United States. Meanwhile, the IMET program has grown in importance in Turkey as it continues substantively transforming, and directly improving, NATO interoperability. IMET funding is also enhancing Turkey's deployed troop capabilities in coalition operations in Afghanistan. Turkey funds the international airfare and per diem for its participants in IMET programs, which demonstrates Turkey's commitment to these programs and helps stretch program funds further.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on the strong performance of the IMET programs described above, robust funding is requested for FY 2013. The NADR Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program will complete its activities with FY 2012 funding, so no further funding is requested in FY 2013.

## Ukraine

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Twenty years after its independence, Ukraine continues to struggle with its transition from a Soviet, totalitarian past to a European future. Progress on Ukraine's reforms and integration into European structures remains fragile and inconsistent. In 2011, backsliding on democracy was pronounced enough that Freedom House downgraded Ukraine from "free" to "partially free." Other major challenges include pervasive public corruption, structural weaknesses in the economy, and energy insecurity. To address these issues, U.S. assistance programs focus on encouraging the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. To achieve these goals, the United States will continue to promote the development of sustainable institutions and processes that consolidate and advance democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; bolster nuclear security; toughen nonproliferation regimes; support energy efficiency and independence; and improve conditions for investment and economic growth. With the support of U.S. assistance, Ukraine has made progress on reforms in some areas that move it closer to European Union (EU) standards. Assistance will also support the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), as well as help Ukraine increase its military's interoperability with Western forces.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,243</b>	<b>113,878</b>	<b>104,407</b>	<b>-9,471</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	86,261	79,100	-	-79,100
Economic Support Fund	-	-	53,957	53,957
Foreign Military Financing	8,982	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	19,378	19,378	27,200	7,822
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,997	4,000	7,900	3,900
International Military Education and Training	1,925	1,900	1,900	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	4,100	4,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,700	2,500	2,350	-150

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>123,243</b>	<b>113,878</b>	<b>104,407</b>	<b>-9,471</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>41,120</b>	<b>36,624</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>-2,615</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>27,513</b>	<b>25,224</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-25,224</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	23,460	21,200	-	-21,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,596	2,334	-	-2,334
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,457	1,690	-	-1,690

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,100</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	19,600	19,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	500	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,982	7,000	7,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,925	1,900	1,900	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>2,659</b>	<b>2,659</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	2,379	2,379
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	280	280
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>-150</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	1,350	-150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>28,422</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>-6,981</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>28,422</b>	-	<b>-28,422</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,047	6,791	-	-6,791
2.2 Good Governance	7,961	9,153	-	-9,153
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,386	2,036	-	-2,036
2.4 Civil Society	11,031	10,442	-	-10,442
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	4,420	4,420
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	5,520	5,520
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,410	1,410
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	8,650	8,650
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,441</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,441	1,441
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>29,601</b>	<b>28,056</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>7,044</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>6,226</b>	<b>4,678</b>	-	<b>-4,678</b>
3.1 Health	5,648	4,200	-	-4,200
3.2 Education	578	478	-	-478
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>7,822</b>
3.1 Health	19,378	19,378	27,200	7,822
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>
3.1 Health	3,997	4,000	7,900	3,900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,012</b>	<b>19,419</b>	<b>13,057</b>	<b>-6,362</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>23,012</b>	<b>19,419</b>	-	<b>-19,419</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	604	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,599	3,449	-	-3,449
4.3 Financial Sector	3,155	2,800	-	-2,800
4.4 Infrastructure	6,325	6,000	-	-6,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,705	200	-	-200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,064	5,110	-	-5,110
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,460	1,760	-	-1,760
4.8 Environment	100	100	-	-100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>13,057</b>	<b>13,057</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,795	1,795
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,613	1,613
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	5,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	4,078	4,078
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	571	571
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-557</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,357</b>	-	<b>-1,357</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,085	1,357	-	-1,357
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	800	800

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>123,243</b>	<b>113,878</b>	<b>104,407</b>	<b>-9,471</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>41,120</b>	<b>36,624</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>-2,615</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	24,660	22,200	20,600	-1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,003	12,734	12,629	-105
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,457	1,690	780	-910
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>28,422</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>-6,981</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,047	6,791	5,861	-930
2.2 Good Governance	7,961	9,153	5,520	-3,633
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,386	2,036	1,410	-626
2.4 Civil Society	11,031	10,442	8,650	-1,792
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>29,601</b>	<b>28,056</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>7,044</b>
3.1 Health	29,023	27,578	35,100	7,522
3.2 Education	578	478	-	-478
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,012</b>	<b>19,419</b>	<b>13,057</b>	<b>-6,362</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	604	-	-	-



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,599	3,449	1,795	-1,654
4.3 Financial Sector	3,155	2,800	1,613	-1,187
4.4 Infrastructure	6,325	6,000	5,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,705	200	-	-200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,064	5,110	4,078	-1,032
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,460	1,760	571	-1,189
4.8 Environment	100	100	-	-100
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-557</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,085	1,357	800	-557
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,229</b>	<b>7,416</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>-2,202</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,864	1,813	1,546	-267
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,365	5,603	3,668	-1,935

## 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 (UAF) for 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. U.S. assistance within this objective will also focus on countering weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and conventional weapons proliferation; nuclear safety; engagement of former weapons scientists in civilian pursuits; strengthening export control and border security; and combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons (TIP).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funding under this objective will address nuclear safety concerns through the United States' multi-year commitment to support Ukraine and others in reverting the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition. In addition, the United States will contribute to the establishment of an independent site monitoring and reporting contract to help ensure that the final stages of the Chernobyl projects remain on schedule and within budget. Funds under this objective will also be used to prevent TIP and provide social and economic assistance to victims of trafficking.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance funds will be used to provide training to help transform and restructure the UAF into a modern, professional, contract-based force. IMET will train members of the developing noncommissioned officer corps, broaden the understanding and application of Western military concepts for military officers, and advance the overall professional military education in the UAF and Ministry of Defense. Enhanced IMET will be used for the professional education of key civilian government officials involved in the development of Ukraine's defense establishment. IMET will also be used to assist the UAF in improving its English language teaching capacity.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Assistance programs will help strengthen border control and management, harmonize law enforcement with European and international standards, fight cybercrime, and prevent and combat TIP.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FY 2013 resources will support Ukrainian efforts to transform and restructure the UAF into a modern, professional, contract-based force. Funding will provide equipment that will improve the capability and interoperability of special NATO-designated Ukrainian units toward the goal of continued and increased participation in coalition operations. Assistance will also provide funds for overall interoperability and capability upgrades in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Programs will 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. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide regulatory 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 trans-shipment. EXBS will host exchanges with U.S. Government officials who work 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 posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and excess, loosely-secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms, light weapons, portable air defense weapons, and ammunition. In FY 2013, CWD assistance will continue to support activities aimed at improving stockpile security.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Recent democratic backsliding, including elections which have not met international standards and politically motivated prosecution of members of the opposition, poses considerable risk to Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration. At the same time, Ukraine's civil society continues to work actively and, together with the independent media, has proven it can increase government accountability and encourage key reforms.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Programs will be targeted to address the two highest priorities for U.S. assistance to Ukraine: improving governance and increasing the accountability and effectiveness of the justice system. ESF funds will advance these objectives through efforts to decentralize political power and increase the capacity, transparency, and accountability of Ukraine's Parliament. U.S. assistance will improve the capacity of local government to improve budget management and implementation, increase outreach to citizens, and improve the quality and reliability of municipal services and infrastructure. U.S. assistance will also strengthen political competition by increasing the demand for more effective representation of the public interest by political parties and elected officials, as well as improving electoral systems based on an evaluation of the October 2012 parliamentary elections. In addition, the U.S. Government will help strengthen Ukraine's justice sector through technical assistance and training to improve judicial administration and the capacity of judges, lawyers, and court staff, as well as the availability of *pro bono* legal services. U.S. assistance will also help bring Ukraine closer to compliance with European and international standards relating to judicial administration.

U.S. assistance will help encourage civil society actors to play a more prominent role in advocating for democratic change. U.S. programs will improve the operating environment for civil society, strengthen the management and financial sustainability of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and support grassroots and national-level advocacy efforts. A particular emphasis will be placed on supporting civil society to serve as a watchdog over government, helping combat corruption across sectors. 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 online media outlets, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will be targeted at strengthening the criminal justice system and adversarial-based court proceedings in line with an anticipated improved Criminal Procedure Code, related legislation, and international standards; improving the capacity of judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to implement the new legislation; and bringing Ukraine closer to compliance with European and international standards relating to the definition, prevention, and detection of corrupt practices.

### **Investing in People**

Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Supported by a significant commitment of GHI funding, U.S. assistance will continue to build Ukraine's capacity to respond to serious health challenges, in particular HIV/AIDS.

Global Health Programs (GHP): With the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region, programs will build government and NGO capacity to implement an effective national response that reduces transmission among most at-risk populations by expanding access to prevention, treatment, and care services, including services for HIV-infected injection drug users. Assistance will respond to mutual U.S. Government and GOU priorities as articulated in a Partnership Framework signed in February 2011. Programs will also seek to mitigate the spread of tuberculosis (TB) and address significant challenges in multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and HIV-TB co-infection.

- HIV/AIDS – 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. The U.S.-Ukraine Partnership Framework on HIV/AIDS is a five-year strategic approach that deepens cooperation, strengthens coordination, and enhances collaboration, technical and financial resources in concerted, strategic support of Ukraine's national HIV/AIDS response. GHP funds implemented through the Partnership Framework will help strengthen HIV/AIDS programs, policies, country leadership, and resources, and will increase access to effective prevention, treatment, and care, and support services for those most-at-risk populations living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Tuberculosis (TB): The U.S. Government will also seek to strengthen Ukraine's response to TB, improving the quality and expanding availability of World Health Organization-recommended TB services; creating a safer medical environment; building capacity to implement programs countering MDR-TB and extensively-drug-resistant TB; and improving access to services for those co-infected with HIV/AIDS and TB.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will strengthen the sustainability of Ukraine's FP/RH services by building the capacity of NGOs and local health officials to educate youth and women on the benefits of modern family planning methods and promote women's health, while helping the GOU to develop guidelines, protocols, and executive orders that use best international practices.

### **Economic Growth**

Ukraine's long-term political stability is closely linked to its economic prosperity, security, and transparency. Sustainable economic development depends on the cultivation of a stable and business-oriented middle class.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. Government assistance will continue to focus on developing the financial sector, building a stronger investment environment that broadly benefits Ukrainian citizens, and securing the energy sector. These efforts aim to promote growth, improve the investment climate, facilitate EU integration, and fulfill International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Activities will also focus on improving policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete. Financial sector assistance will target systemic weaknesses, and include banking and capital markets reform. Sustained U.S. assistance aims to develop a stable, resilient, and transparent financial sector that supports long-term economic growth. Funding will also promote anti-corruption measures, support exchanges to build human capital in the agricultural and other sectors, and increase financial literacy. Other U.S. programs will also continue to improve private sector competitiveness and productivity in key sectors, including agriculture, through market-oriented reforms, increased access to finance, and increased capacity of producers and industry associations.

Ukraine's economy is one of the most inefficient and pollution-intensive in the world; it is also amongst the least energy-independent globally. Assistance in the energy sector will contribute to the GCCF's Clean Energy component by 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.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance through the Department of State will work to alleviate suffering of the neediest population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of eastern Ukraine. Assistance will be focused on the elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extremely poor, and the institutionalized. The U.S. Government will distribute privately-donated medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in Ukraine. The U.S. Government drafted USAID Country Development Cooperation and Global Health Initiative Strategies and launched several new activity designs. In addition, the U.S. Government conducted several evaluations and assessments in the health sector, including a family planning assessment, an HIV/AIDS assessment, and an assessment of the GOU's National TB Program. An evaluation of USAID's legislative drafting and reform efforts in the economic sector was conducted to identify areas of primary strategic importance and ways of improving coordination. A mid-term evaluation was completed for USAID's local economic development program, and a final evaluation was conducted for USAID's flagship media program. Over the coming year, USAID will implement its new evaluation policy through evaluations of rule of law, HIV/AIDS, energy efficiency, and financial sector strengthening programs.

The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) conducted program management reviews that showed that the UAF's lack of funding has negatively affected its transition to a Western-based training system as well as NATO-based curriculum development and implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Embassy was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts described above:

- The design of U.S. Government health programs strengthened coordination of initiatives to focus on the growing problem of HIV-TB co-infection, as well as a more concerted effort to combat MDR-TB.
- U.S. Government-funded media activities are refocusing on ensuring media freedoms and protection for journalists, as well as development of sustainable in-country training capacity.
- A review by EXBS of funding provided to Ukraine's State Service for Export Control (SSEC) to allow this agency to carry out its mission of identifying and licensing strategic trade goods resulted in EXBS funding being shifted to the SSEC in FY 2011. The funds were used to procure information technology equipment and fund training and outreach events.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Given the progress being made in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, additional resources are requested to help implement the U.S. Government's new PEPFAR Partnership Framework with the GOU. The U.S. Government's request under the Peace and Security objective will also be maintained to help meet prior commitments to the international effort to secure the Chernobyl site. Under the Economic Growth objective, the request has been focused on the priority sector of energy efficiency, with more modest requests in financial sector reform, business enabling environment, and trade.

## Eurasia Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Eurasian countries remain of enormous foreign policy importance to the United States. The states of the region can serve as key partners on a range of U.S. interests if they develop into secure, prosperous, and democratic countries, rooted in the rule of law. Trends in the political sector – illustrated by marked democratic progress in Moldova, the surge in civic activism in Russia, and democratic backsliding in Belarus and Ukraine – highlight the ongoing process of political transition in the region. The Eurasian countries were particularly hard-hit by the global financial crisis and, more recently, the Eurozone debt crisis has increased fear of contagion in the region. Among other sources of potential conflict, tensions persist between Georgia and Russia in the aftermath of their 2008 conflict, as well as between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh. While improving, the weakened state of human capital remains a constraint to growth and stability in a number of states.

Regionally-budgeted assistance boosts the effectiveness of bilateral programs by fostering regional cooperation through organizations and structures which address transnational challenges; and by providing technical analysis and support that helps U.S. Embassies and USAID Missions to utilize U.S. assistance resources as productively and efficiently as possible. Among other activities, the Eurasia Regional budget supports analytical publications on the stability of the financial sector, the state of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), independent media, and the overall political environment that help identify needs and inform analysis of the effectiveness of U.S. assistance to the region. Washington-managed programs also seek to strengthen and standardize adherence to democratic principles and economic reform, thereby helping to integrate the Eurasian countries into the Euro-Atlantic community. As in previous years, the United States will work through multilateral mechanisms to address instability, promote open markets, consolidate democratic progress made to date and mitigate backsliding. Eurasia Regional funding will support U.S. contributions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and other regional organizations. In addition, these funds support regional and Washington-based personnel and platforms that provide technical expertise and implement development programs and initiatives. Eurasia Regional funding also supports ongoing efforts in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, as well as areas of common interest to the U.S.-Russia bilateral relationship through the NATO-Russia Council.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,805</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>22,560</b>	<b>-8,640</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	37,860	29,500	-	-29,500
Economic Support Fund	2,495	-	21,137	21,137
Global Health Programs - USAID	450	1,050	1,100	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	323	323
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	650	-	-650

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	41,805	31,200	22,560	-8,640
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	13,710	12,639	8,848	-3,791
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	12,710	11,989	-	-11,989
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,309	1,294	-	-1,294
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541	300	-	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	184	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,676	10,395	-	-10,395
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	8,525	8,525
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	8,525	8,525
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	323	323
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	323	323
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,000	650	-	-650
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	650	-	-650
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,205	4,098	2,743	-1,355
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	7,205	4,098	-	-4,098
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	153	287	-	-287
2.2 Good Governance	260	397	-	-397
2.4 Civil Society	6,792	3,414	-	-3,414
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,743	2,743
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	311	311
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	319	319
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	2,113	2,113
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	4,056	1,985	1,848	-137
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,111	935	-	-935
3.1 Health	730	357	-	-357
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	381	578	-	-578
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,495	-	748	748
3.2 Education	2,495	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	748	748
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	450	1,050	1,100	50
3.1 Health	450	1,050	1,100	50
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	13,924	9,668	6,546	-3,122
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	13,924	9,668	-	-9,668
4.3 Financial Sector	738	1,192	-	-1,192

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	1,757	2,316	-	-2,316
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,079	1,667	-	-1,667
4.8 Environment	10,350	4,493	-	-4,493
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>6,546</b>	<b>6,546</b>
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	719	719
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	555	555
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	342	342
4.8 Environment	-	-	4,930	4,930
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>-235</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,810</b>	-	<b>-2,810</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,910	2,810	-	-2,810
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,575</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	2,575	2,575

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	<b>41,805</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>22,560</b>	<b>-8,640</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>13,710</b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>8,848</b>	<b>-3,791</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	650	-	-650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,309	1,294	-	-1,294
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	541	300	-	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	184	-	323	323
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,676	10,395	8,525	-1,870
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>-1,355</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	153	287	311	24
2.2 Good Governance	260	397	319	-78
2.4 Civil Society	6,792	3,414	2,113	-1,301
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>-137</b>
3.1 Health	1,180	1,407	1,100	-307
3.2 Education	2,495	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	381	578	748	170
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>9,668</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>-3,122</b>
4.3 Financial Sector	738	1,192	719	-473
4.4 Infrastructure	1,757	2,316	555	-1,761
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,079	1,667	342	-1,325



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	10,350	4,493	4,930	437
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>-235</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,910	2,810	2,575	-235
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>-77</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,535	1,279	1,166	-113
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,867	4,151	4,187	36

## Peace and Security

The Eurasia Region continues to struggle with a range of threats to its stability, including substantial trafficking in narcotics, weapons, persons and other illicit goods. The risk of international terrorism emanating from, or transiting through, the states of the former Soviet Union remains a real and pressing concern. Incomplete settlement of a number of disputes in the region including the North Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, as well as Georgia's breakaway regions and its tense relationship with Russia, create the potential for armed conflict. U.S. efforts to address these vulnerabilities are supported through a variety of programs.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States provides substantial support for the work of the OSCE in Eurasia. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to democratization and elections, economic development, security sector reform and related activities reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest while promoting human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. Funding for the OSCE will be requested under this heading, as well as under the Europe Regional heading.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. funding will support regional efforts to address transnational crime. Planned activities at the requested level include targeted support for the Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova (GUAM) Organization for Democracy and Economic Development. U.S. funding will support criminal justice components of the organization's mission, including efforts to develop the capacity of member countries to address key transnational crime concerns such as trafficking in persons and organized crime. Planned activities also include partial support for training of police from the Eurasian countries under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council in combating the flow of opiates and other narcotics from Afghanistan.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

Two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the democratic transition of the region remains incomplete: varying degrees of authoritarianism persist, xenophobia is resurgent, justice systems are often politicized, and the conduct of elections consistently falls below international standards. In addition, government accountability is limited by insufficiently transparent and inclusive policy-making, as well as pressure on media, civil society watchdogs and other independent voices. The United States seeks to bolster bilateral efforts in the region primarily through monitoring and analytical vehicles that provide a basis on which to press at a political level for reform and that assist in the design of bilateral programs targeted to promote democratic reform and the rule of law. Funding also supports a limited number of regional programs that are managed from Washington.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs support the production of a variety of democracy indices that assist donors and governments in assessing priorities, monitoring country progress, and making funding decisions. Other planned activities include efforts to support investigative journalism, as well as support for a regional effort to abate anti-Semitism and other forms of religious discrimination.

## **Investing in People**

Progress in social indicators including life expectancy, education, and infant mortality is uneven in Eurasia. U.S. programs will support efforts in social and economic services and protection for vulnerable populations that have the potential to impact these indicators, as well as direct health interventions under the Global Health Initiative (GHI). Targeted interventions under this objective have the potential to substantially improve the quality of life of the region's people.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership in the following spheres:

- **HIV/AIDS:** U.S. funding will support efforts to monitor and combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Eurasia, particularly emphasizing controlling the epidemic among intravenous drug users and other highly vulnerable groups.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Funds will be used to support TB prevention, detection, and treatment activities, including a planned USAID-World Health Organization program to strengthen national and international capacity for TB monitoring and evaluation and to combat multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant (XDR) TB. This partnership will fortify TB surveillance and survey capacity within the region, drug management systems, and regional efforts to prevent and combat MDR-TB and XDR-TB. The United States will also provide technical support to select priority countries such as Azerbaijan and Belarus for national TB programs and efforts to combat MDR-TB and XDR-TB.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Legacies of communist-era practices have contributed to short life expectancies for vulnerable populations through a lack of public information about health, and gaps in social and economic services and protections persist. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance the capacity of governments to address social challenges through improving social protection systems, addressing corruption in education, and focusing on vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons. U.S. efforts will also address social system gaps that acutely impact the delivery of health services, reproductive health, and rates of HIV/AIDS, TB, and other infectious diseases.

## **Economic Growth**

In spite of substantial energy and natural resources and relatively high levels of basic literacy and numeracy, the economies of Eurasia continue to underperform due to incomplete transitions from communist practices. Chronically high unemployment poses a real threat to political and economic stability within the region. The Eurasian countries continue to be vulnerable to financial shocks and banking crises. Capacity to manage risks and financial markets is underdeveloped. Firms and households continue to experience difficulty accessing necessary credit. Energy markets remain fragmented, contributing to limited investment. In light of growing energy demand, the lack of investment combined with a lack of supply diversity leaves the region without adequate electric power supplies and vulnerable 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 competitiveness, trade, regional energy security, access to finance, and the adoption and implementation of international financial sector standards and best practices.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): To address the after-effects of the global financial crisis and the ongoing Eurozone debt crisis, the United States will apply internationally recognized best practices to help bolster public confidence in the region's financial systems as well as to strengthen the capacity to respond to the

global economic turbulence. Given that the development of efficient, reliable, and affordable infrastructure is essential for the achievement of equitable growth, programs will also focus on the advancement of energy security, a key U.S. foreign policy objective. In undertaking this work, the United States will collaborate closely with the Energy Community created by the Athens Treaty, whose long-term goal is harmonized regional electricity and gas markets that are fully integrated with the EU internal energy market. U.S. programs will work to increase the economic competitiveness of industries and enterprises within Eurasian countries to promote economic stability via the creation of much-needed jobs, provide for increased cross-border trade, and accelerate regional integration. The Eurasian region is a major industrial emitter, and deforestation is a substantial problem. U.S. efforts to combat global climate change through clean energy will emphasize the development of tools and capacity for critical policy and infrastructure decisions in light of energy generation shortfalls; harmonization of regulatory frameworks to promote energy trade, including electricity; commercialization of clean energy technologies; and low-income residential energy efficiency as a social safety net tool.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Targeted emergency and non-emergency humanitarian assistance will be provided to vulnerable populations, including the building and equipping of clinics, schools, and orphanages, ensuring access to potable water and training of medical staff.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The United States will continue to 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 of 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, the United States supported three Europe and Eurasia region-wide analyses of country progress: the *Media Sustainability Index* (MSI), the *NGO Sustainability Index* (NGOSI), and the *Nations in Transit* (NIT) report. These analytic efforts have informed the programmatic direction of regional projects and helped shape budget requests in bilateral activities in Eurasia. These studies have also helped Washington-based planners identify trends in the region.

USAID's Monitoring Country Progress (MCP) system continues as an important instrument utilized by the U.S. Government to measure readiness to graduate from U.S. development assistance. It measures country performance in four major areas: economic reform, democratic reform, human capital, and peace and security. The information within the MCP system is utilized to make mid-course corrections in U.S. Government-funded programs.

At the program level, all agencies and offices implementing programs funded through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account participated in a Washington-based Annual Budget Review process during autumn 2011. 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 also conducted three formal performance evaluations and two impact evaluations in 2011. Performance evaluations reviewed the efficacy of U.S. efforts to combat corruption in education in Eurasia, maternal and child health best practices, and efforts to promote civil society through the grant mechanisms

of the Eurasia Foundation. USAID impact evaluations assessed the package of services available to HIV-positive persons and populations most at-risk of HIV/AIDS, as well as an assessment of efforts in integrated primary health care and family medicine.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The successes achieved in the Eurasia Regional program inform programmatic choices significantly. Past reviews of an investigative journalism program supported the decision to continue and expand its activities, even in the face of increased budget pressure in 2012 and 2013. Evidence from an energy efficiency pilot in Macedonia was used in the design of a follow-on Low Income Residential Energy Efficiency activity, which will expand the successes to other countries in western Eurasia and the Caucasus. Bilateral programs also continue to rely on regionally funded analyses such as NIT, the NGOSI and the MSI to inform budget decisions at the sector level.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Continued assistance in FY 2013 will help to solidify progress made to date and prevent significant backsliding in the face of recent challenges in the region. For example, Ukraine's recent slippage from "free" to "partly free" status in the 2011 NIT informed the Administration's decision to rebalance bilateral programming in the governing justly and democratically objective. 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 Eurasian region.

## Europe Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

For almost two decades, the United States, European countries, international financial institutions and other donors have invested substantial resources in Southeast Europe to foster the region's political, economic, and social transformation. This development has contributed importantly to the substantial progress these countries have made in the transition to market-oriented democracies. Notable successes include a number of countries that have joined or are on track to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), as well as those that have joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), and have seen civil society blossom from virtual non-existence into vibrancy. Nonetheless, Southeast Europe's transformation is far from complete. Tensions between Kosovo and Serbia remain and have resulted in violence in northern Kosovo over the past year. Political strife in Bosnia and Herzegovina has prevented progress on correcting human rights failings in the constitution and all but halted progress on EU and NATO integration. High unemployment and low growth throughout large parts of the region combine with ethnic tensions to produce an environment vulnerable to instability.

To consolidate the transformation of the region, U.S. programs focus on: supporting cross-border knowledge transfer and cooperative programs; promoting reforms necessary for increased stability and prosperity; supporting efforts at reconciliation to overcome post-conflict tensions and mutual mistrust; supporting regionally-based and Washington-based experts and platforms that contribute to achieving foreign policy objectives in the region; and supporting key regional organizations that promote security and development of the region. As in previous years, the United States will also work through multilateral mechanisms to address instability and solidify democratic progress made to date and to mitigate backsliding. Among other regional organizations, Europe Regional funding will support U.S. contributions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,635	26,250	21,561	-4,689
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	29,890	26,000	-	-26,000
Economic Support Fund	2,495	-	20,911	20,911
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	400	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	250	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Europe Regional</b>	32,635	26,250	21,561	-4,689
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	22,318	18,563	16,356	-2,207
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	22,068	18,313	-	-18,313
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	55	46	-	-46

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,873	1,000	-	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,140	17,267	-	-17,267
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	15,706	15,706
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	15,706	15,706
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	400	400
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	250	250	250	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,786	3,408	2,214	-1,194
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,786	3,408	-	-3,408
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	199	218	-	-218
2.2 Good Governance	77	193	-	-193
2.4 Civil Society	3,510	2,997	-	-2,997
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,214	2,214
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	186	186
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	142	142
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,886	1,886
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,989	614	431	-183
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	494	614	-	-614
3.1 Health	386	161	-	-161
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	108	453	-	-453
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,495	-	431	431
3.2 Education	2,495	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	-	431	431
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,542	3,665	2,560	-1,105
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,542	3,665	-	-3,665
4.3 Financial Sector	630	950	-	-950
4.4 Infrastructure	1,098	159	-	-159
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	612	993	-	-993
4.8 Environment	1,202	1,563	-	-1,563
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,560	2,560
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	337	337
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	475	475
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	172	172
4.8 Environment	-	-	1,576	1,576

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Europe Regional</b>	32,635	26,250	21,561	-4,689
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	22,318	18,563	16,356	-2,207
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	55	46	-	-46
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,873	1,000	400	-600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,140	17,267	15,706	-1,561
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,786	3,408	2,214	-1,194
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	199	218	186	-32
2.2 Good Governance	77	193	142	-51
2.4 Civil Society	3,510	2,997	1,886	-1,111
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,989	614	431	-183
3.1 Health	386	161	-	-161
3.2 Education	2,495	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	108	453	431	-22
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,542	3,665	2,560	-1,105
4.3 Financial Sector	630	950	337	-613
4.4 Infrastructure	1,098	159	475	316
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	612	993	172	-821
4.8 Environment	1,202	1,563	1,576	13
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	2,387	3,131	2,553	-578
6.1 Program Design and Learning	265	803	579	-224
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,122	2,328	1,974	-354

### Peace and Security

The Europe Regional Program will continue to promote peace and security in Southeast Europe through four ongoing efforts: reducing transnational crime through effective law enforcement communication and information sharing; supporting a locally directed diplomatic initiative in the western Balkans to promote collaboration between governments in the region; contributing to the efforts of the OSCE; and engaging in supplementary regional efforts to build the capacity of countries of the region to secure their borders against the transit of items of proliferation concern.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. funding will support the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, including work on democratization and elections, economic development, security sector reform, and related efforts that provide an integrated approach to preventing 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. At the requested level, funds will also support the RCC, which is the successor organization to the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe. The RCC 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.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2013 funds will provide targeted support for the activities of the Bucharest-based Southeast Europe Law Enforcement Center (SELEC) which provides a mechanism for exchange of sensitive law enforcement information and coordination of cross-border enforcement actions. Funding may also be used to provide supplementary training to criminal justice sector actors working on transnational crime in Southeast Europe.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): Through regional funding in the Balkans, the State Department's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to support ongoing efforts to increase regional capacity to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern. Anticipated activities include regional export control seminars, cross-border initiatives, and regional workshops for border police and customs officers from Southeast Europe.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Building an informed and involved citizenry, advancing the rule of law, and promoting good governance remain the U.S. core assistance goals for the transition of Southeast Europe. U.S. funding under this objective will support analytical tools measuring progress on transition, capacity-building for investigative journalism, and grants supporting indigenous civil society organizations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): With FY 2013 funding, the United States will support the research and publication costs of a series of analytical tools that measure the independence of the media, the viability of civil society, and progress toward transition to market-oriented democracy. Other activities include: programs to help establish and strengthen the legal and regulatory framework to protect and promote civil society and civic participation in selected countries such as Macedonia; the use of investigative journalism to address corruption; and regionally-competed grant programs that provide local non-governmental organizations support in engaging their communities and governments.

### **Investing in People**

Communist-era legacies in the delivery of social services, education, and healthcare persist, impeding the development of the region's full economic potential.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Support through the Europe Regional program will have an impact on policies, regulations, and systems. As part of broader, Europe and Eurasia-wide mechanisms, limited funding will support analytical activities that help design bilateral programs to address remaining challenges in social protection systems, corruption in education, and vulnerabilities to trafficking in persons.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic reforms in Southeast Europe are incomplete, undermining growth and resulting in persistently high levels of official and actual unemployment. These countries have shown themselves highly vulnerable to financial shocks and banking crises. The recent Eurozone crisis has been a particular challenge, given some countries' currency links to the EU and their dependence on access to EU markets for exports. Risk-management practices and access to credit remain problems. Energy markets are also fragmented, limiting ability to respond to energy crises. The United States seeks to address these problems and promote sustained economic growth in the region by providing technical assistance through regional efforts that address competitiveness, trade, regional energy security, access to finance, and the adoption and implementation of international financial sector standards and best practices.



Economic Support Fund (ESF): Three themes will form the core of the U.S. regional economic assistance in Southeast Europe: reduction of financial instability, the promotion of competitiveness, and energy security. To assist in addressing the Eurozone financial crisis, U.S. programs will support sound, stable, and high-functioning financial sectors by promoting financial integration of recipient countries into the global economy; by harmonizing policies and practices across Southeastern Europe and the broader Europe and Eurasia region with international standards in financial sector development; and by increasing the capacity of financial institutions of countries in the region to prevent financial crises. Planned activities include the continued production of financial briefs; establishment of financial sector certification programs; and specific skills training for financial sector professionals. To address competitiveness gaps, U.S. programs will help businesses to penetrate new markets, governments to remove obstacles to growth, and workers to improve their technical and management skills. In doing so, U.S. programs are designed to have a positive impact on official unemployment rates that are as high as 40 percent in some parts of the region. In addition, U.S. work on energy security will emphasize support for the Energy Community created by Athens Treaty, whose long-term goal for members is a harmonized regional electricity and gas market that is fully integrated with the EU internal energy market. Energy efforts will also strongly focus on development of clean energy, given that many of the countries of Southeast Europe are substantial industrial emitters.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, the United States supported three Europe and Eurasia region-wide analyses of country progress: the *Media Sustainability Index* (MSI), the *NGO Sustainability Index* (NGOSI), and the *Nations in Transit* (NIT) report. These analytic efforts have informed the programmatic direction of regional projects and helped shape budget requests in bilateral activities in Southeast Europe. These studies have also helped Washington-based planners identify trends in the region.

USAID's Monitoring Country Progress (MCP) system continues to be an important instrument utilized by the U.S. Government to measure readiness to graduate from U.S. development assistance. It measures country performance in four major areas: economic reform and performance, democratic reform, human capital, and peace and security. The information within the MCP system is utilized to make mid-course corrections in U.S. programs.

At the program level, all agencies and offices implementing programs funded through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account participated in a Washington-based Annual Budget Review process in autumn 2011. 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 also conducted two formal performance evaluations and two impact evaluations in 2011 that crossed the Europe and Eurasia regions. A performance evaluation reviewed the efficacy of U.S. efforts to combat corruption in education in Europe. A separate performance evaluation reviewed maternal and child health best practices in Southeast Europe, as part of a primary focus on the countries of Eurasia. As part of a primarily Eurasia-focused impact evaluation, USAID assessed the package of services available to HIV-positive persons and populations most at-risk of HIV/AIDS, in addition to producing an assessment of efforts in integrated primary health care and family medicine.

USAID and the Department of State have adopted major monitoring and evaluation policy initiatives, noting the need to deliver results and learn from both successes and failures. Every major USAID program will require an evaluation conducted by an independent third party, with results of the evaluation released within three months of the completion of the evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The successes achieved in past programming continue to inform programmatic decisions in the Europe Regional budget. Past reviews of the U.S.-supported investigative journalism program originally focused on Southeast Europe resulted in a decision to extend the program and expand its geographic scope into Eurasia. Bilateral programs also continue to rely on regionally-funded analyses such as NIT, the NGOSI and the MSI to inform budget decisions at the sectoral level. For example, recent challenges to the independence of Macedonia's judiciary have informed a refocus of planned activities there in 2012 and 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Continued levels of assistance help to safeguard investments made to date. For example, evidence of performance gathered from an energy-efficiency pilot in Macedonia was used in the design and decisions on funding needs of the Low Income Residential Energy Efficiency activity. This activity will address the impact of rising energy prices on households through residential energy efficiency measures in apartment blocks in the Europe 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' 2010 completion of the last major step of the Good Friday Agreement, namely the devolution of policing and justice. Nevertheless, challenges to a durable settlement remain, including recent increases in some forms of sectarian-driven violence. In marginalized and divided communities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland, dissidents continue to have a presence and cross-community relations continue to be hampered by a lack of economic development and high unemployment. U.S. assistance 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 the conflict.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Fund for Ireland</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Fund for Ireland</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

#### **Peace and Security**

U.S. funding under this objective supports the IFI's efforts to promote peace and reconciliation 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, addressing key factors which impede the complete implementation of a durable settlement.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. funding will support IFI's efforts to assist those communities in Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland that have not realized the benefits of the peace process, which is a goal of the United States, as well as of its British and Irish partners. These communities have high rates of unemployment, are prone to sectarian violence, and experience ongoing paramilitary activity. IFI projects will foster cross-community interaction and promote equal opportunity and job training in the communities that have benefited least from the peace process, areas known as "low peace-impact" communities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted an on-site review of ten IFI projects (eight in Northern Ireland and two in a border county of the Republic of Ireland) in November 2011, which verified that programs were on track to achieving stated purposes and were using funds appropriately. This review complemented an earlier, external review of the IFI, which highlighted the continued need for the Fund's activities in its program delivery areas. It found strong evidence that the Fund was making positive contributions toward its strategic objectives (e.g., promoting understanding between communities, cross-community and cross-border contact, dialogue and reconciliation, and reducing sectarianism).

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The requested FY 2013 funding responds to a recent upsurge in sectarian violence in Northern Ireland which has led the IFI to develop a new, more targeted program aimed at low peace-impact communities. While the overall security situation is far better than it was at the height of the conflict, the Police Service of Northern Ireland still reported a higher number of bombing incidents – 99 from 2010 to 2011– than it had at any time since 2002-2003. In July 2010, a gang of dissident youths attempted to hijack, and then burn, a commuter train that was en route from Dublin to Belfast. FY 2013 assistance will play a critical role in addressing the roots of incidents such as these, supporting IFI's work with the cross-community programs that keep youth from joining the paramilitaries that are often responsible for sectarian acts of violence.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The funding requested in FY 2013 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 both demonstrates U.S. 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 the Fund's financial commitments were made to projects that promoted sharing and reconciliation between communities. In the course of making financial commitments to projects during that period, the IFI was able to leverage approximately \$110 million in additional funds.

## Near East Regional Overview

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In 2011, the uprisings across the region that started with the revolution in Tunisia forced governments to face widespread popular calls for accountability, openness, and change. As President Obama stated in his May 19, 2011 address, “It will be the policy of the United States to promote reform across the region, and to support transitions to democracy.” Since the beginning of the Arab Spring, the United States has provided significant support to immediate transition needs by reprogramming resources from other priorities and by establishing the Middle East Response Fund for FY 2011. To build on that commitment and be prepared for the future where these transitions are likely to continue, the Administration requests funding to create a new Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Incentive Fund. The MENA Incentive Fund will be a strategic tool that the U.S. Government will use to advance democratic and economic reform and to provide near-term support for transitioning countries to take the risks necessary for reform. This represents a new approach to assistance that will complement bilateral programs and current regional programs. As 2012 G8 President, the United States is working to promote and coordinate contributions from others, including non-G8 members, regional partners, and international financial institutions, with an interest in regional stability. (See the separate MENA IF narrative under "Initiatives" section of the CBJ.)

At the same time, the U.S. Government will continue to pursue its long-standing strategic objectives for the region, including through our assistance programs. The United States remains committed to Israel’s security, and to pursuing a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. The U.S. Government will continue efforts to develop the defense capabilities of our partners in the region, counter transnational threats from terrorism and organized crime, strengthen Lebanese sovereignty, and support a successful transition in Yemen. Iraq will remain a focus of U.S. engagement, and we will continue to assist the Iraqis in the development of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant country. The United States will also continue to seek a diplomatic solution to international concerns about Iran’s nuclear ambitions, its flouting of United Nations Security Council resolutions and its international obligations, and its lack of respect for the rights of the Iranian people.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,013,300</b>	<b>8,053,023</b>	<b>8,991,012</b>	<b>937,989</b>
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	<b>1,361,105</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>388,895</b>
Foreign Military Financing	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	503,605	850,000	346,395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	7,500	-	-7,500
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	<b>7,013,300</b>	<b>6,691,918</b>	<b>7,241,012</b>	<b>549,094</b>
Development Assistance	19,039	16,539	19,676	3,137
Economic Support Fund	1,810,925	1,589,430	1,394,350	-195,080
Food for Peace Title II	38,328	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,740,177	4,813,650	4,836,150	22,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,982	6,000	9,500	3,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	17,294	18,009	18,945	936
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	290,340	160,395	107,894	-52,501
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	770,000	770,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	62,215	59,895	58,497	-1,398
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	28,000	26,000	-2,000

Note: The Economic Support Fund includes \$135 million notified in Fiscal Year 2011 and \$50 million allocated in Fiscal Year 2012 for the Middle East Response Fund (MERF). International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement includes \$25 million allocated to the MERF in Fiscal Year 2012.

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Overview</b>	<b>7,013,300</b>	<b>8,053,023</b>	<b>8,991,012</b>	<b>937,989</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,125,047</b>	<b>6,321,495</b>	<b>6,701,266</b>	<b>379,771</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	-	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	2,500	2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>12,771</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,281	1,500	-	-1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,490	6,500	8,500	2,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>4,740,177</b>	<b>5,663,650</b>	<b>5,736,150</b>	<b>72,500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	215,952	212,000	187,000	-25,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,514,225	5,441,650	5,539,150	97,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>17,294</b>	<b>18,009</b>	<b>18,945</b>	<b>936</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	897	897
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,294	18,009	18,048	39
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>266,590</b>	<b>536,441</b>	<b>850,674</b>	<b>314,233</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,030	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	263,060	535,441	849,674	314,233
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>62,215</b>	<b>67,395</b>	<b>58,497</b>	<b>-8,898</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	29,800	28,795	23,547	-5,248
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,415	10,600	6,400	-4,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000	28,000	28,450	450
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	100	100
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	28,000	26,000	-2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	421,976	458,881	457,022	-1,859
<b>Development Assistance</b>	9,000	3,500	7,426	3,926
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,500	3,350	-150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	2,176	2,176
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	1,900	1,900
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	389,226	352,822	281,376	-71,446
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	53,253	59,091	56,762	-2,329
2.2 Good Governance	129,015	83,624	93,374	9,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	69,883	51,678	23,567	-28,111
2.4 Civil Society	137,075	158,429	107,673	-50,756
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	23,750	102,559	107,220	4,661
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,875	91,159	97,120	5,961
2.2 Good Governance	2,875	11,400	10,100	-1,300
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	61,000	61,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	8,500	8,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	13,500	13,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	36,000	36,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	603,541	600,676	462,566	-138,110
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,500	6,500	4,500	-2,000
3.2 Education	4,500	6,500	4,500	-2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	590,059	588,176	445,566	-142,610
3.1 Health	165,675	133,457	131,521	-1,936
3.2 Education	169,779	218,655	132,907	-85,748
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	254,605	236,064	181,138	-54,926
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	8,982	6,000	9,500	3,500
3.1 Health	8,982	6,000	9,500	3,500
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	3,000	3,000
3.1 Health	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	643,658	559,822	633,878	74,056
<b>Development Assistance</b>	5,539	6,539	5,250	-1,289
4.2 Trade and Investment	565	775	1,300	525
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,148	775	2,600	1,825
4.8 Environment	2,826	4,989	1,350	-3,639
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	638,119	553,283	622,628	69,345
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	353,800	252,200	325,900	73,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	27,668	25,800	15,000	-10,800
4.3 Financial Sector	57,115	44,666	15,010	-29,656
4.4 Infrastructure	11,900	26,500	61,440	34,940
4.5 Agriculture	64,781	63,444	61,656	-1,788
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	78,131	78,540	81,176	2,636
4.7 Economic Opportunity	26,960	52,583	45,536	-7,047
4.8 Environment	17,764	9,550	16,910	7,360
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	4,000	4,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>84,078</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>-869</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>45,750</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>-869</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,750	37,149	36,280	-869
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>38,328</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	38,328	-	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	<b>-50,000</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	135,000	50,000	-	-50,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	<b>25,000</b>	-	<b>-25,000</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	25,000	-	-25,000
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	<b>700,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	700,000	700,000

Note: The \$135 million in FY11 and \$75 million in FY12 allocated to the Middle East Response Fund and the \$700 million requested in FY 2013 for the Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund are currently reflected as Program Support. These funds will be allocated to other program areas when notified for specific programs.

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Overview</b>	<b>7,013,300</b>	<b>8,053,023</b>	<b>8,991,012</b>	<b>937,989</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,125,047</b>	<b>6,321,495</b>	<b>6,701,266</b>	<b>379,771</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	249,063	242,295	213,944	-28,351
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	17,415	20,600	16,400	-4,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,845,579	6,051,100	6,461,322	410,222
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	1,000	1,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,490	6,500	8,600	2,100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>421,976</b>	<b>458,881</b>	<b>457,022</b>	<b>-1,859</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	77,128	150,250	162,382	12,132



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	134,890	98,524	109,824	11,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	70,883	51,678	39,243	-12,435
2.4 Civil Society	139,075	158,429	145,573	-12,856
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>603,541</b>	<b>600,676</b>	<b>462,566</b>	<b>-138,110</b>
3.1 Health	174,657	139,457	144,021	4,564
3.2 Education	174,279	225,155	137,407	-87,748
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	254,605	236,064	181,138	-54,926
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>643,658</b>	<b>559,822</b>	<b>633,878</b>	<b>74,056</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	353,800	252,200	325,900	73,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	28,233	26,575	16,300	-10,275
4.3 Financial Sector	57,115	44,666	15,010	-29,656
4.4 Infrastructure	11,900	26,500	61,440	34,940
4.5 Agriculture	64,781	63,444	61,656	-1,788
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,279	79,315	85,776	6,461
4.7 Economic Opportunity	26,960	52,583	49,536	-3,047
4.8 Environment	20,590	14,539	18,260	3,721
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>84,078</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>-869</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	84,078	37,149	36,280	-869
<b>6 Program Support</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	135,000	75,000	700,000	625,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>66,631</b>	<b>82,147</b>	<b>143,175</b>	<b>61,028</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	32,616	24,550	21,140	-3,410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	34,015	57,597	122,035	64,438

## Peace and Security

The U.S. Government continues its efforts to achieve comprehensive peace in the region. U.S. assistance will advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a key component of comprehensive regional peace. The U.S. Government will support a Palestinian Authority (PA) committed to the Quartet principles (recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence and respect of previous agreements), and to peacefully attaining a future Palestinian state that will be democratic, capable of providing law, order, and governance for its citizens, 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 pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, while enhancing civilian oversight of the military. 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 on the Arabian Peninsula.

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) will enhance coordination, improve border security, and combat radical ideology in the North Africa region. In 2013, the U.S. Government will continue to support military, law enforcement, and regulatory mechanisms to combat terrorism and terrorism finance in partnership with regional governments. U.S. assistance efforts will also bolster our partners' abilities to defend against outside threats. Increasingly, as opportunities for engagement expand, efforts to reform internal security forces and militaries to respond to the legitimate grievances of citizens will be essential to successful transitions. Finally, as part of efforts to continue progress toward a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, this request includes the resources the Department of State needs to provide police training and help Iraq build a justice system based on the rule of law.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will be devoted to governance and political reform throughout the region with a growing attention to rule of law programs. Through bilateral assistance and regional programs, the United States will support institutional reforms that provide fundamental freedoms, 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 indigenous democratic reform and to fully empower women and youth. The United States promotes civil liberties and human rights, including worker rights, through our assistance and through other policy tools.

### **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 increases tolerance and supports vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. Assistance in this area should result in higher rates of school attendance and completion, particularly for women and girls, which will allow for improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and in the political arena. In particular there are regional efforts to address water issues and encourage collaboration.

### **Economic Growth**

Trade and investment remain crucial motors for economic development and job growth, contributing to internal development and political advancement as well as overall regional stability and enhancing prospects for regional peace. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services, and enhance on-going reform efforts. Through the Middle East and Africa Trade and Investment Partnership (MENA-TIP) initiative, the United States can assist in the reform of trade and investment laws to promote economic growth and prosperity by strengthening property rights, competition, regional integration, and the rule of law. U.S. assistance and engagement through the MENA-TIP will focus on assisting transitioning countries, as well as strengthening existing Free Trade Agreements with Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Oman. It will also support World Trade Organization accession for Trade and Investment Framework Agreement partners Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

This request reflects a continued need for direct humanitarian assistance programs in the West Bank, and particularly in Gaza.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) \$697.5 million Compact with Morocco to support microfinance, agriculture, and rural development builds on past and ongoing projects, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Agribusiness Support Project. The

design of the MCC agriculture project capitalizes on past successes of USAID's Agribusiness project and supports a similar program that will link producers to export opportunities.

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) and the U.S. Government signed a five-year, \$275 million MCC Compact in November 2010, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three main projects in the water sector, which further leverages the U.S. Government assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ.

MCC is in the process of developing a threshold program with Tunisia intended to provide policy interventions to support economic growth and transformation.

## Algeria

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States bilateral foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria's capacity to combat terrorism and crime, and support the building of stable institutions that contribute to the security and stability of the region. Foreign assistance further supports Algeria's ongoing fight against al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other hostile actors in the region. Algeria has remained relatively stable over the past year, despite the turmoil that has engulfed the region. While there have been sporadic demonstrations, they have remained primarily socio-economic in nature, with very few calls for the government to step down.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,835	2,125	2,950	825
Food for Peace Title II	8,232	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	953	1,225	1,150	-75
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	900	1,800	900

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Algeria</b>	9,835	2,125	2,950	825
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,603	2,125	2,950	825
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	953	1,225	1,150	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	953	1,225	1,150	-75
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	650	900	1,800	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	400	1,500	1,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	500	300	-200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	8,232	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	8,232	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,232	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>825</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>825</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	400	1,500	1,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	500	300	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	953	1,225	1,150	-75
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>8,232</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,232	-	-	-

### Peace and Security

The Algerian Government has made significant progress in the struggle against terrorism within its borders. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government thwart potential threats to Algerian and Western sites in Algeria. Algeria faces ongoing security risks in its southern border region as terrorist groups exploit northern Mali as a safe haven to plan operations and engage in illegal activities, notably kidnappings and trafficking in contraband. The recent conflict in Libya and concerns over weapons flows further illustrate the importance of border-security and weapons-proliferation cooperation in the Maghreb region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET programs will continue to focus on professional military education, technical training, and English language competency. Specifically, IMET funding will provide officer development courses geared toward professionalizing current and future Algerian military leaders for regional counterterrorism operations. Additional training will provide Algeria with the skills needed to participate in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations and build a robust disaster response capability.

### 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 bolster its capacity to effectively deal with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. NADR/ATA funds have supported multiple training programs that have improved bilateral relations with regional law enforcement agencies and facilitated real-time terrorist threat intelligence sharing. FY 2013 courses will focus on assisting Algerian law enforcement to strengthen investigative and border security capabilities, and to improve coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also encourages inter-agency cooperation between internal Government of Algeria law enforcement entities.

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): Border security programming under EXBS will complement other programmatic activities, such as ATA, and support U.S. interests by bolstering 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. Additionally, EXBS will continue to encourage the Algerian government to institute a strategic trade control regime in line with international norms.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has three mechanisms to evaluate and monitor IMET programming and military-to-military cooperation. A joint military dialogue (JMD) convenes every two years and acts as the primary channel for planning bilateral military cooperation by reviewing past programs and establishing future priorities. The next JMD will be held in 2012. Additionally, the United States and Algeria hold an annual planning conference to set yearly targets for exchange programs and joint-military exercises and review prior year activities. 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 Officer (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 if projects are meeting USG and Algerian government goals. RSO has discussed the ongoing ATA program with three key Algerian law enforcement agencies and has developed a comprehensive ATA training program tailored to their specific needs and skill requirements. In August and October 2011, RSO and Algerian counterparts discussed the utility of past courses and areas of focus going forward. ATA program staff from the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) and the Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/T/ATA) conduct comprehensive in-country program reviews every two or three years.

EXBS activities are evaluated by post and the EXBS office to assess their impact and how to adapt them to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2013 will respond to identified GOA needs and support U.S. security interests.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the November 2010 Joint Military Dialogue, FY 2013 IMET programs will further support the building of an indigenous Lessons Learned system for the Algerian military. The overall strategy for achieving FY2013's IMET priorities will be reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in May 2012.

## Bahrain

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bahrain plays a key role in the Gulf’s security architecture and is a vital U.S. partner in defense initiatives. 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. Bahrain hosts our Fifth Fleet, allows us access to two major airfields, and participates in U.S.-led military coalitions. In 2012, Bahrain’s Ministry of Interior (MOI) forces will redeploy for a fifth time since 2009 to support the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, where they provide perimeter security at U.S. Marines’ Camp Leatherneck. The first Arab state to lead one of the Coalition Task Forces (CTF) that patrol the Gulf, Bahrain recently renewed its command of CTF-152 and has supported the coalition counter-piracy mission with a deployment of its flagship.

Last year’s political and social unrest demonstrated the imperative of addressing the political aspirations of the Bahraini people—not only for Bahrain’s long-term domestic stability and prosperity, but also for the sustainability of our decades-long security partnership. To protect and advance U.S. interests, we have and will continue to leverage all tools available, including foreign assistance, to encourage Bahrain’s leadership to implement democratic reforms and respect human rights standards; make Bahrain a stronger and more interoperable partner for regional peace, security and counter-terrorism cooperation; improve the ability to deny terrorist sponsorship, support and sanctuary; and boost Bahrain’s maritime defenses against smuggling and terrorism.

Following the release of the royally appointed Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry’s (BICI) findings, which recommended broad reform of the security sector following numerous human rights abuses during and after the unrest, the Government of Bahrain has taken initial steps to reform its security sector. We continue to urge the Government of Bahrain to implement the full range of BICI recommendations and take steps to implement additional reforms. We seek new opportunities to support the implementation of the BICI recommendations and longer-term reform efforts. Security sector reform is a critical area in need of attention, and we will seek to support these reform objectives. Progress in these areas will enable us to sustain the necessary levels of foreign assistance to meet our shared security challenges.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,396	11,200	11,175	-25
Foreign Military Financing	15,461	10,000	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	435	700	725	25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	500	450	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bahrain</b>	17,396	11,200	11,175	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	17,396	11,200	11,175	-25
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	15,461	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,461	10,000	10,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	435	700	725	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435	700	725	25
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,500	500	450	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	500	450	-50

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bahrain</b>	17,396	11,200	11,175	-25
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	17,396	11,200	11,175	-25
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,896	10,700	10,725	25

#### Peace and Security

The U.S. foreign assistance posture towards Bahrain is designed to advance our commitment to a strong security partnership while pressing Bahrain to embark on meaningful reform, particularly in the security sector. The requested funds will enable Bahrain to strengthen its counter-terrorism programs and border security, continue its legacy of support and leadership for Coalition maritime operations, and remain capable of sustained participation in U.S.-led exercises and operations in the region.

Our foreign assistance comes in the context of our broader security cooperation relationship with Bahrain. Pending progress on implementation of BICI recommendations, the U.S. government has withheld licenses and sales of a range of security items, including items with internal applications or that would significantly enhance external defense capabilities. Implementing the BICI recommendations can help bring about an environment conducive to political reconciliation between the government and opposition and promote long-term stability, thereby strengthening the U.S-Bahrain partnership.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The FY 2013 request will contribute to the refurbishment of the Bahraini Navy's aging flagship vessel, the SABHA frigate, which will assist with maritime security and force projection. None of the FY 2013 requested security assistance will be used for internal security or expand an external capability.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The IMET request will support professional military education and technical-oriented training, including courses in maritime operations, aircraft maintenance, and material management. U.S.-based courses will provide instruction in the democratic principles of civilian control of the military and human rights, helping to nurture the political reforms underway in Bahrain. For a relatively modest investment, IMET has a meaningful impact on key foreign military leaders.



### Non-proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)

The NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) request will contribute to counterterrorism support with Bahrain. Previous NADR-ATA funding trained Bahraini Ministry of Interior forces to support the mission in Afghanistan. NADR-ATA training programs are critical to ensuring adequate host country force protection support to U.S. military and diplomatic facilities in Bahrain. They will continue to focus on the key areas of border, maritime, ground, air, tactical and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training. This funding allocation will give the U.S. an opportunity to use the NADR programming to provide training that includes programming on the protection of human rights, a recommendation of the BICI report.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Bahrain has a well-established IMET program and consistently seeks to improve and maximize the use of available funds, with the United States engaging regularly with host nation representatives to discuss training objectives, appropriate courses, and students' English language competency level required for each course. These courses build mutual goodwill; improve understanding of U.S. culture, military doctrine, and the Law of War; and strengthen bilateral military ties over the long term. Although the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF) canceled participation in five Professional Military Education courses in the United States during FY 2011 due to the unrest experienced in Bahrain, they are committed to the program and intend to use all of its IMET-funded course allocations for FY 2012.

While a number of NADR- ATA programs scheduled for FY 2011 were postponed due to the unavailability of security personnel during Bahrain's domestic unrest and ensuing State of National Safety, the Bahraini government has subsequently rescheduled the ATA training and has sought to return its NADR-ATA participation levels to projected FY12 levels in the area of airport security and counterterrorism. This partnership with the Bahraini government, in particular with the MOI, has given us the access to discuss directly with them our concerns about adherence to universal human rights standards and implementation of needed reforms in the security sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The United States works with the BDF to ensure FMF funds are effectively programmed, with close United States-Bahraini coordination on security and reform priorities. Additionally, FMF enables Bahrain to continue to participate in a number of U.S.-led initiatives annually, including the Maritime Task Force. Bahrain has also commanded the Combined Task Force (CTF) 152, a multinational task force that conducts maritime security operations to counter terrorist activity, protect critical infrastructure and promote regional cooperation among Gulf neighbors.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Bahrain has requested an Extended Deck Frigate as a Grant Excess Defense Article, a critical priority for U.S. interests in the Gulf region. The Bahrain Navy has used previous FMF for upgrades and sustainment of its sole U.S. frigate, the Sabha, which is needed to defend its coast against external threats and to participate in joint naval exercises and operations in the Gulf. Bahrain plans to use FY2013 funds to continue maintenance of the Sabha in order to ensure participate in future exercises.

FY 2013 IMET funding offers the opportunity to establish a training foundation among newly-assigned officers in military training programs. This training will improve familiarity with current U.S. security cooperation policies and ensure a solid training foundation as these officers progress to higher levels of

responsibility within the Bahrain Defense Force. These courses will also reinforce security sector reform and human rights priorities.

The FY 2013 NADR-ATA program request for FY 2013 reflects the intent to continue provision of assistance on a limited basis, based on ongoing concerns about MOI performance. The ATA program in Bahrain will continue to focus on helping Bahraini law enforcement improve counterterrorism capabilities in the key areas of cyber investigations, border security and critical incident management. The MOI has benefited from ATA's capacity building and train-the-trainer methodology over the last few years. However, in light of ongoing concerns about MOI performance, the trainings will incorporate security sector reform components moving forward, which will address weak areas that have hindered better performance previously. As ATA programming also includes mandatory human rights training components, increased ATA funding will also serve to reinforce the MOI's ongoing internal reform efforts. Security sector reform is a recommendation from the BICI report and a core U.S. Government priority for the Bahraini security services.

# Egypt

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt's historic transition to democracy, launched in early 2011, will have a profound impact on the political future, not only of Egypt, but also the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region at large. As of the beginning of 2012, Egypt continues to move towards a planned transfer of civilian power by July 1, 2012. Egypt successfully conducted its elections for the lower house of Parliament, the People's Assembly, between November 2011 and January 2012. The new People's Assembly started its work on January 23, and Egypt has concluded its Shura Council elections. The Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF) has committed to holding presidential elections and completing the transfer of power to civilian rule by July 1. The FY 2013 request is premised on the assumption that the United States will be working with a new, democratic government that allows civil society organizations to operate more freely. The United States believes it is important to preserve our flexibility to assist Egypt with its transition, given the fluidity inherent in transitions.

Throughout this transition and beyond, Egypt will remain of critical importance to the United States and to U.S. policy in the region. Supporting a successful transition to democracy and economic stability in Egypt, one that protects the basic rights of its citizens and fulfills the aspirations of the Egyptian people, will continue to be a core objective of U.S. policy toward Egypt. Egypt is a key U.S. partner in ensuring regional stability and on a wide range of common security issues, including Middle East peace and countering terrorism.

A prosperous and democratic Egypt, buoyed by economic growth and a strong private sector, can be an anchor of stability for the MENA region. U.S. assistance to Egypt has long played a central role in Egypt's economic and military development, and in furthering our strategic partnership. Now, with Egypt embarking on a transition to democracy, our support would help Egypt develop a new political system and achieve inclusive economic growth. U.S. assistance supports Egyptian efforts to protect civil liberties and human rights, introduce transparency and accountability in government, foster economic growth and democratic institutions, and develop a robust, independent civil society.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,553,775	1,556,500	1,563,274	6,774
Economic Support Fund	249,500	250,000	250,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,297,400	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,275	1,400	1,800	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	7,894	6,894
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	4,100	3,580	-520

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Egypt</b>	1,553,775	1,556,500	1,563,274	6,774
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,304,275	1,306,500	1,310,274	3,774
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,297,400	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,297,400	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,275	1,400	1,800	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,275	1,400	1,800	400
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	1,000	4,894	3,894
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	4,894	3,894
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	4,600	4,100	3,580	-520
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	4,100	3,580	-520
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	46,547	25,000	28,000	3,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	46,547	25,000	25,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,301	2,592	4,000	1,408
2.2 Good Governance	8,806	2,033	6,000	3,967
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	21,292	5,000	7,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,148	15,375	8,000	-7,375
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	3,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	55,533	96,000	44,800	-51,200
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	55,533	96,000	44,800	-51,200
3.1 Health	13,000	25,000	22,250	-2,750
3.2 Education	42,533	71,000	22,550	-48,450
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	147,420	129,000	180,200	51,200
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	147,420	129,000	180,200	51,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	57,500	55,000	123,000	68,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,500	8,000	5,000	-3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	37,500	29,000	4,000	-25,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,956	25,000	29,000	4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,500	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,464	-	7,200	7,200

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>1,553,775</b>	<b>1,556,500</b>	<b>1,563,274</b>	<b>6,774</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,304,275</b>	<b>1,306,500</b>	<b>1,310,274</b>	<b>3,774</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	4,100	3,580	-520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,299,675	1,302,400	1,306,694	4,294
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>46,547</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,301	2,592	7,000	4,408
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2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	21,292	5,000	7,000	2,000
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4.5 Agriculture	20,000	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,956	25,000	29,000	4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,500	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,464	-	7,200	7,200
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>200</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,075	3,100	2,600	-500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150	300	1,000	700

### Peace and Security

The United States benefits both politically and practically from its strategic relationship with Egypt and the wide-ranging support Egypt provides for U.S. efforts to deter and counter threats to regional security. The Egyptian government supports U.S. regional policies and efforts to enhance security and stability across the globe. Egypt continues to contribute to peacekeeping missions on the continent of Africa. In addition, the Egyptian military maintains a field hospital in Bagram, Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. As the transition continues, there will be greater emphasis on internal security reforms.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance helped facilitate and cement peace between Israel and Egypt, curbing tensions in a historically volatile region and serving as a model for other Arab states. Assistance supports Egypt's efforts to enhance border security and combat smuggling, including along the Gaza border. Egypt 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. FMF-funded equipment and services purchased by Egypt contribute significantly to the economic well-being of U.S. defense sector industries. This includes continuation of the F-16 aircraft and M-1 tank programs.

The program also enhances the interoperability of the Egyptian Armed Forces with U.S. forces. Security assistance gives Egypt the tools it needs to participate in peacekeeping operations, including in Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Afghanistan. These areas of cooperation highlight the United States and Egypt's shared interests in a secure Middle East and strong coalition operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): This funding allows Egyptian military personnel to attend professional military education courses, fellowship programs, and expanded IMET courses in areas such as peacekeeping operations, international law, and military legal professionals. This leads to exposure in professional development, civil-military relations, leadership, interoperability, technical expertise, and critical analysis skills. These areas enhance the professionalism of the Egyptian Armed Forces and build mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): This request includes a substantial increase to support Ministry of Interior (MOI) activities critical to solidifying the transition to a new government and respond to citizen demands for effective and accountable police forces. Assistance goals are to improve the Government of Egypt's (GOE)'s adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights in these sectors, as well as to increase the professionalism and democratic accountability of Egypt's internal security forces and criminal justice system. U.S. efforts would support the reform of Egypt's police and justice sectors and provide enhancements to the protection of vulnerable populations, including women and victims of trafficking.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs: U.S.-sponsored anti-terrorism initiatives assist the GOE by enhancing their tactical and operational capabilities to confront and defeat the daily threat of terrorism in the region. The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program in Egypt is vital to U.S. efforts to strengthen GOE anti-terror capabilities and build new partnerships at this critical period, particularly as Egypt seeks to regain its security footing in the North/Central Sinai. Training and equipment would focus on improving leadership and management, border security, and the investigative capabilities of Egyptian law enforcement with a "train the trainer" methodology which instills established protocols and continuity in the training curriculum. This assistance would improve Egypt's ability to develop and sustain terrorist interdiction programs, react to terrorist incidents, conduct multi-disciplinary investigations and manage mass casualty events.

The bulk of FY 2011 and 2012 Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) funding requests were designated specifically to cover long-term maintenance requirements for a special, large-scale equipment procurement project. The FY 2013 request no longer includes funding for the special equipment project, but reflects funding necessary to provide core EXBS assistance focused on developing a comprehensive strategic controls system and addressing border security deficiencies. EXBS would use FY 2013 funds to help establish a sound legal-regulatory foundation essential to effective strategic trade controls, with efforts focused on drafting comprehensive legislation, adopting an export control list that conforms to multilateral nonproliferation regimes, and developing a licensing infrastructure. In addition, these funds would allow for the provision of equipment to enhance Egypt's frontline enforcement agencies' capacities to detect and interdict illicit shipments.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Following the 2011 revolution, government leadership in Egypt is more accountable to public opinion and more sensitive to input from Egyptians outside the government. At the same time, Egypt's parliamentary elections have provided a vehicle for citizens to elect their representatives freely. The current political environment provides new opportunities for dialogue, debate, and the development of ideas. Egypt's transition is far from over, however, and the U.S. government continues to be concerned about freedom of civil society, expression, and religion—all of which are affected to some degree by laws from the previous

regime designed to stifle democracy. To this end, for FY 2013, U.S. assistance would support Egyptian efforts to create democratic and representative institutions and processes, enact broader security sector reforms, such as community policing programs, and to increase citizen participation in politics and governance. Economic Support Funds would help build the capacity of Egyptians to advance democratic reforms, promote human rights, and to make government more responsive to the needs of the Egyptian people.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. programs will maintain maximum flexibility during Egypt's transition, support the transition's democratic processes and outcomes, build the capacity of Egyptians to advance democratic reforms, and help Egyptians hold their government more responsive and accountable. The following is an illustrative list of activities in which USAID plans to invest, pending discussion with a new, elected government in Egypt:

- Support broader reform efforts of Egypt's security sector to build entities' and individuals' professionalism and respect for human rights and community policing efforts. Programs would be conducted in close coordination with other U.S. entities in this sector.
- Assist Egypt's various representative bodies, including the new parliament, to be better able to respond effectively to priorities of the transition period and address constituents' needs. Programs would support representative bodies, particularly the new parliament and local councils, to be independent, effective and transparent, and would also help to build the capacity of government civil servants, including parliamentarians and local council members. USAID would further support public monitoring and accountability efforts through engaging civil society.
- Support a more responsive and transparent government through the development of a legal framework around anti-corruption, asset recovery, public education and dialogue, and protection of human rights and the rule of law. USAID would also support the implementation of new anti-corruption policies, public financial management, support to Egypt's Supreme Audit Authority, and building the capacity of anti-corruption and budget monitoring NGOs and research centers. Additional programs would help defend human rights, accelerate adjudication of human rights cases, support advocacy and education related to transitional justice, support the independence of the judiciary while providing targeted capacity building, law school reforms and improved legal education, and transitional justice processes.
- Help local governments better deliver critical services to their citizens. Efforts would facilitate the improved use of funds at the local level and support responsive, transparent service delivery mechanisms. Programs would promote local administrative reforms through decentralization, supporting elected local popular councils, and institutionalizing capacity building structures at the central and local levels.
- Promote transitional elections that are free and fair. Following on the parliamentary and presidential elections, USAID efforts would support Egypt's other major electoral events, including constitutional and other referenda and local council elections. Program activities would address voter education, elections observation, elections administration support, political party strengthening, and elections law reform.
- USAID would support citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) to play an informed and constructive role in key transitional issues. Program activities would support effective participation in the development of new legal frameworks and critical public policy-oriented analysis and advocacy, promote religious tolerance and other conflict mitigation measures, support social dialogue and worker rights, reform the enabling environment for CSOs, build the capacity for independent public opinion surveying, and institutionalize civic education.
- Support the capacity of independent trade unions and worker organizations to advocate peacefully for worker rights and be constructive partners in Egypt's economic recovery.

- Build local and national government capacity to enforce labor standards, mediate disputes, and manage a proposed Employment Fund.
- Involve and empower women, youth and other marginalized groups, including informal sector workers. Given the significance of women, youth and other groups to Egypt's future, USAID programs would include initiatives to support their inclusion and empowerment and be based on inclusiveness and tolerance.
- Promote innovative and effective use of the media. Media – both new and traditional – will continue to be an important factor in Egypt's transition and in the long term sustainability of democracy in Egypt. Activities would focus both on media as a tool and building the capacity, professionalism, and policy environment of the media sector.
- Build Egyptian capacity in a variety of areas critical to sustaining and deepening democracy. Program activities would include: building capacity for analysis and advocacy on critical public policy issues (including budget processes and security sector reform), conflict analysis and prevention skills, economic literacy, particularly among worker organizations, workplace negotiations and collective bargaining; organizing informal sector workers, and creating a new generation of reform-minded legal thinkers.

### **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 goal of being a stable, 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 would continue assistance for local capacity in education and health with programs supporting the GOE's decentralization efforts. USAID would build the capacity of health and education practitioners to provide quality services. Programs in the health and education sectors would be conducted in coordination with or through the appropriate host country ministry.

The events of 2011 continue to affect Egypt's priorities. To assist the Egyptian people in reaching their development goals, USAID would continue health and population programming through an increasing focus on marginalized populations. Assistance would support Global Health Initiative goals and principles to improve health outcomes through sustainable approaches. Activities would prioritize reaching families from the lowest socioeconomic quintiles in both rural and urban settings, and explore new ways to support the health sector in the context of Egypt's changing environment. A women- and girls-centered approach would ensure that gender issues are taken into account to enhance outcomes and address unequal gender relations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID would work to improve the quality of private sector and non-governmental health services, and continue to support the government's efforts to provide quality services. USAID would continue to provide training in management and leadership to strengthen the government's capacity to oversee a large and complex health system, while also supporting non-governmental entities interested in transparency that can hold the government accountable for quality services. Increasing Egypt's capacity to provide high quality pre-service training, and to conduct and utilize research in its secondary education systems would help it make critical improvements in the public health sector. Cross-cutting themes would include promoting gender equality, programmatic innovations, the use of new technologies, and exploring opportunities to provide direct assistance to the government and other local organizations where feasible. The following is an illustrative list of activities in which USAID plans to invest, pending discussion with a new, elected government 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. USAID would strengthen Egypt's Maternal Mortality and Neonatal Surveillance Systems in addition to quality service improvement, communications and community outreach activities in the public and private sectors. Standards of practice for newborns would receive special attention as their care is distinct and separate from that of their mothers to assure a healthy start to life.
- **Family Planning:** Family planning activities would continue long-running programs at the national, facility and community levels to raise awareness and knowledge. USAID would strengthen counseling skills and conduct youth outreach activities. Youth, including engaged and married couples, would receive family planning education and counseling. Additionally, activities would address gender-based violence issues, including decreasing female genital mutilation.
- **Nutrition:** Focusing on the critical 1,000 days from conception to age two, USAID would support evidence-based interventions targeted to decrease child malnutrition such as supporting maternal nutrition to prevent low birth weight babies, healthy growth, optimal early feeding/breastfeeding practices, and improved infant feeding during and after illness. Activities would expand on successful community-level nutrition programs and support service improvement for nutrition-related care.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Even with significant improvements to water supply and sanitation access in Egypt, millions still do not have adequate access to sanitation especially in rural areas. To expand sanitation coverage and strengthen sustainability of services, funds would be used to implement a rural sanitation strategy, develop a sector financing strategy, strengthen service provider regulation, and build service provider management capacity.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** Activities would strengthen the health system, through improving health financing, human resources, training, administration and decentralization efforts. Continued management training for hospital managers and other health care providers, coupled with improving the capacity of nurses, would further strengthen the health sector. USAID will assist Egypt to address the growing priority of non-communicable diseases.

A skilled professional workforce with 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. In FY 2013, USAID would continue to concentrate on strengthening Egyptian education systems that are capable of delivering relevant skills training and equitable opportunities to all citizens. In support of the Ministry of Education (MOE), particular effort would be given to enhancing the effectiveness of teacher training, thereby improving learning outcomes in the core areas of reading, math and science. USAID would support effective decentralization of the basic education system to encourage transparency and accountability and support programs for impoverished youth that could lead to employment. USAID would support the Ministry of Higher Education to build a more relevant workforce by providing student scholarships to American and Egyptian universities, refining the relevance of technical and vocational training, and assisting graduates' transition to the workforce. All the requested funds would be programmed in coordination with the appropriate line ministry and build on past investments and experience. USAID education projects would reflect the Agency's methodology of gender integration so that concern for gender inequality is automatically a part of all projects.

- **Basic Education:** Building on previous interventions, USAID would continue to invest in improving academic competencies of teachers in the core areas of reading, mathematics and science. USAID would continue to support the MOE in its ongoing decentralization process by assisting governorate and local education officials to better operate their schools 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. Strengthening institutional capacity of entities such as elected school Boards of Trustees would address national priorities, such as early grade reading. Finally, USAID would continue to support the MOE in the expansion of science, technology, and mathematics schools for gifted students through the innovative use of technology, curriculum development, provision of equipment and materials, and effective teaching methods. This activity would expand the reform of science and mathematics education throughout the country.

- Higher Education: USAID would provide scholarships for students to quality higher education institutions to selected future leaders and professionals so that they are more able to cultivate democratic governance and economy prosperity in Egypt. Undergraduate scholarship programs would select recipients based on their potential to play a leadership role in areas critical to Egypt's development and select students from economically-disadvantaged families.

To further promote tertiary education, USAID would support the GOE's efforts to strengthen the country's technical and vocational education system. USAID would help local institutions adopt best practices in management and instruction from American community colleges and promote U.S. – Egyptian institutional partnerships to provide graduates with skills that meet the needs of local and regional employers.

USAID would provide funding for university partnerships to bring together U.S. and Egyptian universities with private sector organizations to address priority development concerns in Egypt, as well as scientific research and technology. These partnerships would provide training, internships, exchanges, and scholarships for undergraduate students. The program would leave a legacy in Egypt of improved higher education programs, strengthened research capability, increased human capacity, and increase coordination with the private sector to meet job qualification needs.

USAID would continue to foster Egyptian – U.S. collaboration in Science and Technology, including support to the Department of State's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. USAID efforts would promote research by American and Egyptian professionals in the areas of scientific innovation, technology development, and technology commercialization. A new program feature would build individual and institution-level abilities to convert research outcomes into sustainable and commercially viable products and job opportunities.

Finally, USAID would continue to build the professional skills of individuals through a more robust participant exchange program, including exchanges managed by the Department of State. Supporting individuals in this manner increases the capacity of Egypt's institutions through the newly acquired skills of returning participants. Areas of training would focus on U.S. priorities in education as well as women's involvement in socio-economic development.

## **Economic Growth**

The United States would continue its assistance to support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy to improve the business environment and increase employment opportunities. USAID, in collaboration with the GOE, private sector stakeholders, and non-governmental associations would continue its investments in improving the climate for the private sector, provide technical assistance to entrepreneurs and enterprises, and address a set of key economic policy reforms. This would improve the broad-base growth and vibrancy of the Egyptian economy and create jobs. The Administration also hopes to use this funding to continue the debt swap initiative and the enterprise fund. Additional funds may be made available to support these initiatives from the requested FY 2013 MENA Incentive Fund.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID would use FY 2013 funds to promote agricultural productivity, increase entrepreneurship, and invest in interventions with the aim of promoting the private sector as the engine of growth. The following is an illustrative list of activities in which USAID plans to invest, pending discussion with a new, elected government in Egypt.

- **Trade Facilitation and Economic Growth:** Trade facilitation and expansion is an integral part of the activities under the private sector competitiveness component. Improving the capacity of Egyptian firms leads to increased volumes of trade at the domestic and external level. Domestic trade includes the value chains activities of the identified economic clusters. USAID would provide technical assistance to improve trade regulations and standards. Some activities would be designed to handle domestic trade issues between these clusters and other firms. USAID assistance would include industrial cluster development by enhancing industrial clusters such as agribusiness and tourism with technical assistance covering vocational training, regulations, research, and marketing. To promote inclusive economic growth, USAID would work at the sub-national level on issues related to tax revenues, budget transparency, barriers to business entry, and corruption affecting new and existing businesses, as well as improving the environment for trade and investment at the local level. Economic governance would be part of the technical assistance to improve the private sector's capacity for economic policy advocacy and awareness. Inclusive economic growth would target assistance towards low-income and disadvantaged groups. Finally, within the innovations and commercialization of small and medium enterprises (SME) and entrepreneurship support, export promotion and development for SME will be addressed.
- **Agriculture:** USAID would continue working in the agriculture sector to improve the incomes and livelihoods of small farmers by expanding value chain training for agricultural technical schools, strengthening the capacity for agricultural research that is undertaken through public-private partnerships between Egyptian government/private research institutes and commercial farms/agribusinesses, developing the agribusiness industry by facilitating investment, and scaling-up integrated water resource management and productivity. Funds would be used in line with the Ministry of Agriculture Strategy to 2030 to encourage the ongoing transformation of agriculture from low value crops for domestic consumption to higher value crops for both foreign and domestic markets.
- **Private Sector Competitiveness:** USAID would support reforms that improve the business environment, including addressing issues of corruption facing business owners, and the severely constrained micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprise sector. These issues would emphasize tourism and agribusiness sectors. Corruption, as well as a highly centralized and nontransparent licensing and permitting process, limit the ability of SMEs to formally enter the economy and receive the authorization to run their businesses. Remaining in the informal sector incurs costs for both the business owners and the economy. USAID would improve the capacity of Egyptian firms with focus on tourism or agribusiness to innovate and create new businesses. USAID would help ensure that the most beneficial broad-base economic growth laws and regulations are created and implemented at both the local and central level.

There are significant policy issues that confront Egyptians. One of these is the centralization of authority that regulates business. USAID would support the decentralization of economic governance which would improve the ability of local governments to support innovation and job creation. Likewise, efforts would 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 would be made to create a situation where best practice in broad-base economic policy formulation, linked to job creation, becomes a discussion and action point for local authorities in the Governorates. This would be coordinated with concomitant

changes at the central level allowing 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. USAID would identify and facilitate 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 would identify 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 would support the necessary regulatory and administrative changes that will make the development of clusters possible.

In Egypt, over 90% of the existing firms are micro, small or medium-sized, and most new jobs will be created within the SME sector. USAID would support improvements in the business environment, such as streamlining and making the licensing and permitting process transparent, improving institutions that support broad-base economic growth, and the capacity of the GOE to appropriately regulate economic behavior. Egypt has potential as a regional hub for innovation. USAID would assist in identifying entrepreneurs, new technology, and searching for startup, growth and operational financing. In addition, policy reform that directly impacts SMEs would be pursued, such as changes in the bankruptcy law.

- **Environment:** Unregulated and rapid growth in Egypt has led to environmental degradation, reducing the value of natural resources and the overall economic productivity. Environment funds would be used to improve resource management and the quality of urban and natural environments leading to improved economic growth potential. Specifically, activities would focus on linkages between environmental improvements and tourism sector focusing on improving the quality of tourism services and the diversity of tourism opportunities.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A team of Global Health experts conducted an assessment of the Ministry of Health and Population's Preventive Health Sector in the third quarter of FY 2011. This assessment together with a planned performance evaluation of the Health Systems 2020 project would help in the design of new interventions and in consolidating the Health program in Egypt. A mid-term evaluation of the Integrated Water Resource Management Program was conducted in FY 2011 to determine the effectiveness of the applied interventions and identify opportunities for improved activity implementation. The evaluation reflected that the integrated water management approach has been successful in improving communication between water users and irrigation districts as well as improving the quality and flow of information pertaining to water allocations. USAID would continue to support decentralized and participatory water management in future years through support to Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation systems and departments in line with the principles of USAID Forward. For economic assistance programs, the Mission has updated the Performance Management Plan (PMP) and conducted portfolio reviews of project implementation, pipeline and overall performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The changing political and economic conditions in the aftermath of the revolution need to be closely monitored and rapidly assessed to enable USAID to plan assistance in the short term. A Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for Egypt will be developed by USAID in late 2012. Evaluations and Sector Assessments will be conducted in FY 2012 to inform the CDCS development and new project design.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Future Plans for FY 2013 and beyond will be affected by the still-evolving transition process. Egypt's transition to a more democratic form of government has not been a singular event but an ongoing process. The process is still unfolding and will probably take several years. It is very unlikely to follow any straight-line trajectory or allow for easily predictable outcomes. Relevant past performance, results monitoring and evaluations are, and will continue to be, taken into consideration in planning for future year budgets.

# Iraq

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Iraq has changed substantially with the drawdown of U.S. forces and the shift from directly implementing reconstruction projects to increasing the capacity of the Government of Iraq (GOI), local organizations, and the private sector to take charge of Iraq's development and to govern effectively. While the U.S. military's withdrawal represents a significant milestone in the evolution of the U.S.-Iraq bilateral relationship, it also presents some very serious challenges in terms of diplomatic leverage and the continued goal of an Iraq which is responsive to the rights, needs, and concerns of its citizenry. Bilateral assistance to Iraq will preserve the strategic, political, and economic importance of our partnership with a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq in a changing Middle East region. U.S. assistance will minimize the political and financial influence of nations whose interests run contrary to those of the United States, such as Iran.

The Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA) between the United States and the GOI will continue to guide the relationship between our two nations. FY 2013 foreign assistance addresses key programs to: strengthen Iraqi provincial governance; increase community and civil society participation; bolster economic reforms to expand the private sector; strengthen rule of law and human rights; improve delivery of key services; prepare for the 2013 provincial elections; and continue to assist with the return and resettlement of displaced persons.

The majority of the \$295.2 million core foreign assistance budget request is made up of the Economic Support Fund (ESF) at \$262.85 million, which is \$36.55 million (12.2%) lower than the FY 2012 ESF estimate. Complementing ESF, the Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related programs (NADR) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) account levels have been maintained at or near FY 2012 estimate levels, totaling \$30.3 million and \$2 million in FY 2013, respectively.

Iraq's economy is dominated by oil in terms of gross domestic product and by the government in terms of employment; this is unlikely to change in the near future. To move toward a more diversified economy, Iraq needs to achieve greater political stability; fairly and reliably provide essential services to citizens and businesses; increase foreign investment; and expand employment, especially in the service and agriculture sectors. The State Department's proposed core programming is designed to help the Iraqis address these issues.

Three principles drive U.S. foreign assistance strategy in Iraq. First, the U.S. Government strives to work in partnership with Iraqis on initiatives that they support with their own funds. Second, the U.S. Government seeks to utilize assistance to help Iraq marshal its own financial resources for the self-sustaining benefit of its people. Third, it will be important for the international community to integrate and expand normalized and appropriate involvement in Iraq's social and economic development. These principles are the keystone of U.S. foreign assistance programs.

All funding requested in FY 2013 will continue to be subject to the State Department's April 9, 2009 Guidelines for Government of Iraq Financial Participation in United States Government-funded Civilian foreign assistance Programs and Projects. These guidelines require an Iraqi government contribution in cash or in kind equivalent to 50 percent of total program or project costs. This not only provides additional funding to increase impact in key areas, but also ensures GOI buy-in to the priorities and plans for USG assistance and builds GOI capacity for budgeting, planning, and implementation of their resources.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	471,796	1,683,345	2,045,197	361,852
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	1,355,000	1,750,000	395,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500,000	850,000	350,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	471,796	328,345	295,197	-33,148
Economic Support Fund	325,700	299,400	262,850	-36,550
International Military Education and Training	1,736	2,000	2,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	114,560	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	29,800	26,945	30,347	3,402

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	471,796	1,683,345	2,045,197	361,852
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	146,446	1,323,336	1,717,727	394,391
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,350	-	5,000	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,350	-	5,000	5,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,736	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,736	2,000	2,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	108,560	439,391	780,380	340,989
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	106,060	438,391	779,380	340,989
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	29,800	31,945	30,347	-1,598
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	5,945	5,647	-298
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,800	1,000	950	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,000	25,000	23,750	-1,250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	177,482	222,785	209,552	-13,233
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	171,482	162,176	139,932	-22,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	25,003	20,232	-4,771
2.2 Good Governance	89,562	56,941	61,604	4,663

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	23,220	16,028	5,517	-10,511
2.4 Civil Society	52,700	64,204	52,579	-11,625
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>60,609</b>	<b>69,620</b>	<b>9,011</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	60,609	69,620	9,011
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>61,058</b>	<b>39,353</b>	<b>36,634</b>	<b>-2,719</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>61,058</b>	<b>39,353</b>	<b>36,634</b>	<b>-2,719</b>
3.1 Health	31,706	2,051	-	-2,051
3.2 Education	19,277	27,038	30,496	3,458
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,075	10,264	6,138	-4,126
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>86,810</b>	<b>97,871</b>	<b>81,284</b>	<b>-16,587</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>86,810</b>	<b>97,871</b>	<b>81,284</b>	<b>-16,587</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,700	4,700	4,400	-300
4.3 Financial Sector	16,234	12,516	7,010	-5,506
4.5 Agriculture	25,292	36,584	31,276	-5,308
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	25,365	13,540	11,176	-2,364
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,219	30,531	27,422	-3,109

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>471,796</b>	<b>1,683,345</b>	<b>2,045,197</b>	<b>361,852</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>146,446</b>	<b>1,323,336</b>	<b>1,717,727</b>	<b>394,391</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	5,945	5,647	-298
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,800	1,000	950	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	129,796	1,315,391	1,705,130	389,739
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500	1,000	1,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,350	-	5,000	5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>177,482</b>	<b>222,785</b>	<b>209,552</b>	<b>-13,233</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,000	85,612	89,852	4,240
2.2 Good Governance	89,562	56,941	61,604	4,663
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	23,220	16,028	5,517	-10,511
2.4 Civil Society	52,700	64,204	52,579	-11,625
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>61,058</b>	<b>39,353</b>	<b>36,634</b>	<b>-2,719</b>
3.1 Health	31,706	2,051	-	-2,051
3.2 Education	19,277	27,038	30,496	3,458
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,075	10,264	6,138	-4,126



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>86,810</b>	<b>97,871</b>	<b>81,284</b>	<b>-16,587</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,700	4,700	4,400	-300
4.3 Financial Sector	16,234	12,516	7,010	-5,506
4.5 Agriculture	25,292	36,584	31,276	-5,308
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	25,365	13,540	11,176	-2,364
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,219	30,531	27,422	-3,109
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>37,780</b>	<b>89,308</b>	<b>51,528</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,000	12,780	8,000	-4,780
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	25,000	81,308	56,308

## Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Despite reduced levels of terrorism and overall violence, violent extremist organizations remain and continue to threaten 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, weapons and drug traffickers, and foreign agents; training officers to protect foreign diplomats in Iraq; and training Iraqi trainers in counterterrorism skills in order to expand and improve the sustainability of the GOI's counterterrorism capacities. GOI antiterrorism funding provided by the Department of State will assist in developing antiterrorism and counterterrorism capacities within Iraqi law enforcement agencies with a particular focus on border security, leadership and management, and law enforcement investigations. In addition, funding will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery system to rogue states and terrorists by assisting the GOI to develop comprehensive strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure.

With the assistance of NADR-NEA funds for Iraq, the Iraq Scientist Engagement Program (ISEP) will continue its work with Iraqi scientists and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable skills. ISEP engagement activities are threat-driven and focus on preventing the proliferation of expertise from Iraqi scientists and engineers to state and non-state actors seeking WMD and/or missile capabilities. In FY 2013, ISEP will continue to deepen its engagement with Iraqi scientists and engineers through scientific conferences, technical training, civilian research projects, and engagement activities designed to enhance biological and chemical safety and security in Iraq. In addition to working directly with Iraqi scientists and engineers, ISEP also works to enhance security at Iraqi facilities that house potentially dangerous biological and chemical materials.

Conventional Weapon Destruction (CWD) activities, which include Small Arms/Light Weapons assistance will build on key achievements accomplished in FY 2011 and FY 2012, continue steps to reduce man-portable air defense systems, assist with the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war throughout Iraq, provide training and education of mine action officials in Iraq, and offer mine risk education and victims assistance to civilian populations.

The United States has a critical stake in promoting the stability in the region by limiting the proliferation of WMD, as well as the illicit transfer of conventional weapons, especially across the Iraq-Iran border. Iraq has drafted strategic trade control legislation that is under review by the Council of Ministers. The State Department's Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) program launched its bilateral program with Iraq in October 2010 by inviting a senior Iraqi delegation to Washington, DC. The exchange introduced

the EXBS program to the delegation, encouraged Iraq to work bilaterally with the United States to establish a comprehensive strategic trade control system, and familiarized Iraqi participants with U.S. interagency perspectives and international standards for effective strategic trade controls. EXBS is currently working with the GOI to deploy the TRACKER licensing software system and encourage the GOI to amend its draft strategic trade control legislation to address gaps such as lack of brokering and transshipment controls. FY 2013 EXBS funds will be used to work with Iraqi border security agencies to strengthen their border security capabilities by conducting training designed to detect and interdict weapons-related goods and technologies. Also, we will continue to assist the GOI with strategic trade control legislation and ensure they have the necessary processes in place to effectively implement strategic trade controls.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, 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.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Economic Support Funds: In FY 2013 U.S. assistance programs will play a crucial role in strengthening national, provincial and local-level government institutions to deliver essential services in a manner that is more accountable to the Iraqi citizenry they serve. Programs funded and managed by both USAID and the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) will work in tandem to ensure a broad approach to encompass both the executive and legislative branches of government as well as civil society in developing and supporting Iraq's nascent democracy.

- *Accountability:* USAID will support efforts to strengthen the delivery of essential GOI services to its citizens. USAID will work in partnership with the GOI to clarify the roles and duties of the central, provincial and local governments, and support the ability of sub-national entities to assume greater responsibilities. By helping the GOI reform priority policies and implementation thereof, USAID will help to improve the GOI's ability to manage its human and fiscal resources transparently and efficiently.

The State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) will work to improve the effectiveness of Iraq's provincial council members, helping them exercise their legislative authority, 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 will work with Council of Representatives (CoR) members to enhance their ability to represent their constituencies' interests through community outreach and accountability measures, adopt parliamentary best practices and improve negotiation and coalition-building skills. DRL will endeavor to professionalize CoR staff operations to improve efficiency and member services.

- *Electoral Support:* USAID will provide capacity building assistance to the Iraq Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) to support implementation of the 2013 National and Provincial Elections in line with international and national standards and best practices. USG assistance will be instrumental in protecting the independence of the IHEC and the credibility and legitimacy of the Iraqi electoral system. In addition, DRL will strengthen political parties' ability 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.

- *Civil Service Capacity*: USAID will support the USG's strategic interest in providing solid foundations for good, stable governance in Iraq by aiding Iraqi citizens in contributing to their nation's democratic community development. USAID will a) strengthen the institutional capacity of local civil society organizations; b) improve their ability to responsibly contribute to resolving national and local problems; and c) increase their financial sustainability. In order to support those efforts, USAID will help to improve the legal and operating environment in which Iraqi civil society operates. The strategic focus will be on local civil society organizations working in areas that align with U.S. strategic priorities such as advocacy around youth, women, and other vulnerable populations.

USAID's Access to Justice Project will continue to improve the access of Iraq's disadvantaged and vulnerable populations to their legal and administrative systems. Key partners in this effort include local civil society organizations, law associations, law schools and the GOI. The project continues to support Iraqis (e.g., individuals, NGOs, and legal networks) who want to advocate for improved services and better public policies affecting vulnerable people, such as female-headed households, internally displaced persons (IDPs), youth, minorities and persons with disabilities. The program simultaneously assists local organizations with media and awareness raising campaigns on legal protection and redress for violence against women, human rights, available legal services, and training in legislative advocacy techniques. To ensure sustainability, USAID provides technical assistance to law schools, lawyers, NGOs and the GOI, to build a cadre of professionals invested in improving outreach to vulnerable Iraqis and providing them with high quality legal and social services.

- *Conflict Resolution*: 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. DRL 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 Funds: In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will be used to provide capacity building and technical assistance to a key social sector – primary education. Strengthening the education system is imperative to attain Iraq's longer term goal to transition to a more market-oriented economy and a democratic and accountable political system. USAID will continue to work with the Iraqi Ministry of Education to improve its capacity to reform curriculum and pedagogical practices, and to deliver quality in-service training to teachers and administrators. A special emphasis will be placed on positively impacting vulnerable populations such as girls, minorities, and IDPs.

USAID will also 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.

## **Economic Growth**

Economic Support Funds: FY 2013 funding will furnish assistance to the GOI in transforming the Iraqi economy. The bulk of oil revenues in Iraq are currently transferred directly to ordinary Iraqis largely through employment directly by the government. Some 40 percent of the Iraqi workforce currently holds a government job, and this consumes nearly all the revenues the government expects from the export of crude oil in the near future. Little is left over for investment. While an employment policy is critical for maintaining political stability in the short term, eventually the Iraqi economy will need to grow productive jobs in the private sector. Oil wealth alone in the near term is expected to generate enough cash to provide every citizen with no more than \$3,200 per year, far below the aspirations of the Iraqi people.

ESF technical assistance programs will support Iraqi programs to institute core national banking systems, such as a retail payments system to facilitate electronic funds transfers among banks, as well as between consumers and businesses. Where past assistance has focused on the capitalization of private commercial banks and microfinance institutions, FY 2013 funds will support reforms in financial sector rules and regulations to foster small-business and microenterprise lending in sectors key to job creation. Where past assistance furnished small business advisors, agronomists and soil scientists directly to farmers and businesses, FY 2013 funds will support the GOI in eliminating key constraints to growth in the agricultural and general business sectors, and the delivery of technology from the classroom and the research station to farms and agribusinesses. Though currently under design, methods may include fostering innovative partnerships and investments by foreign firms, in particular American firms. USAID will also help to improve the livelihoods of disadvantaged groups by ensuring that they have equal legal rights and protection in economic matters and to assist youth and adults in acquiring knowledge and developing vocational skills beyond the basic-education levels to find legitimate jobs, form sustainable self-employment ventures, and remain employed and productive.

Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) will use FY 2013 ESF funds to support improving transparency of public financial management, sound macroeconomic and monetary policies, and financial sector reform. 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.

The State Department's Office of Global Women's Issues will be utilizing FY 2013 ESF (in coordination with DRL) to execute programming to promote gender equity through both the Secretary's War Widows Program and the Iraqi Women's Democracy Initiative (IDWI).

Finally, the Ambassador's fund will use FY 2013 ESF to support programming for a wide variety of programming to promote economic independence and better economic policies through engagement with civil society, the private sector, and the government of Iraq. The primary focus of this programming will be on: economic participation for women and other groups; civil society organizations, such as business or trade groups, that support betterment of the business climate; and legislative and legal reforms that increase the ease of doing business in Iraq.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance management is a systematic process of monitoring the achievements of program operations; tracking progress toward planned results; and using performance information to influence decision-making and resource allocation. Effective performance management also helps USAID/Iraq communicate the Agency's development achievements to the American public. Ultimately, performance management is critical to enable the Mission to achieve its development objectives.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: By the end of the fiscal year, USAID/Iraq will have completed a multi-year strategy development process, based on a number of high quality sector assessments, project evaluations, and stakeholder feedback to ensure development objectives and supporting activities are in line with overall U.S. Government strategic goals. In FY 2011, USAID completed four evaluations and one assessment on programmatic and financial performance, with several underway or planned for FY 2012. In addition, there were nine audits on programmatic performance of USAID-funded projects. The Office of Inspector General conducted performance audits on the Elections Support Program and on the Community Action Program (CAP), and USAID conducted seven financial audits of the implementers of the CAP, the Health Care Training Program, the Iraq Rapid Assistance Program (IRAP), and the Aviation Support Program. The Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction also routinely undertakes at least four audits per year on all USG agencies in Iraq. All evaluations, audits and the assessment helped to inform or influence programmatic planning and budget decisions.

Notably, USAID/Iraq used the Civil Society Assessment conducted in FY 2011 as a key input into the planning process for a new project focused on civil society capacity development. One of the key recommendations of the Civil Society Assessment – the provision of training, capacity building assistance and grants in order to increase the ability of the civil society to contribute to Iraq's democratic and community development – has already proved instrumental as the Mission finalizes the design of a new civil society project this fiscal year.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Of the four evaluations conducted by USAID in FY 2011, two were final evaluations. The final evaluation of the National Capacity Development Program (*Tatweer*) examined the project's challenges, successes, and recommendations for future possible interventions. The recommendations from this evaluation provided guidance and strategic direction in the design for a new activity to address good governance in the areas of civil service reform, national policy management and administrative decentralization. The final evaluation of IRAP emphasized the need for linkages between USAID-funded activities. USAID/Iraq uses these findings to strengthen intra-mission and implementing partner communication. The results of these linkages are very evident between existing projects – the four implementing partners of CAP III, the Access to Justice Project, the Governance Strengthening Project, and the Administrative Reform Program (*Tarabot*). The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of the Provincial Economic Growth Program (*Tijara*) were incorporated into the project's FY 2012 annual work plan to improve performance. All of these lessons learned will be used to inform the strategy development process and program designs in FY 2012. These projects will be in operation in FY 2013.

## 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 issues of Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israel relationship.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Israel</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Israel</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,994,000	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000

### Peace and Security

Achieving progress toward a comprehensive regional peace remains a key strategic foreign policy interest of the United States, and supporting the security needs of our partners in the region is necessary to the success of that effort. Our 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 2012 marked the fourth year of a 10-year, \$30 billion FMF memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Israel signed in 2009. The FY 2013 request funds MOU 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 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 U.S. and third-party controlled technology or know-how to potential adversaries and unauthorized recipients. It also strengthens interoperability and the capability of Israel to participate in coalition operations and exercises.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and 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 plays a vital role in strengthening regional security and stability. The global economic downturn, however, has exacerbated high rates of poverty, unemployment, inadequate supplies of natural resources, and a large and unsustainable budget deficit. Calls for political and economic reforms across the Middle East region have increased pressure within Jordan to speed up domestic reforms to address these challenges. The United States has a vested interest in helping Jordan overcome domestic challenges, advance political and economic reforms, respond to citizen demands, and continue its constructive leadership role in the region.

The King has committed to undertaking greater reforms, and U.S. economic assistance is used to support the Government of Jordan's (GOJ) reform agenda, especially with respect to advancing democracy and generating economic growth at the community level. In addition, U.S. security assistance strengthens Jordan's ability to play a more active role in the Middle East peace process, participate in regional peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, police its borders, and counter terrorism.

USAID is developing a new five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). Implementation of this strategy will begin in FY 2013. The new CDCS will be reflective of Jordan's development agenda and closely aligned with U.S. Government foreign policy priorities. While the current USAID program already supports Jordan's development needs, the CDCS process will provide an opportunity to further assess and adjust U.S. economic development assistance to help Jordan respond to public pressure and undertake political, economic, and social reforms that promote democracy, improve governance, and provide tangible benefits at an individual and household level.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	678,184	675,950	670,600	-5,350
Economic Support Fund	362,274	360,000	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	299,400	300,000	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,760	3,700	3,800	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	500	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,500	11,750	6,800	-4,950

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Jordan</b>	678,184	675,950	670,600	-5,350
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	315,910	315,950	310,600	-5,350
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	299,400	300,000	300,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	169,650	170,000	170,000	-



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	119,750	120,000	120,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>100</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,760	3,700	3,800	100
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	500	-	-500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>11,750</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-4,950</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	11,000	9,000	5,000	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	2,750	1,800	-950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	9,000	3,000	-6,000
2.4 Civil Society	8,000	9,000	8,000	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>111,274</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>111,274</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	47,274	44,000	43,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	49,000	49,000	49,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>229,000</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>229,000</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	189,000	188,000	190,000	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,100	10,000	6,000	-4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	28,550	28,000	28,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	6,000	1,500	-4,500
4.8 Environment	5,350	7,000	7,500	500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>678,184</b>	<b>675,950</b>	<b>670,600</b>	<b>-5,350</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>315,910</b>	<b>315,950</b>	<b>310,600</b>	<b>-5,350</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	180,650	179,000	175,000	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	11,500	12,750	11,800	-950

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	123,760	124,200	123,800	-400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	9,000	3,000	-6,000
2.4 Civil Society	8,000	9,000	8,000	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>111,274</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	47,274	44,000	43,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	49,000	49,000	49,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>229,000</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	189,000	188,000	190,000	2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,100	10,000	6,000	-4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	28,550	28,000	28,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	6,000	1,500	-4,500
4.8 Environment	5,350	7,000	7,500	500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,783</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,315	1,650	3,750	2,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,275	1,567	2,250	683

## Peace and Security

The 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. U.S. assistance will focus on building the capacity of local officials to safeguard borders, detect weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and respond to threats, advance regional and global security.

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 port continues to be a concern. Jordan has adopted the European Union control list, and is being encouraged to draft comprehensive export control legislation. In FY 2013, the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for existing and future laws. In conjunction with these policy efforts, in FY 2013, EXBS will provide Jordan Customs, the Public Security Directorate, and other GOJ enforcement agencies with training on advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods. FY 2013 Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will assist the GOJ in building investigative and border security capacities through a "train-the-trainer" methodology that will allow Jordanians to provide their own counterterrorism training for the indefinite future as well as counterterrorism training for regional partners.

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 2013 funds, the Military Assistance Program will continue to target professional military education and technical training of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) in developing increased capacity to advance regional and global security.

Foreign Military Finance (FMF): The JAF utilize FMF to modernize equipment and enhance force structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. With FY 2013 funds, the FMF 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 2013 FMF funds will help Jordan improve its conventional military forces and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security. 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 to handle any internal threat or natural disaster. Finally, the JAF will use FY 2013 FMF to train and develop soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and leaders (including pilot training and women-centered trainings).

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

During 2011, the Jordanian political scene changed significantly in response to both regional developments and a parallel increase in domestic pressures for political reform. Jordanians voiced opposition to what many view as the consistent failure of government to address political and economic needs, with open criticism of the government and the system sustained over the year. While the King responded by twice dismissing the government and ordering "swift and decisive" measures to ensure political reform, tangible results have remained elusive and the policy process itself opaque. Two royal committees were established to recommend limited changes to Jordan's constitution and to suggest revisions to the electoral and political framework. The King subsequently endorsed – and Parliament passed – 41 constitutional amendments which provide for the establishment of an independent electoral commission, mandate the creation of a constitutional court, and provide a basis for increased judicial independence. Revisions to the electoral and political framework continue to be contested. These developments provide a basis for developing momentum for further reforms. Municipal and parliamentary elections, anticipated between 2012 and 2013, will bring reform efforts into sharp relief.

Recent political developments open opportunities to increase citizen participation, strengthen the rule of law, promote good governance, and advance human rights. Through a focus on civil society capacity-building, USAID will help Jordanians have a voice to participate in and influence political decisions on critical issues of national priority. USAID's program will also support Jordan's democracy and governance reform efforts with a broad and comprehensive program centered on strengthening independent media, political-party development, electoral reform, human rights, women's participation, increasing judicial independence, and improving local governance.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will help to strengthen civil society and media in Jordan, support the judiciary to become an increasingly independent, accountable, and effective branch of government, and support the development and consolidation of an increasingly transparent, equitable and fair electoral regime. Assistance will also target human rights issues and challenges, including preventing violence against women and children, and safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities. Further, U.S. assistance will work with local and national governments to increase public participation and help ensure improved delivery of public services.

- **Rule of Law and Human Rights:** USAID programs will build the capacity of key institutions to improve systems and increase the professionalism and independence of the judiciary. Activities will focus on modernizing the national court system, strengthening legal education, improving judicial performance, and increasing public confidence in the judicial system, working with civil society organizations on human and women's rights.
- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** USAID assistance promotes the emergence of a more competitive political system and greater citizen participation in Jordan. Activities include reviews on the laws, regulations and procedures governing the work of election authorities, campaigns and elections with the intent of identifying gaps and inconsistencies with international election standards and best practices. USAID has also provided technical assistance through the development of options for the establishment of an Independent Election Commission and conducting seminars to facilitate stakeholder input into the process of establishing the Commission. Once established, assistance will help build the Commission's capacity.
- **Civil Society:** USAID activities focus on building the capacity of local and national civil society organizations to become sustainable advocates for reform. Programs are designed to strengthen the strategic messaging and institutional capacity of community-based organizations, promote the development of an enabling environment conducive to sustained citizen engagement, and improve the effectiveness of citizen advocacy and engagement in reform processes, with particular emphasis on issues relating to gender, youth, and disabilities.

### **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. 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 2013, 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 youth issues in urban underprivileged communities.

- **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, capacity building of health care providers, preparation of facilities for accreditation, and management information systems. Consistent with the President's Global Health Initiative, USAID will continue to support sustainability through health systems strengthening, focusing on service delivery, health workforce development, and information systems. 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 and contribute to the availability of high quality data with support for the 2014

population census. In addition, funding in FY 2013 will continue to support outreach programs using local community health workers who provide information, counseling, and referrals for family planning/reproductive health. By drawing upon a broad range of civil society, governmental partners, the private sector, and religious leaders, a new health communication program will be designed to expand efforts to promote smaller families and healthier lifestyles. Advocacy and training programs which focus on gender equity and the role of women in the family and the community will be expanded.

- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Scarce water is central to Jordan's economic development, population and health, governance, and international relations. Thanks to infrastructure and management support from the United States and other donors, the Kingdom has one of the best water treatment and delivery systems in the region, providing water to more than 98 percent of Jordanians. However, demands of a growing population and a growing economy, combined with inefficient agricultural use, are causing rapid depletion of groundwater and forcing a shift to expensive desalination and water transfers from remote areas. Because Jordan's water security is vital to its stability, in FY 2013 USAID will build management capacity and physical improvements to reduce non-revenue water, work with the Government of Jordan to plan, design, and build water and wastewater infrastructure, improve the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the water sector, and improve water conservation and groundwater management through public awareness and programs to make water use in the highlands more efficient.
- **Basic 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 to empower them in the classroom. FY 2013 funds will be used to construct six new schools and rehabilitate 20 existing ones. Programs will also focus on teacher training, improved early childhood education, youth development and readiness for the workforce, increased student exposure to information technology, and increased parental and local community engagement in school and the learning process. Assistance in FY 2013 will also extend to support a quality learning environment by engaging schools and communities to adopt positive learning behaviors. Issues of physical and verbal abuse will be addressed in addition to sanitation issues and classroom conditions. Together, these programs will provide training for 6,000 teachers and directly benefit over 60,000 students.
- **Social Services:** 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 addresses poverty alleviation through a program that links to community economic development and helps to upgrade job skills. Assistance in FY 2013 will expand its support of 9,000 marginalized youth from the ages of 15 to 24 by targeting more 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 several ministries and 21 local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to strengthen service delivery and support for the disadvantaged. New programming will include emphasizing youth civic responsibility through social entrepreneurship and volunteerism, increasing volunteerism and job access for girls as well as improving skills for job preparedness. Programs to improve social services complement other poverty-reduction efforts undertaken by USAID through programs in the economic growth, health, education, democracy and governance, and water sectors.

## **Economic Growth**

The Arab Spring brought renewed attention to citizen demands on governments to provide economic opportunity. Low level, generally non-violent protests focused on jobs and corruption. Jordan's youth are its most important asset for future growth and prosperity. Nonetheless, more than 60 percent of the country's youth under the age of 30 are not employed, and are at risk of becoming another poverty statistic or susceptible to radicalizing influences. The GOJ is struggling to create jobs, but also faces a severe budget deficit due to high fuel costs, an overstaffed bureaucracy, unsustainably applied subsidies, and the need to raise, and more effectively collect, revenue. These challenges are compounded by the global economic crisis and regional turmoil, both of which have significantly affected Jordan, as evidenced by the decline in Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth from 7.8 to 2 percent between 2008 and 2010 and only a slight improvement to 2.4 percent in 2011. The regional crisis also continues to impact tourism, Jordan's second largest earner of foreign exchange after remittances. Because Jordan imports 98 percent of energy supplies, it is sensitive to fluctuations in energy availability and prices and must therefore reduce its dependence on energy imports to ensure stability and economic growth. Rapidly-developing tourism, commercial, and industrial sectors all have high demands for, and are constrained by, the availability and price of energy resources.

Economic Support Funds: Economic growth assistance to Jordan centers on improving the business-enabling environment, creating jobs and promoting workforce development, strengthening private-sector competitiveness, supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), developing the tourism sector, advancing structural reforms in the budget and tax systems, and helping Jordan capitalize on the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement. 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 export opportunities, market intelligence, 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. Together, these programs will help the Jordanian economy become more prosperous by capitalizing on knowledge sectors, exports, and a more skilled workforce.

Cash-transfer assistance bolsters Jordan's short-term stability by helping the GOJ pay down external, non-military debt and thus strengthens Jordan's fiscal stability. 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-upon 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. A new program will demonstrate the extent to which energy efficiency can be achieved at the community level. USAID may support new renewable energy activities pending results of sector assessments.

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 USG signed a five-year, \$275 million Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact in November 2010, which entered into force on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth through three main projects in the water sector located in and around the city of Zarqa. Projects include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. These projects build on investment models developed and implemented by USAID which further leverage USG assistance through co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:** Performance of USG efforts in Jordan is reviewed as a matter of routine through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, portfolio reviews, pipeline analyses, and site visits. Of note, the following evaluation and assessment efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 and early FY 2012:

- An assessment of ATA programs to help formulate Country Assistance Plans.
- A comprehensive rule of law assessment and a review of the impact of the constitutional amendments on the administration of justice.
- End-of-project evaluations of the legislative strengthening and media programs to analyze successes, lessons learned, and areas for future engagement in both sectors.
- An end-of-project evaluation of USAID's Instituting Water Demand Management Project to assess water efficiency in the residential sector and the most important follow-on interventions to build on successes to date.
- A comprehensive assessment of water institutions in Jordan, including their capacities, legal structure, and needs, to inform interventions necessary to restructure Jordan's water sector.
- End-of-project evaluations of the Private Sector Project for Women's Health and Jordan's Health Communication Program to inform future planning.
- Mid-term evaluations of the Youth: Work Jordan and the Education Reform Support projects to evaluate the projects' implementation approach and identify sustainability measures.

In addition, 11 sector assessments and seven end-of-project evaluations are underway or being planned for FY 2012.

**Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:** The evaluations and assessments noted above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. For example:

- The periodic ATA assessment is helping formulate the Country Assistance Plan, which is a five-year plan revised annually to specify ATA goals, objectives and performance targets and results.
- The end-of-project evaluation of the water demand management project concluded that water efficiency within the residential sector in Jordan is well established and recommended that future engagement in water demand management will gain the most traction in the industry and agriculture

sectors. This led USAID to re-focus its water demand management interventions by cancelling plans for a follow-on program for the residential sector, making adjustments to an existing industrial wastewater reuse project, and initiating plans for a program targeting the agricultural sector.

- Assessments completed under the Institutional Support and Strengthening Program helped identify specific interventions needed to restructure the water sector for a more efficient management of Jordan's scarce water resources. Involvement of Jordan's Ministry of Water and Irrigation and water institutions and utilities throughout the assessment process helped build capacity and commitment for reform within these entities.
- The mid-term evaluation of the Youth: Work Jordan Project resulted in streamlining the project's implementation approach to be less hierarchical and provide direct grants and support to CBOs rather than through intermediary non-governmental organizations.
- The mid-term evaluation of the Education Reform Support Project helped the project adopt a transition strategy in order to create more ownership within the Ministry of Education through transfer of knowledge, capacity building, and experience from project staff to Ministry staff.
- The end-of-project evaluations of USAID's two health projects recommended continuation of the grassroots outreach program for family planning and reproductive health, with a special focus on men and religious leaders. Results from the evaluations are being utilized to design a new health communication program.

As part of the process to develop a CDCS for 2013-2017, USAID is currently undertaking several sector assessments and evaluations to identify lessons learned from USAID's interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and guide USAID's future strategic priorities. This includes a democracy and governance assessment, a water sector review, a human and institutional capacity development assessment of the Ministry of Education, a national study on youth needs, and an economic growth sector assessment. Preliminary results and recommendations from these assessments and evaluations are already being reflected in USAID's current programming, and may lead to additional adjustments to planned or ongoing interventions once a new CDCS is approved in order to capitalize on new opportunities, better address the country's most pressing needs, achieve greater impact, and/or improve prospects for sustainability.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Building on past successes, USAID expects significant achievements in FY 2013 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 government; 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 anti-terrorism 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

A stable, secure, and independent Lebanese government is critical to combating Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist influences in Lebanon and the region. U.S. assistance is particularly important in a period of heightened tensions caused by the Assad regime's brutal suppression of protests in neighboring Syria. Prime Minister Najib Mikati, who formed his government in July 2011, has so far ensured that Lebanon will respect its international obligations, including adhering to United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1559 and 1701, as well as fulfilling the country's obligations to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). U.S. diplomacy and assistance reinforces and supports the Government of Lebanon's actions to meet these international obligations and bolsters sound policies and institutions that serve as a counterbalance to extremist influences.

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, decreased tourism in the face of regional insecurity, and infrastructure weaknesses. U.S. economic assistance will focus on working with civil society and local and regional public sector institutions that are generating innovative solutions to public service, citizen engagement and economic issues facing Lebanon.

The FY 2013 request continues significant U.S. program investments that will strengthen Lebanon's ability to provide peace, stability, and prosperity for all Lebanese. 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 supports Lebanon's viability as an independent and sovereign democracy capable of responding to the needs of its citizens while maintaining internal stability and meeting its international obligations.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>186,351</b>	<b>191,150</b>	<b>167,450</b>	<b>-23,700</b>
Economic Support Fund	84,725	84,725	70,000	-14,725
Foreign Military Financing	74,850	75,000	75,000	-
International Military Education and Training	2,476	2,375	2,250	-125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,500	24,000	15,500	-8,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,800	5,050	4,700	-350

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>186,351</b>	<b>191,150</b>	<b>167,450</b>	<b>-23,700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>101,626</b>	<b>106,425</b>	<b>97,450</b>	<b>-8,975</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>74,850</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>-</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,000	15,000	-	-15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	59,850	60,000	75,000	15,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>-125</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,476	2,375	2,250	-125
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-8,500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,500	24,000	15,500	-8,500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-350</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	-	-2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	1,050	800	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	3,800	1,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	100	100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>23,544</b>	<b>3,344</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>23,544</b>	<b>3,344</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	7,480	5,100	6,920	1,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,390	1,300	1,210	-90
2.4 Civil Society	2,240	3,800	5,414	1,614
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>48,794</b>	<b>47,473</b>	<b>26,532</b>	<b>-20,941</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>48,794</b>	<b>47,473</b>	<b>26,532</b>	<b>-20,941</b>
3.1 Health	17,395	11,956	11,271	-685
3.2 Education	31,399	35,517	15,261	-20,256
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>2,872</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>2,872</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	502	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	9,629	7,000	7,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,990	7,752	10,714	2,962
4.8 Environment	1,700	2,300	2,210	-90

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>186,351</b>	<b>191,150</b>	<b>167,450</b>	<b>-23,700</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>101,626</b>	<b>106,425</b>	<b>97,450</b>	<b>-8,975</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	17,000	17,000	-	-17,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	1,050	800	-250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	83,826	88,375	96,550	8,175
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	100	100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>23,544</b>	<b>3,344</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	7,480	5,100	6,920	1,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,390	1,300	1,210	-90
2.4 Civil Society	2,240	3,800	5,414	1,614
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>48,794</b>	<b>47,473</b>	<b>26,532</b>	<b>-20,941</b>
3.1 Health	17,395	11,956	11,271	-685
3.2 Education	31,399	35,517	15,261	-20,256
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>2,872</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	502	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	9,629	7,000	7,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,990	7,752	10,714	2,962
4.8 Environment	1,700	2,300	2,210	-90
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>-1,225</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,140	2,700	1,050	-1,650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,460	2,625	3,050	425

## Peace and Security

Lebanon's key national security organizations, the LAF and ISF, are essential to the full implementation of UNSCR 1701, which calls for Lebanon to extend its authority and exercise its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. U.S. funding will modernize, train, and equip the LAF to help it fulfill its role as the sole legitimate military force in the country. Specialized training will concentrate on counter-terrorism and professional military education. In FY 2013, programs for the ISF will continue to strengthen the organization with training and equipment. Technical assistance, supplies, and equipment will continue to support mine-clearing operations in Lebanon. The LAF and ISF's track record on end use monitoring of U.S. Government equipment continues to be stellar; program managers closely monitor their performance.

**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 2013 funding will continue to build the LAF's capacity for border control, and will improve the LAF'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 for, and provide some equipment to, the LAF. The Embassy will work closely with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and their Strategic Dialogue initiative, geared towards the professionalization of the LAF South Litani Sector units and the eventual transfer of increased responsibilities from UNIFIL to the LAF.

International Military Education 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 provide training to assist the LAF in upgrading its 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 conduct operations throughout Lebanon. INCLE-funded programs are based on democratic policing principles, and are designed to enhance ISF understanding and implementation of international policing concepts to protect individual human rights. The three components (training, equipping, and organizational development) of U.S. assistance will continue from prior-year efforts. U.S. assistance will support the transition of basic training to ISF trainers, and will continue to support specialized courses that build core competencies, including democratic policing and human rights. In FY 2012 considerable resources were dedicated to the construction of the Aramoun training facility and the establishment of a secure communications network, and similar capital investment levels are not required in FY 2013. The decrease in FY 2013 INCLE funding from FY 2012 levels is also consistent with the goal of transitioning the training program to ISF control. The governments of the European Union (EU), Germany, France, the UK, the Gulf States, and Denmark are also providing coordinated technical assistance and training for the ISF. INL will also continue a corrections reform program that concentrates on the training of prison officials, facility refurbishment, equipment procurements, and reducing the number of pre-trial detainees in the prison system in Lebanon.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): In FY 2013, Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will continue to develop and build the Lebanese government's capacities in conducting counterterrorism investigations, crisis response, critical infrastructure security and VIP protection, as well as mid- and senior-level leadership development. Funding will also continue to assist the Government of Lebanon in developing a strategic, integrated, national mine action plan that reduces casualties; clearing land of mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and restoring it to productive use; making safe the return of internally displaced persons; and promoting the rehabilitation and social integration of landmine survivors. This supports the ultimate goal of completing the creation of an autonomous, indigenous Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) program and assisting Lebanon in declaring itself mine impact free by 2021 and to be cluster munitions impact free by 2016. Additionally, NADR funding will be used to continue to assist Lebanon with drafting comprehensive export control legislation and implementing regulations, with the adoption of a national control list, and with establishing robust licensing procedures and processes. Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) 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**

In light of the successful efforts by Prime Minister Najib Mikati to ensure that the Government of Lebanon adheres to its international commitments, the U.S. Government is continuing some direct assistance to national-level institutions. However, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus new democracy and governance programs on key priority areas that offer the highest potential impact to (1) engaging civil society groups who have been marginalized in previous political processes, such as women and youth; and (2) expanding the capacity, accountability, and transparency of local and regional government institutions to deliver quality public services and remain accountable to the public.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will continue civil society programming that promotes civic engagement on priority citizen concerns and supports free and competitive elections during the scheduled legislative elections in 2013. USAID will work with civil society to support local and regional public sector institutions that are generating innovative solutions to public service, citizen engagement and economic issues facing their communities.

### **Investing in People**

The U.S. Government will continue to support water supply and sanitation improvements, and basic and higher education programming. In the water sector, USAID aims to improve 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 prevent pollution. In basic education, USAID is one of the largest and key donors working with the Lebanese government to address shortcomings in the public education sector. In higher education, assistance will provide scholarships to needy students.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013, USAID will continue support in the area of water supply and sanitation capacity-building and assistance for high-priority water infrastructure. In FY 2013, USAID will continue small-scale infrastructure upgrades for Lebanon's four regional Water Establishments begun in FY 2012 to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening. 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 in-service teacher training, physical repairs and provision of classroom equipment, 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. USAID will also support professional training opportunities that aim to build the capacity of Lebanese individuals and organizations to act as catalysts for social change through technical, professional and skills development.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States is encouraging Lebanon to modernize its economy and strengthen its private and most productive sectors by providing technical assistance to the financial sector. Assistance will be used to continue building private sector capacity to stimulate improved value chain competitiveness that benefit actors all along the value chain, including small firms and farmers, and the rural economy as a whole.

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 in rural areas, where per capita incomes stand at less than four 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 2012. 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 in an effort to support ecotourism and sustainable forestry.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, Embassy Beirut's Office of Defense Cooperation developed a Joint Capabilities Review (JCR) with the LAF, identifying eight critical capabilities and correlating milestones to evaluate U.S. support to the LAF and its impact. JCR in-progress reviews indicate that FMF support has had a positive impact in strengthening LAF capacity. These milestones and a quarterly review with the LAF committee 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. While operational success is subjective and harder to measure, the Embassy and the Lebanese government review field successes and host assessment teams. 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 was 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. INL verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to the ISF through end-use monitoring.

After USAID launched a five-year (2010-14) program for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in FY 2010, the Mission streamlined its Performance Management Plan (PMP), standardized its partners reporting system, strengthened its program monitoring in the field, and evaluated three projects with the support of the M&E contractor. The Mission will continue to refine and maintain its PMP, which will be revised based upon development of a new Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in FY 2012. The Mission's participation in the USAID/Washington worldwide web-based "Mission Performance Management System" in FY 2012 will allow USAID/Lebanon to better archive and present its performance information, including the posting of an interactive map available to the public via the Mission's website. In addition to a recent assessment on the financial sector, USAID conducted a democracy and governance assessment and a water sector assessment in FY 2011 which guides programming in these sectors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Building on the LAF's development of a five-year plan in calendar year 2010, coupled with the review of eight critical capabilities for the LAF under the JCR in FY 2011, there are now mechanisms and metrics to gauge the rate and level of the LAF's progress in FY 2012. Embassy Beirut and Diplomatic Security/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 now serves as the framework for identifying training needs and funding required through FY 2013. Survey responses from ISF trainees have a direct impact on program focus areas.

Budget allocations for democracy and governance (DG) programming will be guided by the FY 2011 DG assessment and will prioritize DG subsectors with the greatest potential to enable Lebanon to move more democratic means of governance. Programs will focus on areas with the greatest potential for impact with linkages to strategic objectives and constituencies created from past USAID programs. DG programming is also designed to undermine extremist influences, particularly in poorer Shi'a areas. The water sector assessment will determine programming priorities for continuing assistance in both Lebanon's water (potable and irrigation) and wastewater sectors, based on a comprehensive analysis of infrastructure status, governance structure, policy environment, and institutional capacity. In economic growth, the new flagship Lebanon Industry Value Chain Development project will determine specific priorities in the agri-business value chain based on a complete assessment of the rural economy to be conducted within the first six months of the program.

Mentoring the LAF through the JCR provides milestones and targets for the LAF to meet and clearly articulates 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 of the competence and professionalism of the ISF within Lebanese society will be a major factor in evaluating effectiveness of the INL program and continued support. This will be measured through regular polling of Lebanese citizens.

Basic education success will be measured through improvement of student achievement by measuring grade-level completion rates. Success will be measured through increased income of small farmers in those selected value chains assisted by USAID.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The largest programmatic impacts of the FY 2013 funding request are anticipated in basic education and agri-business. Basic education success will be measured through improvement of 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 citizens. Success will be measured through increased income of small farmers in those selected value chains assisted by USAID.

# Libya

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

At the outset of the uprising and revolution in Libya, the United States determined that it would not take the lead in post-conflict stabilization, but rather would play a supporting role to the efforts of the interim Government of Libya (GOL), the UN and other international partners. In this context, the United States is committed to providing limited assistance that advances our primary goals: the creation of a democratic Libya that is secure, peaceful, prosperous, able to sell its oil and gas in the international market, and is an active member of the international community contributing to regional and global stability. The United States, in consultation with the UN, the GOL and Congress, has developed clear and simple criteria for providing assistance that takes into consideration U.S. priorities for Libya, other U.S. foreign policy priorities, and strategic allocation of limited resources. Assistance levels are based on U.S. core competencies, Libyan requests for assistance, and critical areas the Libyan government cannot fund in the near term or where funding from the GOL would be inappropriate.

The FY 2013 bilateral request is based on known, ongoing requirements. During, and immediately after the conflict, the United States provided approximately \$140 million from global or regional accounts in assistance and transition support to Libya for a few key areas: humanitarian assistance, securing/destroying weapons, advancing civil society and governance, providing election support, and counterterrorism cooperation. Additional Economic Support Funds (ESF) (designated as the Middle East Response Fund (MERF)) are being made available to support immediate transition needs. While most humanitarian assistance was provided in the immediate aftermath of the conflict, the United States will continue to provide limited humanitarian support for various at-risk populations such as migrants and the war wounded. As the situation in Libya and U.S. priorities evolve, additional assistance in key transition areas may be identified. In these cases, a priority would be to identify ways to leverage and maximize Libyan resources through targeted technical assistance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,654	2,450	1,450	-1,000
Food for Peace Title II	5,654	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	150	150	-
International Military Education and Training	-	200	50	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,100	1,250	-850

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Libya</b>	5,654	2,450	1,450	-1,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	2,450	1,450	-1,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	150	150	-



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	-	200	50	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	50	-150
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	2,100	1,250	-850
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	800	1,000	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,300	250	-1,050
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,654	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	5,654	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,654	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Libya</b>	5,654	2,450	1,450	-1,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	2,450	1,450	-1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	800	1,000	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,300	250	-1,050
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	350	200	-150
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,654	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,654	-	-	-

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Cooperation under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program in FY 2013 will focus on improving Libya's border security, with a focus on stemming the flow of illegal weapons, such as Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), across Libya's borders. EXBS will provide training and equipment for border authorities to improve the GOL's ability to detect, identify, and interdict illicit WMD and WMD-related items. EXBS will also fund workshops to reinforce the importance of strategic trade controls, encourage interagency cooperation, and promote regional collaboration on combating the trafficking of illicit items.

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) helps partner nations, including Libya, to deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The ATA program's specific strategic objectives for capacity building in Libya with FY 2013 funding will be informed by the findings of a tentatively scheduled 2012 assessment visit; one area of focus may be to support the development of an improved law enforcement investigative capacity.

The FY 2013 request for FMF and IMET will support investment in Libyan military officers – a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen bilateral military cooperation with an eye towards bolstering internal and regional stability and encouraging Libya to play a more active role in the resolution of regional conflicts.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Libya's top post-revolution priority for its military is protecting the country's lengthy desert borders. FMF funds will be used to increase the Libyan Army's ability to conduct border patrol operations, including the provision of training and key equipment purchases, such as topographic map printers.

International Military and Education Training (IMET): IMET funds will educate and train Libyan security forces and create vital linkages with Libyan officers. Funding will be used for English language education, which, given the significant lack of English-language capability of Libyan military officials, is a necessary precursor for courses on civil-military relations, border security, and counterterrorism. These training programs would also bring Libyan officers to the United States, exposing them to democratic practices, protection of human rights, and civil society participation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Embassy Tripoli plans to conduct site visits and follow-up interviews to evaluate programs as they become operational. Embassy Tripoli also conducted post-training interviews with a number of participants in FY 2010 funded DS/ATA programs for law enforcement officials prior to the start of the revolution.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation is conducted by International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) staff through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT). The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities and nonproliferation regime adherence practices to derive country-specific scores. This assessment and evaluation activities allowed ISN to determine weaknesses in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. An open-source assessment was conducted in 2010 before the fall of the Qadhafi regime. Once relations are sufficiently established with the new government in Libya, EXBS will conduct another assessment to re-evaluate Libya's strategic trade control system. From there, annual assessments using the RAT methodology building upon the previous year's results will be conducted internally by ISN/ECC staff and will inform bilateral request levels.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The positive response from the interim GOL to targeted assistance programs already under way supports our request for funds for these programs in 2013.

## Morocco

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Morocco continues to make positive strides in pursuit of political reform and remains stable (Morocco is a strategic ally of the United States in North Africa). Significant regional unrest has not deterred the Government of Morocco's (GOM) commitment to the implementation of its new constitution and the realization of ambitious plans for job creation, improved educational opportunities, and social inclusivity for women and youth. The ability of the newly-elected Moroccan government to achieve its reform goals is critical for maintaining stability and responding to sentiments of political marginalization among its large youth population. Organized protests continue to highlight corruption, limitations on freedom of expression, and general distrust of traditional political parties as major sources of political tension. Coupled with an unemployment rate of 35 percent among urban youth, such discontent creates conditions that may lead to disaffection and violent extremism. With a strong emphasis on youth as a development priority, U.S. assistance to Morocco focuses on helping the GOM eliminate the drivers of marginalization and political unrest. Strong support for Morocco's reforms in the areas of democracy, increased civic participation among marginalized groups, and improved economic and educational opportunities remains a central component of U.S. assistance.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,141</b>	<b>31,144</b>	<b>32,606</b>	<b>1,462</b>
Development Assistance	19,039	16,539	19,676	3,137
Economic Support Fund	2,281	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	8,982	8,000	8,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,989	1,805	1,710	-95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	1,500	1,500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	3,300	1,720	-1,580

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>34,141</b>	<b>31,144</b>	<b>32,606</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>15,102</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>15,130</b>	<b>1,075</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	-	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	2,500	2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,281</b>	-	-	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,281	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,982	8,000	8,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>-95</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,989	1,805	1,710	-95
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>250</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	950	1,200	250
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>-1,580</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	720	-80
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	2,500	1,000	-1,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>7,726</b>	<b>3,676</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>3,926</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-	-
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,500	3,350	-150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	2,176	2,176
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	1,900	1,900
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-250</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	550	300	-250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.2 Education	4,500	6,500	4,500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>-1,289</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>-1,289</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	565	775	1,300	525
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,148	775	2,600	1,825
4.8 Environment	2,826	4,989	1,350	-3,639

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>34,141</b>	<b>31,144</b>	<b>32,606</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>15,102</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>15,130</b>	<b>1,075</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,081	800	3,220	2,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	2,500	1,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,721	10,755	10,910	155
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>7,726</b>	<b>3,676</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	550	300	-250
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,500	3,350	-150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	2,176	2,176

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	1,900	1,900
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.2 Education	4,500	6,500	4,500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>-1,289</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	565	775	1,300	525
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,148	775	2,600	1,825
4.8 Environment	2,826	4,989	1,350	-3,639
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>2,171</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	792	620	956	336
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,749	450	2,285	1,835

### **Peace and Security**

Morocco and the United States continue to share a common interest in preventing terrorism and maintaining regional stability. The April 2011 terrorist attack in Marrakech confirmed the need for continued U.S. assistance for peace and security programs in the country. U.S. assistance in Morocco builds the technical and informational infrastructure to support sustainable military modernization, export control, and antiterrorism efforts. Direct support towards judicial system reform, law enforcement capacity building, and military professionalization helps enhance law enforcement capacity at all levels. New interagency efforts to reduce violent extremism among youth focus on preventing delinquency, providing social assistance to detainees and monitoring ex-detainees.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 funds will be used to promote the USAID Countering Violent Extremism strategy. Targeting at-risk and disaffected youth vulnerable to extremist ideology and activism, the assistance goal is to address social needs and prevent further delinquency. Focused at the neighborhood level, programming helps at-risk youth improve their ability to seize economic opportunities, engage in community life and, most importantly, work collaboratively and constructively within mainstream society to address root causes of marginalization and discontent. To ensure the sustainability of this crucial effort, USAID will develop the capacity of Moroccan youth-serving organizations and relevant public institutions to facilitate positive engagement for at-risk youth and implement future programming.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Morocco is a key partner in supporting U.S. strategic goals in the North African region, on the African Continent, and in the Middle East. The U.S.- Morocco shared interest in regional security, both within and beyond the African continent, is manifested in Moroccan participation in peacekeeping efforts and military exercises. As the Moroccan military continues its modernization process, FY 2013 FMF funds will increase U.S.- Morocco military interoperability and provide the Moroccan government with the necessary tools for peacekeeping initiatives and the promotion of regional stability. The GOM uses FMF to maintain existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbish Excess Defense Articles, enhance logistics and maintenance capacity, and improve communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military. By financially supporting the sustainment of these systems, the U.S. Government will ensure U.S. armed forces' ability to engage, interact, and operate with the Moroccan military. This assistance fosters the important relationship between the United States and Morocco, providing important opportunities 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): Moroccan military officers and enlisted personnel are exposed to American values and military operations through the various training and educational opportunities made possible through IMET. FY 2013 funds will continue to support professional military education in Morocco, thus developing increased capacity to support security efforts throughout the African continent.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE funding supports Morocco's effort to modernize law enforcement and border security capabilities to counter the growing threat posed by transnational criminal organizations and strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to collect and analyze forensic evidence. Programming will continue to improve Morocco's ability to combat transnational threats and strengthen the U.S.-Morocco security relationship.

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, crime scene forensics, and explosive device disposal to both the national police and gendarmes. The Moroccan law enforcement agencies have demonstrated their capacity to absorb and institutionalize the training provided by the United States. Moroccan law enforcement played a key role in quickly identifying and apprehending the bomber who attacked a tourist café in Marrakech in April 2011, killing seventeen.

With NADR funding, 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. The EXBS program helps Morocco strengthen 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 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**

Challenges facing Moroccan citizens include finding avenues for directly influencing public policy and ensuring government responsiveness to local level needs. These challenges, and lack of political inclusiveness, spurred Morocco's "February 20<sup>th</sup> Movement," a social uprising calling for wide ranging political reforms. Following ratification of a new constitution and the election of a new Parliament, citizens of Morocco will demand rapid and tangible political reforms. Progress in the reform arena is critical to Morocco's stability and capacity to confront terrorism. U.S. assistance is well positioned to support Morocco's reform process through civil society, local governance, and political party programming. With a focus on engaging women, youth, and other marginalized groups, U.S. programs will reinforce productive advocacy for political reform at the local and national level, justice-sector integrity, and help political parties become more responsive and legitimate.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will continue its support for Moroccan citizens, especially youth and women, in advocating for political reform. Since 2013 will be the first year of a new five-year strategy, the nature of political space in the aftermath of the "Moroccan Spring" will be a guiding factor in defining key priorities for this assistance objective. Planned activities include direct assistance to civil society organizations at the forefront of the nonviolent reform movement, a rule-of-law initiative focused on juvenile justice and judicial sector professionalization, and support for independent media. FY 2013 will also be the first full year of a new activity designed to improve political parties' delivery on campaign

promises and commitment to representing citizens' needs and interests. An increased priority will be placed on political party engagement with citizens at the local level, particularly with women and youth.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance supports Morocco's improvement of the legal and criminal justice system. The program will focus on promoting best practices in prison management and training staff in prisons and juvenile detention facilities in order to counter the threat of extremism; supporting judicial reform efforts and training; strengthening justice-sector integrity and anti-corruption efforts; and improving access to justice for the public and especially for youth.

### **Investing in People**

Literacy rates among Moroccan youth remain among the lowest in the Middle East and North Africa region and pose a serious impediment to employability. With a new government in place and a permissive reform environment, U.S. assistance will support the GOM's efforts to implement the National Emergency Plan for Education and its forthcoming Youth Policy, and to design new programming to address critical education deficiencies, especially in learning achievement in basic skill areas.

Development Assistance (DA): Due to a constrained budget, USAID plans to integrate education programming across other sectors within the Mission's portfolio, particularly democratic governance and civil society. With increased priority placed on targeting pockets of low literacy, programming will adapt the most appropriate elements of the USAID education strategy to the Moroccan demographic context, especially the country's youth bulge. New programming will coincide with the approval of the Morocco Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for 2013-17 and may include:

- Geographic targeting to areas with the lowest literacy rates,
- Identification of host-country institutions with proven success in improving youth and children's literacy rates as implementing partners, and
- Increased coordination with other donors working in education and youth development to leverage funding and technical expertise

### **Economic Growth**

Despite Morocco's positive growth rates over the past five years, a cumbersome bureaucracy, a shallow market of skilled workers, and a suboptimal management of scarce water resources remain major constraints to economic growth. Given the unique context of Morocco, sustained 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, U.S. assistance 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 2013, U.S. assistance will focus on interventions in the following areas:

- Reducing the transaction costs of doing business in Morocco
- Advancing innovation (leading to efficiency and/or upgrading) at key points in the value chain
- Promoting more efficient water use in the agriculture sector
- Improving training and utilization of Morocco's human resources

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance to Morocco in the area of economic competitiveness is based on the premise that reducing barriers to trade and investment will foster an economic enabling environment conducive to broad based growth. In FY 2013, USAID activities in this area will strive to eliminate administrative and regulatory bottlenecks to reduce transaction costs and improve the ease and predictability of doing business. At the firm level, activities will assist export-ready companies to reap the benefits of the Morocco/U.S. Free Trade Agreement. In the field of agricultural water management,

funding will support efforts to introduce new technologies and practices to reduce the water consumption of farms and agro-processing units. Activities will also be implemented to increase the capacity of the Government of Morocco to better manage its ground and surface water reserves. To improve human resource capacity and promote workforce development initiatives, USAID will address the gap between the supply and demand of labor in the Moroccan economy. Specific activities will focus on developing on-the-job training curricula and strengthening the channels of communication between public training institutions and the private sector.

The above efforts will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of Morocco, the private sector, and local cooperatives and associations. Activities will be designed and implemented to address specific challenges facing the youth population and women.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

As the single largest component of U.S. development assistance in Morocco, the 5-year, \$698 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact with the GOM focuses on poverty reduction through targeted investments in agriculture, fisheries, and enterprise creation. MCC programming focuses on increasing productivity in high potential sectors through investments in fruit tree productivity and small-scale fisheries. Additional investments in microenterprise financial services, business skills, literacy, and vocational training will support small-business growth in these sectors. With this compact scheduled for completion in 2013, discussions around a second compact have already been initiated, but no firm decisions have been made.

Current U.S. Government interagency coordination efforts will continue throughout the life of the Compact. USAID's work towards improving the business enabling environment will complement MCC's financial services and enterprise support programming. Increased lending to microenterprises through Jaida, the Moroccan microfinance firm, which received an investment of over \$19 million from MCC, highlights the need for a business friendly investment environment. 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. 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The majority of assistance activities implemented by USAID are in the second to third year of implementation. Well established Performance Management Plans (PMPs) and Data Quality Analysis continue to be updated as the political, economic, and social environment shifts in response to the "Moroccan Spring." Semi-annual, Mission-wide portfolio reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations, and standing meetings with implementing partners help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. An evaluation of the USAID Improving the Business Climate in Morocco Program as well as an audit of the Morocco Economic Competitiveness Program helped the Mission refocus activities and improve implementer performance. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and PMP indicator tracking inform Mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During FY 2012 and FY 2013 USAID/Morocco will complete its 2013-2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). Most ongoing assistance programs will be completed in FY 2013 and new programs will be designed and initiated based on objectives established through the CDCS process. USAID is using



recently completed evaluations of political party programming, early grade reading statistics, and the impact of completed business enabling environment activities to inform decisions on the direction of future programming. Internal and external mid-program evaluations and summative evaluations continue to be a resource for highlighting lessons learned and best practices.

A recent audit and evaluation of two USAID economic growth programs revealed both successes and challenges in various program components and provided recommendations in the field of business environment and commercial law, which will be considered in the CDCS process. Audit and evaluation recommendations resulted in changes to program scope and budget realignments. Lessons learned focused on improving communications between the implementing partner and beneficiary, developing consistent and clear PMPs, and managing expectations of beneficiaries.

To maximize the efficient use of resources, USAID will use existing and newly commissioned evaluation findings to identify areas where USAID assistance is most effective in an effort to streamline future development activities.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Throughout the implementation process, activity managers and Mission management use performance data to inform technical, budget, and management decisions. Assessments of other donor activity also play a key role in determining programmatic direction. Based on recent audits, evaluations, and day-to-day performance monitoring, USAID/Morocco expects to implement a more streamlined country program in FY 2013 with an increased reliance on host country organizations and host government entities for direct implementation of USAID activities.

## Oman

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman is strategically located on a key naval chokepoint through which passes 40 percent of the world's exported oil shipments. The Government of Oman relies heavily on foreign assistance capacity building which allows it to keep this critical sea-lane open to naval vessels and commercial traffic. U.S. assistance helps fund anti-piracy efforts and strengthens Oman's capability to monitor and control its borders, and improves interoperability of the Omani military with U.S. forces.

Oman plays an important role in helping the United States realize its regional stability goals. Oman also faces its own security challenges, which include combating piracy, weapons smuggling, and narcotics trafficking, and monitoring and controlling Oman's borders. Increased insecurity along Oman's land and sea border with Yemen, due to instability in Yemen and Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula activities, has forced the Omani security establishment to deploy assets to cover this recently exposed flank, in the process creating critical gaps in other areas.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,122	11,150	11,050	-100
Foreign Military Financing	13,000	8,000	8,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,622	1,650	2,050	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	1,000	-500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Oman</b>	16,122	11,150	11,050	-100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,122	11,150	11,050	-100
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	13,000	8,000	8,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,218	4,000	-	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,782	4,000	8,000	4,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,622	1,650	2,050	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,622	1,650	2,050	400
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,500	1,500	1,000	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Oman</b>	16,122	11,150	11,050	-100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	16,122	11,150	11,050	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,718	4,500	-	-4,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,404	5,650	10,050	4,400

### Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will increase Oman’s ability to preserve its sovereignty and combat transnational threats while allowing Oman to maintain a credible military able to operate with U.S. forces. Funds will help ensure the continued readiness of Omani airbases and other military facilities to support ongoing operations and activities of U.S. Central Command, as well as anti-piracy efforts off the coasts of Yemen, Somalia, and Oman. Assistance will also be used for the acquisition of U.S. sourced defense equipment and associated training.

U.S. assistance will strengthen Oman’s ability to protect its long and porous land borders and its two-thousand-kilometer coastline against potential terrorists and other criminals. Funds will provide equipment and training to improve border and maritime surveillance, detection and interdiction, including along Oman’s frontiers with Yemen and Iran. Oman devotes substantial resources to its national security and has made major defense equipment purchases from U.S. firms with its own funds, the acquisition of which limits its ability to fund less high profile but 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. These programs expose the Omani participants to U.S. culture, to the U.S. military, and provide for increased understanding and goodwill, which results in U.S. access to Omani facilities and military leadership at all levels. The courses directly contribute to the realization of two U.S. goals, increasing Oman’s military capability and maintaining access.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance strengthens Oman's ability to create barriers to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons and their delivery systems through a cooperative program to establish a strategic trade control system in Oman. The seaport of Salalah is a potential hub for transshipment of WMD-related products and is of increasing vulnerability as Dubai and other ports in the United Arab Emirates begin to enforce strategic trade controls more aggressively. This program helps prevent ship-borne threats from reaching American ports. In addition, assistance programs help strengthen Oman’s antiterrorism training capabilities, which also help protect Americans living or traveling overseas, as well as U.S. interests abroad. Funds will provide training and equipment for Omani police and customs to improve their inspection and detection capabilities, assist in developing both a risk analysis and national targeting system, and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive export control list and related licensing regulations.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FMF: Oman continues to use FMF to further joint U.S. – Oman national security interests of maritime security and counterterrorism. Oman used FMF to purchase Mark V patrol craft, which contributes to the Omani capability to deter Somali piracy off the coast of Oman as well as improving Omani military capabilities and securing Oman from transnational terrorism. Oman also purchases substantial quantities of top-quality night vision devices for its counter terrorism forces, which serves the U.S. goals of improving Omani military capability and encouraging greater Omani involvement in regional stability and thwarting transnational terror. Oman also allocates funding for additional U.S. training of its personnel, which is an excellent example of Oman’s astute use of U.S. aid to improve the capacity of its forces and its ability to work with U.S. counterparts.

IMET: The Omani record on technical training and Professional Military Education has demonstrated the value of this assistance. Oman consistently selects top officers for this training, many of whom have come to occupy high positions in Oman’s armed forces.

NADR: 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 to quickly 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 which repeatedly proves invaluable when preparing for CODELs, other high-level visits, and working on security and policy issues.

## Saudi Arabia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia seeks to deepen bilateral security cooperation by encouraging large numbers of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States. U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET), security and military assistance programs to advance our common strategic interests. These include training and exchange programs to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and protect critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes. The value of the IMET for Saudi Arabia lies less in the dollar amount of IMET allocated than it does in the ripple effect it has in increasing all Saudi-financed training in the U.S., thereby improving Saudi performance when working with the U.S. military to employ U.S. systems. An IMET allocation in the thousands results in Saudi spending in the millions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	364	-	10	10
International Military Education and Training	4	-	10	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	360	-	-	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	364	-	10	10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	364	-	10	10
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	4	-	10	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4	-	10	10
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	360	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	360	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	364	-	10	10
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	364	-	10	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	360	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4	-	10	10

## **Peace and Security**

### **International Military Education and Training (IMET)**

These programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training, but receives a reduced Foreign Military Sales (FMS) training rate if it is allocated a small amount of IMET funds. Allocating IMET funding encourages Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs. Further, lower per-capita training costs result in more U.S.-trained Saudis for a fixed training budget, and having more U.S.-trained Saudis enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights, builds Saudi defensive capacities, and ensures the current strong, cooperative political/military relationship between American and Saudi military officers will continue into the future.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

**Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:** The FY 2011 IMET budget of \$4,000 constituted the barest fraction of the training budgets for the Saudi Arabian National Guard (SANG) and the army, navy, and air force under the Ministry of Defense. The U.S. security assistance organizations that work with the Saudis implement a structured performance evaluation of the forces they train. Specifically, they evaluate force structure, training and ability to perform.

No IMET funding was allocated to Saudi Arabia in FY 2012. The impact of not receiving IMET is that Saudi Arabia no longer qualifies for the lower training costs associated with receiving IMET, and fewer Saudis can be trained for the same dollar amount. We anticipate that this may result in a reduced number of Saudis travelling to the U.S. for training, which could then impact the overall relationship between the two countries. This could ultimately result in a reduced number of Saudis proficient in English and exposed to U.S. culture in U.S. military institutions, and ultimately affect the quality of interoperability between the two countries' respective militaries.

**Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:** Based on prior years' performance, the Office of Program Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM-SANG) Modernization Program and the U.S. Military Training Mission continue their modernization efforts. Specifically, the SANG is continuing to stand up a rotary aviation wing, and improve the English capabilities of pilots in order to receive pilot certification in the United States and Australia. The Air Self Defense Forces are implementing the upgrades to their Patriot systems; the Air Force has decided to upgrade and modernize its F-15 force, and the Navy continues to revise its eastern fleet upgrade targets begun by the Combined Naval Capabilities Assessment. Training in the U.S. is a key component of all these programs, and the Saudi ability to proficiently adopt newer modernized systems as well as evolving doctrine of employment is improved by increased exposure of Saudi military personnel to U.S. military institutions in the United States.

**Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:** The continuation of IMET in any amount allows the Saudi military to increase its return for value in each of its modernization programs. The United States continues to advise the SANG and MOD forces on how to match their performance to a doctrine tailored to the specific internal and external threats Saudi Arabia faces. Receiving IMET allows the Saudi military to send the maximum number of students to the U.S. Attending U.S. military schools enhances the bilateral understanding and ability of the two countries to interact with each other. The value of the IMET for Saudi Arabia lies less in the dollar amount of IMET allocated than it does in the ripple effect it has in increasing all Saudi-financed training in the U.S., thereby improving Saudi performance working with the U.S. military to employ U.S. systems.

# Tunisia

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the January 14, 2011 revolution, the United States has recalibrated its assistance to Tunisia to add focus on an array of targeted areas to include economic development, democracy, and governance, while deepening security engagement.

Assisting the Tunisians in laying a foundation for political stability and economic prosperity that strengthens civil society, empowers youth, and solidifies the foundation of democracy in Tunisia is a key priority for the United States. In the immediate aftermath of the protests that led to the ouster of former President Ben Ali, the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) mobilized more than \$50 million from regional and global resources to provide immediate transition assistance designed to meet Tunisia's most pressing challenges in democracy and governance as to support the political transition. Additional resources, focused on longer-term economic impact, have been allocated from the FY 2011 Economic Support Funds (ESF) within the Middle East Response Fund (MERF). This \$71 million assistance package funded by MERF makes resources available for critical economic assistance, such as a U.S.-Tunisian Enterprise Fund and a U.S. backed loan guarantee to the Government of Tunisia.

Tunisia's transition to democracy is progressing steadily, but the path is not without obstacles. Tunisia faces many near-term challenges, including strengthening the country's nascent democratic institutions, facilitating constructive popular participation in the national political process, resolving high unemployment, especially among college graduates, countering the threat of transnational terrorism and spill-over from conflicts in neighboring countries, and managing increased demands on the national security forces. Tunisia is looking to the United States, as a strategic partner in addressing these challenges as Tunisia works to consolidate its position as an emerging democracy. In developing follow on bilateral assistance plans, the U.S. Government will actively assesses how assistance can help Tunisia overcome its hurdles and best support its goals to become a prosperous nation based on democratic values and practices.

The FY 2013 request seeks to support Tunisia's near-term priorities while continuing to lay the foundation for its mid-to-long term democratic and economic development. Specifically, the FY 2013 request includes funding to build upon critical programs, initiated after the Tunisian revolution, that enhance U.S.-Tunisian engagement on security cooperation, higher-education development, civil society and governance support, and critical economic development policy reforms.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,749</b>	<b>24,854</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>11,746</b>
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Foreign Military Financing	17,124	17,500	15,000	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	1,950	1,854	2,300	446
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	175	500	1,300	800

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tunisia</b>	25,749	24,854	36,600	11,746
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	20,249	19,854	23,600	3,746
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	17,124	17,500	15,000	-2,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,124	6,000	-	-6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,000	11,500	15,000	3,500
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,950	1,854	2,300	446
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	897	897
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,950	1,854	1,403	-451
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	-	5,000	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	5,000	5,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	175	500	1,300	800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	1,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	175	500	300	-200
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,000	1,500	6,400	4,900
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,500	1,500	3,400	1,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	250	250	1,530	1,280
2.2 Good Governance	450	450	850	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	350	350	340	-10
2.4 Civil Society	450	450	680	230
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	500	-	3,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	3,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
3.2 Education	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	1,900	1,900	5,000	3,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,900	1,900	5,000	3,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	250	250	-	-250
4.5 Agriculture	300	300	-	-300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600	600	5,000	4,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	400	400	-	-400
4.8 Environment	250	250	-	-250



## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>25,749</b>	<b>24,854</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>11,746</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>20,249</b>	<b>19,854</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>3,746</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,124	6,000	1,897	-4,103
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	175	500	300	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,950	13,354	21,403	8,049
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>4,900</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	250	4,530	4,280
2.2 Good Governance	450	450	850	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	350	350	340	-10
2.4 Civil Society	450	450	680	230
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>-</b>
3.2 Education	1,600	1,600	1,600	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	250	250	-	-250
4.5 Agriculture	300	300	-	-300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600	600	5,000	4,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	400	400	-	-400
4.8 Environment	250	250	-	-250
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	1,300	1,300

### Peace and Security

The Tunisian revolution, ignited by a police officer's abuse of authority and fueled by the public's outrage over police violence and rampant corruption, highlighted the need for profound security sector reform. Under the former regime, the domestic security services formed a vast, secretive network that was used to monitor, intimidate, and harass opponents of the regime. The prison system supported the abuses through complicity and the judiciary was too controlled by the president to serve as a check on the executive's powers. The FY 2013 request reflects the United States' commitment to providing the Government of Tunisia with the tools necessary to begin the reform of their security sector infrastructure.

Due to the degraded capabilities of the Interior Ministry, the Tunisian military took on some aspects of internal security in the aftermath of the revolution, which has left its borders more vulnerable to outside infiltration of terrorists and likely affected the Tunisian Government's ability to identify and act against internal and external threats. U.S. assistance continues to help the Tunisian military enhance its capabilities to apprehend indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling. This assistance will help the Tunisian military keep its aging U.S. equipment working and provide an increase in capabilities, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, and reconnaissance.

States in the Middle East and North Africa face a continuing regional terrorist threat, particularly from al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). The revolution in Tunisia, followed by the revolutions in Libya and coupled with ongoing tensions in Algeria, only increases the risk of cross-border and domestic terrorism as Islamic terrorists seek to take advantage of the current instability. 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. 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 2013 FMF funds will be used to support new and previously provided equipment from the Department of Defense under Section 1206 authority, such as wheeled vehicles, fast boats, airborne infrared radars. FMF will also support Tunisia's 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 collaborative relationship with Tunisia, and will increase the ability of the two countries to work together in joint operations and exercises.

*International Military Education and Training (IMET):* Increased IMET funding will help the United States continue to strengthen relations with the senior leadership of the Tunisian military in addition to developing relations with the junior and noncommissioned officers. The IMET program offers a variety of professional military education and technical courses. Nearly every course includes instruction about democracy, civil-military relations, human rights, and an independent judiciary. Tunisia also plans to rapidly expand the use of English in its forces, and will continue to send large numbers of English language instructors to training in the United States. IMET courses provide a common understanding of military terminology at all echelons that support interoperability between the United States and Tunisian militaries. The IMET program also helps counter negative media portrayals of the United States by exposing Tunisian military officers to the United States.

*International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):* INCLE funding will focus on supporting efforts to enable the Tunisian police to adopt a citizen-centered mandate and a public service mission. Through a combination of technical advice, study tours, mentoring, workshops, trainings, and equipment donations, and in partnership with both government and civil society stakeholders, funds may be used to: support efforts to develop a new mission statement, code of ethics and related enforcement mechanism, and personnel policies and training curricula that reflect and reinforce the new mission; establish internal and external control mechanisms to ensure transparency, oversight, and accountability; assist the host government with strategic planning, change management, and donor coordination; foster police leadership; and encourage dialogue between the police and civil society. INCLE funding will also help develop judicial capacity, enhance access to justice, institute more humane prison management practices, and strengthen the legal, institutional, and policy frameworks for preventing and combating corruption. Programs that address multiple U.S. objectives will receive priority consideration, such as those that focus on the protection of vulnerable populations, promote women's participation, support transitional justice, and prevent conflict.

*Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR):*

NADR funds implemented through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will help Tunisia deal effectively with security challenges, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. The FY 2013 request includes a significant increase in

bilateral NADR/ATA resources which will continue programs newly initiated in FY 2011, initially funded from global NADR resources in the immediate aftermath of the Tunisian revolution. In Tunisia, the ATA program focuses on assisting Tunisian law enforcement in developing leadership and management, border security, and law enforcement investigative capabilities.

NADR funds implemented through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will engage Tunisia on comprehensive export control legislation and implementing regulations. The funds will support capacity-building activities to strengthen Tunisia's borders security, including technical training and equipment donation to enhance Tunisia's capability to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. government assistance in Tunisia focuses on supporting progress toward comprehensive political and socio-economic reforms that institutionalize democratic norms, bolster civil society, promote freedom of expression, enhance the rule of law and integrate the population into the national political process.

*Economic Support Funds (ESF):* ESF funds will extend existing bilateral programming and respond to emerging needs as Tunisia continues its democratic transition. The FY 2013 Request supports the continuation of critical assistance programs initiated in collaboration with USAID and other U.S. Government agencies. Programs will provide support for citizen engagement in electoral processes, civic education, technical assistance to electoral management bodies, and training for political parties. Assistance will build the capacity of local government entities to meet the needs of their citizens and strengthen mechanisms for transparency and accountability between local government, their communities, and civil society and media. ESF funds will support Tunisian efforts to establish transitional justice mechanisms and processes, and to build structures for protecting and monitoring human rights under the new government. Embassy Tunis priorities for FY 2013 are activities that promote administrative reform, foster the development of democratic institutions, encourage socio-economic development, reinforce the rule of law, build civil society capacity building, stimulate financial sector reform and catalyze economic growth. Funding will support the development of independent civil society and media organizations, and will be directed to the meaningful engagement of women and youth throughout government and civil society.

*International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):* INCLE funding will support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary, in order to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes, including corruption. In addition, INCLE funding will assist the Government of Tunisia in developing a legal, institutional, and policy framework to deter, detect, and punish future acts of corruption.

### **Investing in People**

Youth skills development is a particularly important area in Tunisia, where half the population is under the age of 26 and the youth unemployment rate is estimated at 40 percent. U.S. assistance will support initiatives that seek to improve the employment and entrepreneurship initiatives for youth, and which work hand-in-hand with capacity building projects designed to foster an environment that facilitates and creates youth employment opportunities.

*Economic Support Funds (ESF):* Embassy Tunis will issue grants to create six linkages between U.S. and Tunisian universities. Pending the outcome of an open bidding process, these partnerships may include consultation on curriculum design and accreditation, promotion of creative entrepreneurship in the tourism field, research cooperation on green technology and renewable energy, and textbook design.

## **Economic Growth**

U.S. government assistance in Tunisia also focuses on supporting progress toward comprehensive economic reform through programs administered by USAID and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) which aim to rebuild and modernize the Tunisian economy and prepare for sustainable, inclusive socio-economic growth.

*Economic Support Funds (ESF):* The FY 2013 request focuses resources on developing private sector competitiveness by providing support for USAID programs initially funded through the FY 2011 MERF. Assistance focuses on accelerating economic growth through developing the information and communications technology sector (ICT) by enhancing ICT small-business support services to take advantage of potential market opportunities; building ICT-sector trade capacity and international market linkages; and expanding access to investment-capital financing for ICT small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In partnership with OPIC, USAID will also provide resources to continue support to the franchising and SME sector in Tunisia by developing a debt facility to provide working capital loans to Tunisian franchisees. The Tunisia Enterprise Fund and U.S. backed loan guarantee, both authorized in FY 2012, will become operational in late FY 2012 or early FY 2013. The Enterprise Fund will be managed by USAID over the life of Fund.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The bulk of allocated FMF is being committed to the maintenance and repair of existing U.S.-origin equipment, particularly helicopters, F-5 fighter aircraft, 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 September 2011 the Tunisian Ministry of Defense provided the Embassy's Office of Security Cooperation a five-year plan detailing its proposals for uncommitted FMF as well as national funds for the maintenance and repair of U.S.-origin equipment.

USAID managed programs will report on performance indicators annually and develop additional evaluation criteria, as necessary, in consultation with the Department of State.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2012 and beyond. FY 2013 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.

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.

INCLE program monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted through direct observation by Department of State staff, qualitative and quantitative surveys, impact evaluations, and specific, measurable M&E provisions contained in implementing agreements, including a Letter of Agreement with the Government of Tunisia.

EXBS program monitoring and evaluation is conducted by the Department of State through the use of assessments, training evaluations, agreements with partner countries, and the Rating Assessment Tool

(RAT). The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities and nonproliferation regime adherence practices to derive country-specific scores. The RAT methodology thus allows the Department of State to evaluate year-over-year EXBS progress in each partner country. In prior years, these assessment and evaluation activities allowed the Department of State to determine vulnerabilities in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. ISN used this information in consultations with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. government agencies to derive the specific bilateral request level.

## West Bank and Gaza

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. Government's foreign assistance program in the West Bank and Gaza is designed to advance progress toward the two-state solution by helping the Palestinian Authority (PA) build the institutions of a future Palestinian state, creating an atmosphere that supports negotiations, and improving the everyday lives of Palestinians, thereby contributing to the overall stability and security of the region.

Operating in a complex environment, the West Bank and Gaza program is subject to a number of internal and external forces that influence the delivery of U.S. assistance, including the PA's pursuit of international recognition, intra-Palestinian reconciliation efforts, cross border military attacks, restrictions on movement and access, and the continued presence of Hamas as the de facto governing authority in Gaza. Despite these challenges, significant programmatic results have been achieved in recent years. Programs are aligned with the PA's short and long-term development planning vision, the Oslo Accords, the Roadmap, and the Quartet Principles. In support of the goal of a negotiated two-state solution, the U.S. Government's foreign assistance program in the West Bank and Gaza will continue to focus on developing a viable Palestinian state through improvements in the security environment, infrastructure networks, service delivery systems, governance systems, and economic vitality of the private sector, as well as the provision of direct budget support for the PA.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	550,128	495,699	440,000	-55,699
Economic Support Fund	395,699	395,699	370,000	-25,699
Food for Peace Title II	4,429	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	150,000	100,000	70,000	-30,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	550,128	495,699	440,000	-55,699
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	133,500	62,600	40,200	-22,400
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	133,500	62,600	40,200	-22,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	133,500	62,600	40,200	-22,400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	38,049	53,700	52,300	-1,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	21,549	16,300	22,500	6,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,800	3,700	5,000	1,300
2.2 Good Governance	10,149	8,600	9,000	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	500	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	6,300	4,000	8,000	4,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>-7,600</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	14,000	26,000	19,700	-6,300
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	11,400	10,100	-1,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>292,030</b>	<b>285,750</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>-47,750</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>292,030</b>	<b>285,750</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>-47,750</b>
3.1 Health	53,800	47,450	54,000	6,550
3.2 Education	8,700	12,500	9,000	-3,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	229,530	225,800	175,000	-50,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,920</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>78,720</b>	<b>22,220</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>38,920</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>78,720</b>	<b>22,220</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	4,400	7,000	2,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,520	7,800	4,000	-3,800
4.3 Financial Sector	-	2,900	3,000	100
4.4 Infrastructure	11,400	26,500	50,000	23,500
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	8,820	3,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,500	8,200	4,000	-4,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	1,700	1,900	200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>47,629</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>30,780</b>	<b>-6,369</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>30,780</b>	<b>-6,369</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	43,200	37,149	30,780	-6,369
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>4,429</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,429	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	<b>550,128</b>	<b>495,699</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>-55,699</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>133,500</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>-22,400</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	133,500	62,600	40,200	-22,400
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>38,049</b>	<b>53,700</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>-1,400</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,800	29,700	24,700	-5,000
2.2 Good Governance	12,649	20,000	19,100	-900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	6,300	4,000	8,000	4,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>292,030</b>	<b>285,750</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>-47,750</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	53,800	47,450	54,000	6,550
3.2 Education	8,700	12,500	9,000	-3,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	229,530	225,800	175,000	-50,800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,920</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>78,720</b>	<b>22,220</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	4,400	7,000	2,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,520	7,800	4,000	-3,800
4.3 Financial Sector	-	2,900	3,000	100
4.4 Infrastructure	11,400	26,500	50,000	23,500
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	8,820	3,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,500	8,200	4,000	-4,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	1,700	1,900	200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>47,629</b>	<b>37,149</b>	<b>30,780</b>	<b>-6,369</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	47,629	37,149	30,780	-6,369
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	1,500	1,000	-500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,500	22,500	25,000	2,500

## Peace and Security

Effective Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) are critical to Israeli security and to public order in the West Bank that reduces crime, violence, extremism, and creates the necessary institutions of a new state. PASF increasingly pursue lawbreakers and their enhanced operational capabilities have resulted in a safer, more secure West Bank that has improved the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. Specifically, security campaigns in Nablus, Jenin, Hebron, and Bethlehem were widely praised for improving security and returning normalcy to these cities, and the PASF maintained security in the West Bank during periods of tension in the region. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system has also been strengthened by training, equipment, and technical assistance provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions, and infrastructure improvements to courthouses and prosecutor's offices.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to provide training, non-lethal equipment, and infrastructure support to restructure and reform the PA security services and justice system while directing a larger share of the funding toward the newer rule of law programs for the justice and corrections sectors, civilian police, and civil defense. The FY 2009 request began a multi-year investment into the structure, stability, and facilities needed for a robust and independent justice sector. Because the major initial training and construction has been completed, the INL program in FY 2013 will focus on sustainment. Specifically, the FY 2013 request will support the maintenance and sustainment of the security forces, now that most of the training and equipping requirements of previous years have been accomplished.

This assistance will further enhance the skills, competency, and professionalism of the PASF, including the National Security Forces (NSF), Palestinian Civil Police, and the Civil Defense (CD). Consistent with the plans developed jointly by the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the U.S. Security Coordinator (USSC), and the PA, these efforts will ensure that the PASF is better equipped and capable to maintain public security, fight terrorism, tackle serious crime and other threats to law and



order, and address national emergencies. Working with the PA Ministry of Interior, U.S. assistance will further develop the institutional planning capacity needed to manage the PASF, and to maintain and sustain the gains realized through assistance provided by the U.S. Government (USG).

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

PA efforts to strengthen the institutions of a viable Palestinian state focus upon improving democratic governance and increasing civic engagement. The USG supports these important objectives with programs that improve PA service delivery to Palestinians, promote the effective rule of law, and increase popular participation in democratic dialogue. These activities foster a mutually-reinforcing cycle of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. assistance will support governance and rule of law programs that enhance the capacity of PA institutions, improve delivery of services to Palestinians, and strengthen the Palestinian judicial system and the judiciary's ability to prosecute crimes and enforce the law, thereby increasing public confidence in the credibility of the PA. Additional programs will assist civil society organizations, independent media, and the Central Elections Commission to actively shape and engage in democratic dialogue.

- Resources will be used to strengthen the capacity of selected PA institutions to improve service-delivery by modernizing internal processes within ministries, refurbishing customer service centers, improving regulations, and empowering ministry employees to lead and sustain reform. USAID will also support local government units to improve responsiveness to citizens' needs and strengthen institutional capacities of these institutions to operate in a more accountable and transparent manner. In addition, USAID will support the PA's efforts to decentralize its governance institutions and systems. This new project will build upon the success of previous and current USAID capacity building efforts.
- Resources will be used to support ongoing rule-of-law projects that will continue to support the civil Palestinian justice sector institutions towards strengthening public confidence in the sector, ensure effective case management and proper access to justice and enforcing the law through professional training, improved public justice sector services, enhanced legal education, and improved civic engagement on rule-of-law issues.
- Grants and technical assistance will continue to promote the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) and local independent media outlets in the PA decision-making process, in the monitoring and oversight of government institutions, and in the broader public sector discourse in order to ensure a more vibrant and robust democratic dialogue between the Government and its citizens. Funds will continue to build the capacity of the CSOs and local media outlets, while increasing public awareness in democratic processes.
- USAID will seek opportunities to support elections and the political process as a means of strengthening democracy in the West Bank and Gaza, to the extent that the broader peace process will allow. This assistance could include capacity-building for PA and non-governmental organizations engaged in ensuring a free and fair electoral event, technical assistance and training for a democratic legislature, and support for other activities to ensure broad and inclusive participation of all citizens in the electoral and political processes.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Because the major initial training and construction has been completed, the INL program in FY 2013 will focus on sustainment. Specifically, U.S. assistance will be used to support further development of the PASF, the Attorney General's Office, and the local Public Prosecutors' Offices. Resources will continue existing rule-of-law programs in the governorates of Jenin, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Salfit, supporting both criminal investigation and prosecution functions and, in coordination with the PA and other donors, expand this work into other priority West Bank governorates. This will include infrastructure support for prosecutors' offices that need construction or renovation and will help construct police stations in districts prioritized by the PA to build local law enforcement capacity. INL will also complement USG and other donor activities in the sector by continuing 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. Infrastructure funds will be made available for the construction and renovation of prisons. INL will also 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**

With USG assistance, the PA has made a number of improvements in recent years in essential service delivery to the approximately four million people that reside in the West Bank and Gaza. Despite these gains, a number of challenges remain and USG assistance will focus on developing the Palestinian health sector, increasing access to clean water, repairing water infrastructure networks, addressing chronic sanitation infrastructure needs, and improving education.

Major health challenges include a fragmented health sector, a high burden of non-communicable diseases, and a health system (including a health workforce pattern) that was not designed to handle current needs. In the water sector, years of under investment, poor maintenance, and lack of emphasis on resource sustainability led to a serious deterioration of the aging water and sanitation networks that negatively affects the daily lives and the health status of many Palestinians, particularly the most vulnerable populations.

Positive education sector indicators such as an enrollment rate of 97 percent, gender parity, and an adult literacy rate of 94.1 percent are in part the result of heavy donor support for basic operating costs and school and classroom construction; this donor dependence has created an inherent vulnerability in the long term sustainability of the PA's education reform. U.S. assistance in this sector will therefore focus on improving the quality and relevance of the education system and ensure that the educational needs of the most vulnerable populations are addressed. The United States will work to increase the quality of teacher training programs, create partnerships between U.S. and Palestinian universities and prepare out-of-school pre-school aged children to enter the formal education system through quality media programming that teaches literacy, math, and life skills, including mutual respect and appreciation of others.

Finally, the PA has made significant strides in reducing its need for external budget support over the last few years. However, promised donor contributions have not arrived at a pace sufficient to cover remaining gaps in monthly expenditures, and the PA has been forced to rely on commercial bank lending and the accumulation of private sector arrears to meet its monthly expenses. Because of these factors, the U.S. will continue to provide critical direct budget support to the PA to help stabilize their financial situation

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance will support health, water supply, sanitation, education, and social services activities that will allow the PA to better meet the priority needs of Palestinians. In addition, U.S. assistance anticipates a continuing need for direct assistance to the PA in FY 2013.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** Resources will strengthen service delivery in Palestinian health facilities (both public sector and NGO clinics/hospitals) as well as in community health centers, with an emphasis on mothers and children. Clinical and community efforts will include, in particular, health education regarding healthy pregnancy behaviors and child health issues, health worker training on new clinical guidelines, and grants to local organizations to upgrade, enhance, and/or expand their services.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** Resources will strengthen the Palestinian health system, including both PA and NGO service providers. Funds will be used for system-wide improvements such as health workforce planning and expansion of the health information system developed with prior year funds; this will upgrade the quality of patient care, hospital management, and the availability of data for decision-making for health sector leaders and managers. Programs will also target improvements in the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases.
- **Water:** Programs will develop new sustainable water resources consistent with the rational development of the local aquifers and the reduction in water loss due to aging/leaking transmission and distribution lines. This will reduce Palestinian household dependence on Israeli-supplied tanker-transported water. Related activities include the installation and repair of water lines and pump facilities. U.S. assistance will also expand the focus on operation and maintenance activities at both new and existing facilities to ensure that equipment will last longer and will require fewer significant repairs, minimizing downstream cost requirements for the PA. Sanitation projects will also be expanded in FY 2013 which will reduce contamination of underground aquifers from untreated wastewater and rehabilitate medium-scale sewage systems. Activities will also focus on upgrading water and sanitation systems at schools, health clinics, and other public facilities. Finally, USAID will explore new technologies to treat wastewater in urban areas and promote the reuse of wastewater in agriculture, with a focus on maximizing sustainability of resources.
- **Education:** Teacher training, graduate education, and the establishment of professional standards will be a primary focus of U.S. assistance in this sector and will be supported by U.S.-Palestinian university partnerships that allow for the sharing of expertise and best practices. Resources will improve the learning experience for children pre-school age up to grade 12 by focusing on measureable improvements in the skill sets of teachers and building local capacity to provide quality educational television. Particular focus will address outdated teaching methodologies and provide teachers with the tools and best practices. Activities will also focus on increasing access to the educational system to ensure that the educational needs of the most vulnerable populations are addressed, particularly in those areas where overcrowding and resource scarcity have affected children the most. Additional funding will support programs aimed at: 1) improving the quality of higher education teaching and learning; 2) steering policy reform within the higher education sector; and 3) establishing model university programs through U.S.-Palestinian university partnerships.
- **Social Services:** Funding will continue to provide services for Palestinian youth to counter the attraction of radical political groups in the region and encourage them to take an active role in the socio-economic development of Palestinian civil society. Activities will target young people ages 14 to 29 and will focus on the provision of employment and entrepreneurship skills to enable them to find employment in the public and private sector, or to start their own businesses. U.S. assistance will include capacity building for youth-serving institutions, employment training programs, and social and civic engagement programs to promote youth leadership and enable youth to become more active and productive members of their communities.

- **Social Assistance:** The USG anticipates a continuing need for direct budget assistance to the PA for FY 2013. This support is expected to follow the existing model of paying down PA debt to eligible and vetted creditors or suppliers of consumer commodities. The U.S. support of the PA in this manner, which is a critical stabilizing factor within the PA fiscal environment, leverages additional financial support from international donors and improved PA fiscal management, including increased revenue collection. These resources will improve municipal governance capacity to assist local communities in selecting, developing, and completing infrastructure projects which have been prioritized within the community. This approach will better serve constituents of those communities and foster greater ownership and accountability between municipal governments and their residents.

### **Economic Growth**

Promoting an efficiently functioning and sustainable economy are foundational requirements for a future Palestinian state. Despite strong growth in recent years, inflation-adjusted per-capita GDP is only now at its 1999 level. Yet, the unemployment rate for the Palestinian territories has risen dramatically – from 12 percent in 1999 to 24 percent today (35 percent in Gaza) which fuels frustration and limits economic aspirations among Palestinian youth. Commodity exports have fallen (from \$635 million in 1999 to \$592 million in 2009). Domestic tax revenue has increased due to improved collection and administrative reforms, but is still below budget targets, primarily because the PA is no longer able to capture significant amounts of revenue from the Gaza Strip.

U.S. assistance focuses its economic growth funding on the development of the private sector as the best engine of growth. More than 90 percent of the existing Palestinian businesses are micro- and small-size enterprises that currently have limited capacity to compete in local markets. Restrictions on movement and access for goods and people within the West Bank and between the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Ashdod, Haifa and other external markets remain critical constraints to economic development. The lack of an enabling regulatory environment further limits access to finance and investments. USAID programs support Palestinian efforts to bolster the economy while also working with the Government of Israel to address legitimate Israeli security concerns.

**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. Second, it will address the essential role of the PA in overseeing public revenues and expenditures; developing a business regulatory environment that promotes strong economic growth; and overseeing financial-sector regulation. USAID is the principal donor in this sector and its programs will complement the efforts of other donors, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the European Commission, which promote fiscal and regulatory reform.

- Resources will increase the competitiveness of enterprises by removing expansion obstacles and improving value chains. USAID will continue to focus on agriculture and agribusiness, tourism, the marble and stone industry, information technologies, and other value-added sectors that are identified as priority areas for growth.
- Trade resources will support infrastructure and process improvements at critical commercial crossing points in the West Bank. To complement these activities, U.S. assistance will provide capacity building support through a new program to customs organizations which will help ease the movement of goods without compromising Israel's security, as well as provide much needed revenue for the PA.

- Transportation funding will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank. U.S. assistance will give priority to those projects that create critical trade networks by connecting urban centers, economic zones, commercial routes, and residential neighborhoods, as well as those projects which provide safer travel routes.
- U.S. assistance will focus on improving the investment climate by building capacity in the private sector and the Ministry of National Economy to prepare the legal and regulatory framework necessary to encourage trade, entrepreneurship, and foreign investment. To complement these activities, a new trade-focused project will assist the Ministry of Finance in strengthening its capacity for raising domestic revenues in a way that is compatible with improving the Palestinian business climate.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

The four decades of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been characterized by repeated cycles of low-level conflict and cross-border strikes interrupted by significant national or regional confrontations. High unemployment rates persist throughout the West Bank and Gaza and the consumer price index for food products has risen 45 percent since 2004. The World Food Program estimates that 22 percent of the people in the West Bank and 52 percent of people in Gaza are food insecure. The PA, burdened with high budget demands and lack of sufficient donor funding, is unable to provide for the needs of vulnerable families; thus, many are dependent for their survival on the support of international organizations. With little or no disposable income, these families' educational and economic opportunities are limited. While there are some humanitarian assistance needs in the West Bank, a majority of the U.S. humanitarian assistance programming is expected to be implemented in Gaza in FY 2013, given its particularly high levels of unemployment and food insecurity. U.S. programming is provided in coordination with other agencies and donors and includes activities managed by USAID and the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. Government will continue to provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza in FY 2013. Although a number of U.S. programs in Gaza focus on recovery activities, there remains a core element of the population in need of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of humanitarian commodities. U.S. assistance will focus on delivering assistance to meet those needs in a way that does not encourage long-term dependency. A new project will provide the U.S. Government to continue to provide emergency shelter and other forms of humanitarian assistance that address basic needs. In addition, food assistance programs will continue, as in the past. U.S. assistance prioritizes female-headed households, families affected by recent conflicts, and families with a large number of dependents, among other criteria.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken by USAID during FY 2011 in the West Bank and Gaza (WBG) including:

- Evaluations in the democracy and governance sector of: 1) the Palestinian Authority Capacity Enhancement (PACE) program—which confirmed that the objectives of improved PA service delivery, increased financial transparency and accountability, enhanced capacity, and strengthened public communications and participation were met; and 2) the Local Democratic Reform (LDR) program—which affirmed that the objectives of (a) creating an enabling environment for an effective, empowered, and democratic local governance system by strengthening the Ministry of Local Government at the national level, and (b) building the capacity of Local Government Units at

the municipal level were met and successful in producing substantial results in improving ministerial and municipality capacity.

- Given the importance of high quality evaluations to the Mission's overall project management and in line with USAID Forward evaluation targets, USAID is committed to a minimum of four performance evaluations in FY 2011.
- USAID conducted a Mission-wide portfolio review process in late 2011 which was led by the Mission Director and included representation from other U.S. entities at post with interest in the relevant sectors. A robust discussion of each project ensured that programmatic adjustments were made based on performance results, USG strategic imperatives, PA priorities, and budget realities.

In addition, USAID supports an extensive system of monitoring activities to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. This system includes site visits, financial reporting requirements, and regular performance reporting. Program managers and implementing partners document these activities in performance monitoring plans and implementation/work plans. To ensure the integrity and quality of project interventions, USAID program managers review the input of the implementing partners in the USAID West Bank and Gaza Geographic Management Information System (Geo-MIS), which has been identified as an Agency model in geo-spatial data collection. Performance information provided through Geo-MIS tracks each project's Performance Management Plan and directly informs the preparation of the annual USAID/West Bank and Gaza Performance Plan and Report.

In February 2011, USAID released the new evaluation process to ensure consistency and performance based decision making across the Agency. In response, USAID/West Bank and Gaza established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team that is responsible for the training and development of Mission and partner staff on the Agency's requirements for M&E. This team's primary goals are to enhance the existing M&E process in the Mission, systematically monitor program performance, refine and update the Mission's M&E standards and expectations, provide subject matter expertise on the evaluation process, and improve evidence-based decision making. The establishment of this team ensures that meaningful information about program performance will continue to be utilized to better manage for results.

USAID also has a number of compliance and auditing processes in place that provide program managers with objective information about the performance of each project. For example, USAID employs a full-time compliance specialist who monitors and assesses implementing partners' compliance with laws, regulations, and rules applicable to programs in the West Bank and Gaza, including vetting. Also, all direct USAID awardees' and significant sub-awardees' locally incurred costs are audited by USAID's Inspector General-approved auditors on an annual basis. These financial audits include, among others, the partners' compliance with the terms and conditions of their awards. The Regional Inspector General also conducts performance audits on selected programs each year which also includes assessments of the partners' adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations. These Mission efforts ensure that all prime implementers and significant sub-awardees are reviewed at least once a year. As an additional control, all NGOs are required to submit quarterly financial reports to USAID on how funds are spent and all partners are required to submit a monthly report that captures all of their new sub-awards. As part of the U.S. Government's commitments to the PA budget support process, financial audits are conducted on all direct budget support transfers. Finally, the Mission maintains an extensive vetting process to ensure that program activities are vetted appropriately. The Mission's vetting procedures are the subject of regular GAO audits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID utilizes a number of monitoring and evaluation processes to guide programmatic choices. During FY 2012, USAID is using evaluation findings to guide important program reductions, continuations, redesigns, and expansions across several sectors. Specifically:

- The Local Governance and Infrastructure program, a partnership between the democracy and governance and the water and infrastructure sectors, continues the gains achieved through the LDR program's ministerial and local capacity development objective.
- Resources are better aligned to remove regulatory and legal barriers in order to enhance trade opportunities and entrepreneurship among Palestinians.
- A new Youth Entrepreneurship Development program is implementing lessons learned and sustaining success made through the Palestinian Youth Empowerment (RUWAAD) program in the areas of youth employability and entrepreneurship skill building.
- The health program quickly responded with important program adaptations that better align limited resources to ministerial and community needs.
- An evaluation of USAID's Expanded and Sustained Access to Financial Services program was conducted, resulting in a recommendation to deepen and broaden USAID activities in the Palestinian financial sector, including leasing, insurance, pension funds, and the capital and non-bank debt markets. USAID's investment climate improvement project will include a focus on developing the Palestinian financial sector, particularly the non-banking sector.
- A mid-term evaluation of the RUWAAD program, which aims to build the leadership capabilities of Palestinian youth by enabling civic engagement, offering economic opportunities, enhancing leadership skills, and participation in sports and culture, helped determine that the strengths of this pilot youth activity should be integrated into future youth programs.
- 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 the best of this largely successful program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Internally, USAID conducts Portfolio Reviews each year to assess the overall performance of its programs. In late FY 2011, USAID conducted an extensive review of all of the projects (and all the project components) being implemented in the West Bank and Gaza. This Mission-wide, cross sectoral, historical portfolio review guided program adjustments based on performance, identified new programming opportunities for USAID in future years, and clarified budget allocation requests for FY 2012 and FY 2013. This review was preceded by a number of assessment activities (as detailed in the evaluation section above), internal discussions, and consultations with key stakeholders in the region.

More broadly, the Mission will undergo a strategic planning exercise in the coming months. As a result of this exercise, USAID's strategic objectives in the West Bank and Gaza will be defined in a new five year strategy which will guide program and resource planning in FY 2013 and beyond. As part of this exercise, past performance of existing USAID projects will be reviewed and future programmatic choices will be discussed. The Mission's strategy development process will help identify the key sectors in which USAID programs can achieve the greatest programmatic impact with the resources available.

Currently, the Mission anticipates programmatic engagement to continue in the education sector, with a particular focus on increased activities supporting youth programming. USAID’s past interventions in this area have provided a solid foundation for future youth programming. Support for building strengthened and capable Palestinian Authority institutions will be a critical element of project planning across sectors—in response and in coordination with U.S. foreign assistance objectives and long-term Palestinian Authority development objectives. Current plans focus on improved and strengthened health systems and health service delivery, modernized and decentralized PA institutions, innovative responses to wastewater treatment and reuse, and flexibility in delivering urgent humanitarian assistance.



# Yemen

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

This is a time of particularly heightened U.S. national interest in Yemen, which calls for quick and effective efforts to support and assist in Yemen's political transition. Under the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) political transition plan, the presidential election on February 21, 2012 formalized the transition of power and U.S. assistance will help the Yemeni people work to establish a more inclusive democratic process. Reorganizing the military and security sector will be a component of that transition. U.S. security assistance will seek cooperation with the newly formed government, helping to ensure that the Yemeni military and security forces are properly realigned and working to reinforce stability rather than serving as a destabilizing force.

U.S. development assistance will focus on the political transition and the recovery of the country from economic collapse through policies, regulations and programs to generate employment and enable private sector development. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the development of governmental capacities to deliver services, to include citizens in decision making, to develop the capacities of civil society, and to empower youth and women to participate more effectively in political processes and the economy. In so doing, U.S. assistance will address the underlying causes of instability that make Yemen vulnerable to the exploitative activities of insurrectionists, militant extremists, and terrorist organizations, which pose threats to the security of the country, the region, and the United States.

U.S. assistance programs aim to build the capacity of key central and local government institutions, including the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referenda, the Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption, Parliament, and line and economic planning ministries through training, equipment and technical advisory support. Assistance will be provided to the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) ministries, departments, and local government bodies, to enhance inclusive policy formulation and implementation capacities, and to improve accountability, transparency and anti-corruption efforts. Civil society organizations (CSOs) will be supported to play constructive roles in public policy advocacy and monitoring.

The U.S. Government will continue support to private sector and non-governmental partners, in conjunction with the ROYG, to improve standards of living, reduce poverty and unemployment, expand infrastructure and access to services by advocating for improved policies and regulations in order to enhance the business investment and operational climate in the country. Moreover, U.S. assistance will continue to support the realization of self-identified goals of communities through an approach of close collaboration and coordination with citizens, and the building of local capacities in the areas of agriculture, enterprise development, health, education, and local governance that will provide assistance and sustainable solutions to local livelihood problems.

The FY2013 request is based on expectation of continuing needs in development and security assistance. Additional transitional funding may be allocated from other sources, as the transition progresses and opportunities emerge.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	82,905	68,456	76,650	8,194
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	6,105	-	-6,105
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,605	-	-3,605
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,500	-	-2,500
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	82,905	62,351	76,650	14,299
Economic Support Fund	26,606	26,606	38,000	11,394
Food for Peace Title II	20,013	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	19,960	20,000	20,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,982	6,000	9,500	3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,094	1,100	1,100	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,750	7,395	4,000	-3,395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,500	1,250	4,050	2,800

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Yemen</b>	82,905	68,456	76,650	8,194
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	26,554	31,850	27,650	-4,200
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	19,960	20,000	20,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,960	17,000	17,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,094	1,100	1,100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,094	1,100	1,100	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	7,000	2,500	-4,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	7,000	2,500	-4,500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	4,500	3,750	4,050	300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500	2,750	3,150	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	900	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,796	11,046	13,500	2,454
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,046	7,046	12,000	4,954
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,046	3,000	1,954
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,046	2,000	3,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	500	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	375	4,000	1,500	-2,500
2.2 Good Governance	375	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,732</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>12,750</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-6,000</b>
3.1 Health	500	-	1,000	1,000
3.2 Education	12,250	12,000	5,000	-7,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>8,982</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>
3.1 Health	8,982	6,000	9,500	3,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>6,940</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>6,940</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	1,440	1,440
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,560	4,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	1,500	4,000	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	2,000	500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>22,563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,550	-	5,500	5,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>20,013</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,013	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>82,905</b>	<b>68,456</b>	<b>76,650</b>	<b>8,194</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,554</b>	<b>31,850</b>	<b>27,650</b>	<b>-4,200</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,460	19,750	20,150	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,094	12,100	7,500	-4,600
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>11,046</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>2,454</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	875	5,046	4,500	-546
2.2 Good Governance	1,375	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,046	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	500	2,000	3,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,732</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	9,482	6,000	10,500	4,500
3.2 Education	12,250	12,000	5,000	-7,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>6,940</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	1,440	1,440
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,560	4,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	1,500	4,000	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	2,000	500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>22,563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,563	-	5,500	5,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>2,971</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,824	-	2,509	2,509
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,686	1,125	1,587	462

## Peace and Security

**Foreign Military Financing (FMF):** FMF funding seeks to improve the government's control of its territory to prevent its use by terrorists, transnational criminals (including pirates), and other threats to stability, while promoting accountable governance and civilian rule of law. Funding also works to modernize the Yemeni military and improve its interoperability with United States and international forces as well as internal interoperability. Ongoing military reforms will shape future security cooperation activities with Yemen. Nonetheless, given the current threat, the focus of the FY 2013 FMF budget continues to be on Yemen's counterterrorism (CT) efforts, coordinated with counterterrorism projects initiated under the Department of Defense's section 1206 authority for CT partner units such as the Central Security Forces Counterterrorism Unit, the Yemen Special Operations Forces, the Yemen Coast Guard, and the Yemen Air Force. Additionally, some FMF funds will enable broader military-military engagement through English Language Training and logistics improvement.

**International Military Education and Training (IMET):** FY 2013 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 2013, 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 delivery of basic policing and justice services, particularly in underserved regions. INCLE will support efforts to enhance access to justice, combat corruption, and strengthen accountability mechanisms within the criminal justice sector. Assistance will also help the transition 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 (EXBS), Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) projects, and antiterrorism assistance efforts. CWD efforts in Yemen will assist the transition government to achieve more cost-effective humanitarian demining field operations, reduce landmine/Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) victim rates through mine/UXO risk education (MRE), clear and mark suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), provide medical care and modify existing CWD structure for long term sustainability

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program in Yemen will provide antiterrorism training to Yemeni law enforcement, to include the Yemeni government, and will focus on helping Yemeni law enforcement build improved investigative, leadership and management, and border security capabilities in order to counter terrorism. Investigative and border security training and equipment will be geared in part towards the identification of IEDs, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Centralization of power, weak and ineffective institutions, corruption, and political stalemate were the issues that led to widespread protests, politically motivated conflict, and calls for a change of government throughout Yemen in 2011. In FY 2013, the United States will concentrate governance assistance in promoting elections and constitutional reform, decentralization, enhancing government capacity to deliver services, enhancing political competition, and strengthening civil society capacities to advocate and participate in public policy formulation and implementation. Training, equipment, and technical assistance will be targeted at the central, governorate, and local government levels to complement USAID's community development and stabilization priorities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will focus FY 2013 resources on promoting the political transition; more responsive government; the empowerment of local communities, particularly in vulnerable areas; and improving employment and livelihoods opportunities. USAID will support line ministries whose policies and services impact community life, including the Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Public Health and Population, Education, Agriculture, Finance, Local Administration, and Youth and Sports. This will be complemented by support to local government and continued work with the Ministry of Local Affairs in support of decentralization. Equally as important, support will 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. Funds in FY 2013 will also support election monitoring efforts and the strengthening of political competition.

### **Investing in People**

Yemen's health indicators are the lowest in the Middle East, and comparable to sub-Saharan African countries. Poverty and ineffective government services contribute to high rates of 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 already high infant mortality rates. Yemen's population is 23.5 million and increasing by 3 percent per year. Yemen's fertility rate of 5.3 per woman creates a formidable challenge.

USAID assistance in health and education is aligned with ROYG priorities. Through USAID's integrated, multi-sector approach, FY 2013 funds will provide assistance for high-impact family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, water and sanitation; and 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 2013 funds, USAID will build upon its previous successes in 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 and student 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 Program (GHP): GHP funds in 2013 will support the principles of the Global Health Initiative, 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 community resilience and 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 in spite of declines in oil revenue as oil production slows, and the economic downturn had a devastating effect on non-oil revenues, investment and employment. 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, which dramatically increased after the turmoil that took place in 2011. The unemployment rate is much higher among youth. In order to meet Yemen's economic recovery and development needs, assistance will support the improvement of policies affecting private sector investment, growth, and employment, including power, investment, trade, financial sector and fiscal management policies. To assist Yemeni economic development and improve stability, USAID will expand economic opportunities in targeted vulnerable communities, particularly focusing on youth. Funds in FY 2013 will enhance vocational skills, agricultural productivity, rehabilitate basic infrastructure, improve access to financial and non-financial support for small, medium and microenterprises, and strengthen water and natural resource management capacities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Agriculture accounts for three-quarters of Yemen's employment, and will be a key focus of FY 2013 assistance intended to improve productivity of crops and livestock, promote improved water management and increased production of demand driven crops, and increase access to credit for farmers. Ubiquitous production of qat (a mild stimulant which is a major agricultural product of Yemen) and little diversity in agriculture contributes to water depletion, food insecurity, and poor nutrition in Yemen. As such, USAID will support the production of appropriate alternative crops. Programs 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 of underserved communities. Moreover, USAID will create and sustain career-enhancing vocational education and training programs that are responsive to the current and future local labor needs.

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 public services, and promote both decentralization and private investment. Support to commercial banks and microfinance institutions will broaden opportunities for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in underserved areas. Additionally the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is evaluating a Rapid Credit Facility of approximately \$100 million that would be completed in mid-2012. Depending on the outcome of that facility, it would consider a new extended credit facility to provide a larger, long-term loan designed to provide incentives for reaching agreed reform benchmarks. In early 2012 the World Bank resumed \$370 million in programming that was suspended in 2011 due to the political crisis. After the presidential election and an assessment, the World Bank will determine whether to expand its programming.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Yemen is ranked 154<sup>th</sup> out of 179 countries worldwide on the United Nations Human Development Index in 2011, and is unlikely to achieve its Millennium Development Goals by 2015. USAID supports quick economic recovery from the severe economic downturn of 2011. USAID works closely with the ROYG and non-governmental partners to improve standards of living, reduce poverty and unemployment, improve access to public services, strengthen community participation, build institutional capacity, and provide services and economic opportunities. USAID supports the achievement of self-identified goals by reaching communities and building linkages in the rural areas of target governorates, and urban and peri-urban areas of the main cities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID targets interventions in agricultural development, employment creation and enterprise promotion, access to and improved quality of health and basic education services, water conservation, youth empowerment, improved governance, and community empowerment to meet basic human needs. USAID will use FY 2013 funds to support quick impact livelihood rehabilitation and restoration activities; provision of goods, services, productive infrastructure, income generation and micro-enterprise initiatives; cash-for-work, and other works programs; productive input provisions (seeds, tools, livestock); training, equipping and education.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID's Yemen Monitoring and Evaluation Project (YMEP) was established in FY 2010. Support to this project will ensure USAID continues to obtain unbiased and accurate field monitoring and data validation for all USAID-funded projects. 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 continue to be improved, which will make the determinations regarding the impact of programming on development and stability in Yemen more accurate. Information will be used to identify needs for in-depth assessments and evaluations, and improve management decisions related to performance, funding, program/project modifications, and the need for follow-on support. This information will serve as an accurate and reliable source for reporting to public audiences as well as informing host country dialogue.

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 through field monitoring. USAID holds complete portfolio reviews twice a year to examine program performance, management, budget issues, and guide the overall direction and management of its program.

Performance against discrete indicators of these efforts will be measured through the annual Performance Plan and Report.



## Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening the peaceful exchanges between representatives of Israel, the Palestinians, and neighboring Arab states. 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 joint water management and environmental activities. MEM-funded projects promote and strengthen Arab-Israeli ties while demonstrating that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,140	1,500	1,000	-500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,140	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	570	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	570	-	-	-

#### **Peace and Security**

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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: All MEM programs are also 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 2011 funds issue semiannual reports including an accounting of accomplishments and resources. Performance is measured by monitoring the level of real cooperation between Arabs and Israelis, and the extension of these efforts beyond specific MEM projects to a deeper level of working together on common challenges.

USAID's Middle East Bureau and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate the activities of MEM with the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program and USAID's Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP) to ensure the programs are complementary and not duplicative. This gives the United States agility and flexibility to address regional environmental and natural resource challenges with a variety of tools to promote regional and Israeli Arab cooperation on these issues.

## **Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)**

### **Foreign Assistance Program Overview**

Ongoing democratic transitions in the Middle East and North Africa represent an opportunity for the United States to forge new partnerships with the people of the region. These popular movements illustrate the unyielding desire for representative government, economic growth, and greater political and social freedoms. During this period of transition, it is imperative that the United States continue to support democratic activists, facilitate free and fair elections, promote a civic culture that empowers women and the disenfranchised, and foster government institutional capacity development.

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) is a key Department mechanism to support the people of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) as they develop more pluralistic, participatory, and prosperous societies. MEPI funded projects encourage citizens of the region to fulfill their own positive visions for the future of the Middle East -- a future defined by dignity, freedom, and opportunity.

MEPI is a flexible program that responds to emerging opportunities and advances the Administration's policy to support democratic transitions and reform across the Middle East and North Africa through partnerships with the people of the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations, private sector groups, international NGOs, and with MENA governments when appropriate. MEPI program staffs are active in all U.S. government posts in the NEA region in addition to the two MEPI regional offices in Tunis and Abu Dhabi. MEPI projects are managed at post or in Washington as appropriate.

MEPI is a rapid and direct means of supporting grassroots advocates for reform in the region. Its local grants program empowers U.S. embassies in every NEA country to invest in locally-led reform efforts. MEPI projects are typically implemented over a two year period. MEPI flagship regional programs like the MEPI Alumni Network, MEPI Student Leaders, and Leaders for Democracy Fellowships bring together participants from across the region to build networks, share ideas, and foster the next generation of political leadership. Graduates and alumni of MEPI programs advocate for reform in their communities – many have gone on to play prominent roles both inside the government and within in civil society.

In response to the Arab Spring, MEPI realigned its resources to meet immediate transition needs within the region, and will also receive additional funding from FY 2011 Economic Support Funds (ESF) within the Middle East Response Fund (MERF). In FY 2011, MEPI's base budget was increased by nearly 23% over FY 2010 levels which enabled MEPI to expand programming across all areas, including Economic Growth. The FY 2013 budget request supports baseline, core programming with a focus on transition in the region.

MEPI is not a bilateral assistance program and does not negotiate projects with governments, affording MEPI a high degree of flexibility to respond to and work directly with those in the region who are striving for political, social, and economic reform. By design, the regional nature of MEPI's work allows for participants to share experiences and lessons learned with others across the region who share the same goals. MEPI programming is closely coordinated with and complements bilateral and global foreign assistance programs.

In countries undergoing democratic transition, MEPI will support non-governmental stakeholders in their efforts to ensure that new political systems, constitutions, and laws are informed by the interests of citizens. In countries yet to institute significant democratic reforms, MEPI will continue its efforts to expand the space for civil society to operate by investing in indigenous reform advocates. MEPI programming will complement the development efforts of USAID and additional long-term reform efforts that the proposed Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF) will support.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	80,000	70,000	-	-70,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	65,000	65,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>63,992</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>63,992</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-56,600</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,402	5,500	-	-5,500
2.2 Good Governance	8,568	1,500	-	-1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,285	13,000	-	-13,000
2.4 Civil Society	31,737	36,600	-	-36,600
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	8,500	8,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	3,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	13,500	13,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	35,000	35,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
3.2 Education	5,020	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,400</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,046	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,131	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,960	1,700	-	-1,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,851	1,700	-	-1,700
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	3,000	3,000

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>63,992</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,402	5,500	8,500	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	8,568	1,500	3,000	1,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	15,285	13,000	13,500	500
2.4 Civil Society	31,737	36,600	35,000	-1,600
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
3.2 Education	5,020	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,600</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,046	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	2,131	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,960	1,700	2,000	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,851	1,700	3,000	1,300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-500</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	2,000	1,075	-925
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,000	2,425	425

### Governing Justly and Democratically

MEPI projects will support democratic development and the rule of law across the region, promoting the establishment or expansion of inclusive, accountable, representative institutions and political processes, and offering direct support to indigenous actors who are pursuing more just and democratic societies.

As in the past, MEPI will support civil society through direct grants, networking, and capacity building projects. MEPI encourages vibrant electoral politics by training political parties and candidates committed to democratic values, helping them gain grassroots support, build coalitions, and develop constituent services; MEPI places a special emphasis on bringing women candidates and voters into the process.

Strengthening the rule of law in the region is a crucial component of democratic reform and civic participation. In the past, MEPI has supported projects that promote legal education for both lawyers and citizens, with a special focus on women, as well as projects to work with judges and other participants in the judicial process.

MEPI will continue to support its regional flagship initiatives that nurture a new generation of active citizens and democratic leaders. These projects include the Leaders for Democracy Fellowship, which brings young civic leaders from the Middle East and North Africa to the United States to learn, in an academic setting, the concepts of leadership, democracy, communication, and conflict resolution and then apply these theories in a professional assignment with a political, non-governmental, or public policy organization of professional interest in Washington, D.C. MEPI's Student Leaders program brings 100 undergraduate students each year from the MENA region to U.S. academic institutions where they develop leadership skills and expand their understanding of civil society, as well as the democratic process and how both may be applied in their home communities. Alumni from these and other MEPI initiatives --

numbering over 11,000 across the Middle East -- are contributing to the historic changes taking place across the region and regularly connect with each other to advance the cause of reform in the region. In support of their efforts, MEPI will continue in FY 2013 to build out the MEPI Alumni Network.

MEPI will continue to provide local grants, which provide small-scale support to indigenous civil society organizations to advance reform initiatives and build the capacity of nascent civil society organizations. These grants, which represent half of MEPI's awards, are a flexible and targeted means of providing direct support to change agents. Additionally, MEPI will continue to promote legal and regulatory initiatives that conform to international standards and support civil liberties, including freedom of expression and the development of independent media.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic Growth programming will focus on improving economic inclusion, especially for women and youth, as well as expanding the private sector's role in policy debates, and ensuring that policies foster a level playing field and remain responsive to the needs of both businesses and workers. Economic programming also contributes to more participatory societies in which those directly impacted by government decisions are empowered to advocate for their interests, and policy-makers are encouraged to be open and responsive to their citizens. MEPI's economic initiatives have allowed the U.S. government to promote reform and support civil society even in challenging political environments.

The FY 2013 request supports MEPI's continued work to fund projects aimed at broadening economic opportunity through the development of job skills and the expansion of economic opportunities, particularly for youth and women. MEPI has a history of support for employment and job skills training through local and regional partnerships that have trained over 8,000 individuals during recent years, including a significant number of women and youth.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI's standards for performance are maintained by its Results Oriented Monitoring Framework (ROM) for monitoring foreign assistance grants that has added rigor to program planning, analysis, and reporting. Consistent with the Department's evaluation policy, MEPI continues fund a number of expert, third-party evaluations of ongoing and completed projects to enhance our understanding of programming successes and challenges. MEPI has been conducting these evaluations since 2006, examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors, and programming in specific sectors, such as Rule of Law.

FY 2011 was the first full year of implementation of the ROM which articulates MEPI's goals of developing more pluralistic, participatory, and prosperous societies, describes strategies used to achieve goals, and details indicators of success under each strategy. Implementers report performance against these indicators quarterly, and MEPI staff monitors their progress on an ongoing basis through conference calls, meetings, and site visits. In FY 2012 and beyond, MEPI will continue to implement a revised ROM based on lessons learned and data gathered from FY 2011.

In FY 2011, MEPI conducted four sector evaluations, covering projects supporting legal reform, civic culture, civil society, and scholarships. In FY 2012, MEPI plans evaluate: 1) political parties and election assistance; 2) media programming; 3) projects that bridge social divides; and 4) quick response grant-making in transitioning countries. The results of these evaluations will help MEPI identify lessons learned and best practices for future grant making. In addition, MEPI conducts annual assessments of its core grant-making processes at regional offices and diplomatic posts. An FY 2011 local grants assessment is in progress and MEPI anticipates that another will be scheduled in FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Key findings of MEPI's spring 2011 sector evaluations are summarized below:

- *Legal Reform* – This evaluation examined 10 legal reform projects implemented by the American Bar Association and The International Center for Not-for-Profit Law since 2007. The evaluation identified results and best practices from programming on legal reform, legal/judicial professional development, and women's media empowerment. MEPI relied on recommendations to inform decisions on project extensions, supplements, and new awards.
- *Civic Culture* – This field evaluation examined 14 D.C.-based and local grants to understand 1) the factors that affect the development of civic cultures in the region and worldwide; 2) the role that civic education and civic leadership training can play in developing civic cultures; 3) the results MEPI has achieved through support for a variety of civic education and leadership training efforts; and 4) how best MEPI might support the development of civic cultures in the future. The analysis provided insights on useful strategies and techniques that might productively be replicated in the region. The evaluation also identified the types of activities/approaches that did not work in the target countries, or with the target audience, and explored reasons why.
- *Civil Society Advocacy* – The purpose of this evaluation was to identify best practices among a representative sample of the more successful civil society advocacy grants and to document impact, where possible, of advocacy campaigns undertaken under those projects (e.g., laws adopted, policies modified, practices changed). The evaluation also identified: 1) factors that affect the ability of civil society to participate in decision making; 2) level of civil society advocacy in which MEPI-funded civil society organizations engage; and 3) recommendations regarding future strategy and programming.
- *MEPI Scholarship Programs* – This desk review examined two major scholarship programs that target low income students -- Tomorrow's Leaders and the MEPI Scholarship Program -- to: 1) determine if the programs are selecting candidates in line with target audience criteria and 2) document results to date in meeting program objectives. Evaluation information will be used to inform future MEPI programming decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2013, performance monitoring and program evaluation will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Since MEPI's last evaluation of political party and election assistance in 2008, the Arab Spring has changed the political landscape in much of the MENA region, providing an extraordinary opportunity to assess the impact and effectiveness of projects following the fall 2011 elections in Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, and Morocco. Findings from the scheduled FY 2012 evaluation of political party and election assistance will illuminate how MEPI's work can complement the efforts of other foreign assistance providers. In addition, through its scheduled media sector evaluation, MEPI plans to identify innovative models to address increasing demand for new media programming in the region.

Lastly, MEPI projects to foster the growth of prosperous societies have produced several successful and replicable program models that MEPI will continue to support and enhance.

## Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) program promotes normalized relations by supporting projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. The program catalyzes cooperation that would not otherwise occur, and provides key funding for applied science in Arab countries, producing development impact. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords. It was subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include Arab-Israeli projects involving Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon and West Bank /Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program receives as many as 100 joint applications each year, and supports 30 to 40 ongoing projects. Projects continue to make significant development contributions, most notably in water, agriculture, environment and health. Despite the deterioration in diplomatic relations recently, Arab and Israeli support for MERC has remained high; no projects suspended work or cooperation in 2011. Projects also continue outreach to the wider communities that utilize research results, putting the research to work and demonstrating the tangible benefits of cooperation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	5,000	2,500	-2,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	825	930	780	-150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	825	930	780	-150



## **Peace and Security**

Economic Support Fund (ESF): MERC projects cover a wide range of important fields with the goal of enhancing cooperation and exchanges, increasing economic development, protecting the environment, improving health conditions, and addressing water issues of crucial importance to the region. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, individual project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate they will produce development impact. MERC will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal. These measures have been critical to the program's success in attracting quality proposals and robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results. USAID's Middle East Bureau and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate MERC activities with Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) and the Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP) to ensure the programs are complementary and not duplicative. This gives the United States agility and flexibility to address regional environmental and natural resource challenges with a variety of tools to promote regional and Israeli Arab cooperation on these issues.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 2011 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation.

Projects also produced development results in health, water, environment and agriculture. Examples included improved artificial reefs in Jordan to preserve biodiversity in the Gulf of Aqaba, a low-cost environmentally friendly trap to reduce damage caused by olive flies to maintain commercial olive oil quality, a non-invasive diagnostic test for a significant parasitic disease, a new pH treatment to reduce fouling of reverse-osmosis membranes used to purify wastewater for unrestricted reuse in water-scarce areas, and training to place these and other technologies into the hands of end users.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings showed that MERC projects conducted nearly 70 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2011, including workshops of students, technicians and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that attracted participants from additional Arab countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation to the larger societies beyond the scientific communities. 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, 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request will allow MERC to support ongoing projects. Performance evaluations primarily support project level decisions.

## Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an independent international organization that supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO is a cornerstone of U.S. efforts to advance the goal of comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors, as well as protecting critical U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to its firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided by Israel and Egypt.

Support to the MFO is a visible symbol of the United States' political commitment the Peace Treaty and to regional stability. The FY 2013 request, which mirrors the President's initial FY 2012 request, demonstrates continued U.S. commitment to providing one-third of the MFO's operating budget and contributes an additional \$1 million to cover Force Protection costs. The FY 2012 request for the MFO was eventually increased by \$2 million in light of anticipated increases in the MFO's operating budget and Force Protection costs in future fiscal years.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
Peacekeeping Operations	26,000	28,000	26,000	-2,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	28,000	26,000	-2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,000	28,000	26,000	-2,000

## **Peace and Security**

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): The MFO monitors compliance with the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Egyptian Border Guard Agreement. It also provides a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense forces. This primary mechanism for dialogue includes MFO-hosted bilateral meetings and consistent efforts by the MFO's Force Commander and its Chief of Liaison to meet with their Egyptian and Israeli counterparts regularly. Enjoying the full confidence and support of Egypt and Israel, the MFO is an essential resource for the Parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace, maintaining confidence, and sustaining a stable security relationship. The MFO's role is more important than ever to maintaining trust at a time when both Parties must adjust to new security and political realities following unprecedented change in the region.

U.S. assistance will continue to support operating expenses for the MFO, including enhanced force protection for personnel. The Egyptian transition and the deteriorating security situation in the Sinai require the MFO to operate with increased vigilance and force protection while effectively completing its mission. 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.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States provides one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided by Israel and Egypt. This budget is supplemented by additional funds from donor states approved by Egypt, Israel, and the United States to account for inflation, foreign currency fluctuation, and the rising price of gas. The MFO presents financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting, last held November 17-18, 2011. In June 2011, the MFO held its second 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 in its Annual Report to Congress on the MFO.

## Near East Regional Democracy

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Near East Regional Democracy program will continue to support programs that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions, increase respect for human rights, and integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2013 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 and political competition.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Democracy</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	-	-3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	5,000	3,000	-2,000
2.4 Civil Society	26,000	22,000	22,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Near East Regional Democracy</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	35,000	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	-	-3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	5,000	3,000	-2,000
2.4 Civil Society	26,000	22,000	22,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	-	-	-

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Many governments in the region continue to restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion. Rule of law is not consistently respected and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. Elections in a number of countries do not meet international standards. Corruption and lack of government transparency and accountability remain serious problems.

U.S. assistance programs will address these problems by supporting efforts to increase government accountability and transparency while enhancing citizen participation in decision making. Programs will encourage the awareness and defense of internationally recognized rights, especially those enshrined in international obligations to which countries are party.

U.S. support for the rule of law takes on even greater significance in light of the poor human rights conditions in parts of the region. In FY 2013, programming will focus on three areas:

- 1) Access to justice. Programs will support legal aid clinics to increase access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal reform.
- 2) Human rights. Programs will train human rights activists, defenders, academics, and journalists on increasing awareness of and advocacy for adherence to principles enshrined in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Programs will be inclusive of marginalized communities, including women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT individuals, and the disabled.
- 3) Legal defense training. Programming will include professional and other training for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations. Training may include on-line courses, in-person training, workshops and other professional opportunities.

Building on assistance from previous years, programming to enhance political competition will support indigenous efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards and grass-roots 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' ability to engage in internal democratic practices, such as implementing internal elections for key positions within organizations and building grassroots support for civic objectives, as well as fair national electoral processes and legal frameworks for elections. The United States will support projects that provide online access to independent information about domestic and international electoral issues.

Support for civil society will respond to the needs of NGOs that are active, but in many cases face government repression. Programs will strengthen skills and provide tools, including new media, to safely advocate for transparency, accountability, service delivery.

Specific issues of interest include governance, corruption, economic and environmental management, the empowerment of marginalized members of society, and social service delivery.

Civil society projects will also support greater access to independent sources of information. Although professional news sources are well received in the region and many people are well connected to the Internet, some governments attempt to prevent people from accessing and sharing information internally and globally. The NERD program's FY 2013 request includes \$8 million to continue programs that defend and promote a free and open Internet. This allocation is part of the State Department and United States Agency for International Development's FY 2013 Global Internet Freedom request of \$27.5 million which also allocates \$17.5 in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (State/DRL) and \$2 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) at USAID.

Given the fluid political and security environment in the region, the NERD program maintains maximum flexibility to identify and support projects that advance democracy and human rights. Project activities may include:

- 1) Delivering training to civil society activists on topics such as organizational development, advocacy, networking, public outreach and securely sharing data via the Internet and mobile devices.
- 2) Using new media to engage youth to exert leadership and volunteerism on key policy issues, including transparent and participatory electoral processes.
- 3) Training journalists in international standards of journalism as well as improving journalists' ability to provide objective reporting on key policy issues such as governance, economics, human rights, and international affairs.
- 4) Providing citizens with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promoting respect for freedom of expression.
- 5) Increasing public awareness of the importance of independent media in a democratic society, and other areas of civic education.
- 6) Development and support of web-based technology to enable civil society activists in closed societies to have free access to information.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The NERD program continually assesses program performance. In FY 2010 the NERD program established program monitoring and evaluation practices, and developed a portfolio management plan (PMP) incorporating best practices and lessons learned since program inception. The PMP allows the NERD program to systematically review all projects to ensure that activities support strategic objectives. The tool also enables us to aggregate program results across the program objectives and more accurately manage program elements. Building on the democracy assessment which will be performed in FY 2012, a number of studies will be commissioned to support program design and learning.

## Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is an interagency partnership between the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development that focuses on improving individual country and regional capabilities in the Sahel and Maghreb to defeat terrorist organizations. 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. 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 partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. TSCTP key priorities 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. The below request is for NEA regional countries only and consists of government-to-government training in Counter-Terrorism and Rule of Law.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,530	4,500	2,500	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	-	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,030	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	2,000	1,500	-500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	1,530	4,500	2,500	-2,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,530	4,500	2,500	-2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	1,500	-	-1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,500	-	-1,500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,030	1,000	1,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,030	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	500	2,000	1,500	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	2,000	1,500	-500

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)</b>	1,530	4,500	2,500	-2,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,530	4,500	2,500	-2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,530	3,500	1,500	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	100	50	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	100	50	-50

### Peace and Security

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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program supports the efforts of North African governments' law enforcement agencies to build advanced and sustainable counterterrorism capacities, including the capability to deny, disrupt, and undermine terrorists' attempts to travel across borders, establish safe havens and organize logistical resources, and to deter terrorist operations from occurring in the North Africa sub-region. FY 2013 NADR funds will be used to provide continued training and equipment in pursuit of these critical counterterrorism objectives.

**Morocco:** Post has seen greater professionalism and technical capabilities in the National Police in the last two years as a result of previous ATA courses, exemplified by its competent and efficient investigation of the April 2011 Marrakech bombing, which led to the arrest of the attack's perpetrator. As the April attack highlights, the terrorist threat in Morocco remains real, and 2013 NADR/ATA funding will continue to focus on building an advanced, self-sustaining cyber security and cyber investigations capabilities to prevent or prepare for the prosecution of terrorist attacks, institutionalizing anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism capabilities and "train-the-trainer" capacity so that the Moroccans can provide their own counter terrorism training for the indefinite future, and enhancing Morocco's advanced crisis response capability to respond to potential terrorist incidents within its borders..

**Tunisia:** The ATA program in Tunisia focuses on building Tunisian law enforcement leadership and management skills, enhancing border security capacity, and improving law enforcement investigative capabilities, all of which are particularly important in the aftermath of Tunisia's transition. In FY 2011, two million dollars of FY 2010 ATA funds were obligated in Tunisia for a number of programs, including border control and maritime port and harbor security management. In FY 2013, the ATA program will continue to fund courses focusing on border security, enhancing leadership and management capacity, as well as developing law enforcement investigative capacity.

**Algeria:** The ATA program in Algeria will focus on assisting Algerian law enforcement in building self-sustaining investigative capabilities and improving existing forensic capabilities to detect, and prepare for prosecution, terrorist operations. This program will work to build advanced border security capabilities, with emphasis on screening capabilities, to prevent terrorist transit or operations, and to encourage the Government of Algeria to engage with regional neighbors and partners on counterterrorism issues.



International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. INCLE funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions in the Maghreb. It is an essential element supporting the ability of these governments' criminal justice sectors to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation, and prosecution.

INCLE resources requested in FY 2013 will build on previous program successes and will be used to build capacity in law enforcement, rule of law, and corrections to promote systemic change in TSCTP partner countries in these areas. Funds are requested to provide training, technical assistance, and equipment for programs including, but not limited to, forensic and law enforcement development, prison reform, judicial training, and anti-corruption support.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Past reporting has taken into account three measures of performance: The number of students trained in anti-terrorism under TSCTP auspices, the number of public information campaigns completed by U.S. Government TSCTP programming, and the number of U.S. Government-assisted assessments on terrorism. The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will continue to review the progress of TSCTP and identify ways of improving coordination and programming implementation.

## USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region faces serious development challenges, including a burgeoning youth population with limited employment opportunities, and a growing scarcity of natural resources that increases tensions and constrains economic growth. At the same time, the historic political and social changes that have swept the region over the past year provide new opportunities for programs that can have a positive impact on the everyday lives of millions of citizens. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) regional program in the Middle East provides a platform for trans-boundary assistance that complements USAID bilateral programs. OMEP programs are 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 such as water resource management, improving health conditions, and stimulating economic growth. In addition to supporting bilateral programs in the region, OMEP is also positioned to support for implementation of programs funded from the new Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF) by drawing from its expertise to provide surge capacity and region-wide scope for development activities that respond to regional transition and reform. OMEP programs are aligned with the USAID Forward goal to strengthen monitoring and evaluation and improved knowledge-sharing, decision making, leading to better-informed development programming that optimizes U.S. assistance across the region. USAID's Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate the activities of OMEP with Middle East Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Multilaterals, to ensure the programs are complementary and not duplicative. This gives the United States agility and flexibility to address regional environmental and natural resource challenges with a variety of tools to promote regional cooperation on these issues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-	-5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)</b>	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,000	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,000	3,000	3,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	3,000	-	-3,000
3.1 Health	2,000	3,000	-	-3,000
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	3,000	3,000
3.1 Health	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund</b>	-	-	1,000	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	-	1,000	1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)</b>	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,000	1,000	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	2,000	3,000	3,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	3,000	3,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	1,000	1,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	200	200	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	1,000	1,000	-

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The historic events of the past year have amplified the need and opportunity to strengthen civil society networks that can positively impact the region's development challenges. OMEP programs encourage the empowerment of civil society advocates to positively engage on development issues with citizens and governments across the region. Through a regional initiative, OMEP will build relationships with and between subject-matter experts focused on civil society, media, and also youth from local, regional, and international organizations. This network will identify relevant research and analyses, commission applied development research, and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from development efforts in the region. The applied development research component will fund development research where missions in the region have identified a need for research that does not yet exist.

### Investing in People

Managing water is a major health issue and potential flashpoint in the MENA region. Development of water resources is limited as a result of declining natural resources, increasing consumption, and poor management.

OMEP's regional water 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. Through a combination of direct support to bilateral missions, both virtual and TDY staff support, and a range of regional programming, OMEP will continue to improve trans-boundary water-resource management, enhance policies and regulations for more efficient water use, 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. This program will increase the efficiency of water management, mitigate the impact of water scarcity, and improve water quality and sanitation to reduce health risks to the population of the MENA region.

### **Economic Growth**

Almost half of the region's population is under the age of 24 years. This large youth population lacks educational and employment opportunities. OMEP supports programs that empower young people to make constructive choices and gives them the tools they need to build a better future for themselves and the region.

OMEP will continue to support targeted programs that increase youth engagement, entrepreneurship, and workforce skills that enhance innovation and critical-thinking skills, preparing young people to be competitive in the labor market and take advantage of career opportunities. Through a regional 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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OMEP conducted a review of its regional youth programs at the end of FY 2010 and beginning of FY 2011. The key findings and recommendations of this review were used to inform existing programming and the design of new programs focusing on youth. The results of the review have also been shared with other USAID Missions in the MENA region. In FY 2012 OMEP will evaluate the impact of a recently-completed youth-focused program, in which an educational television drama on issues central to young people's lives was produced and broadcast throughout the MENA region.

In addition to the evaluation efforts described above, OMEP's 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. OMEP has a monitoring and evaluation specialist who oversees OMEP's performance management, advising implementing partners on accurately measuring and reporting on performance, and providing monitoring and evaluation technical assistance to other USAID Missions in the MENA region. Portfolio reviews are conducted regularly to examine strategic and operational issues, and to determine whether activities are leading to the achievement of intended results; the most recent review was conducted in November 2011. 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 2012 and FY 2013.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The efforts noted above have allowed OMEP to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions, in line with the USAID Forward emphasis on improving decision making by obtaining, analyzing, using and sharing meaningful information about program performance and impact. With respect to evaluations, a regional youth entrepreneurship activity currently under design will draw upon the lessons learned through the review of regional youth programs completed in early FY 2011, and the results of the impact evaluation of the television program described above will help determine whether future investments in this area are advisable. As for existing programming, a program focused on training and mentoring journalists was expanded in FY 2011 based on strong performance and high demand amongst program applicants.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Research produced through OMEP's regional initiative, focused on improved knowledge-sharing and better-informed development programming that optimizes U.S. assistance, will help inform decisions on the allocation of FY 2013 resources.

## South and Central Asia Regional Overview

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. engagement in South and Central Asia remains vital to both U.S. national security and regional stability as the U.S. Government aims to foster an integrated, cooperative region that supports peace and stability. FY 2013 foreign assistance will support the New Silk Road vision – the Administration’s highest priority across the region. Recognizing that a secure, stable, and prosperous Afghanistan depends on a secure, stable, and prosperous region, the New Silk Road envisions a network, with Afghanistan at its heart, of economic and transit connections linking Central and South Asia. The FY 2013 request supports this vision of regional cooperation and recognizes the commitment of the U.S. Government to support Afghanistan’s transition and integration into the wider region.

FY 2013 foreign assistance will also aim to solidify India’s transformation from a traditional recipient of donor funds to a strategic partner, with the United States and India work in partnership to identify, test, and scale up cost-effective innovations that address development challenges in India and globally. The U.S. Government will continue to support reconciliation and peace in Nepal and Sri Lanka; solidify democratic gains in the Kyrgyz Republic; support the rule of law, democratic institutions, and civil society throughout the region; and increase access to objective news and information in Central Asia.

U.S. security programs will continue to support military engagement and reform, as well as nonproliferation, counterterrorism, and counternarcotics efforts across the region. U.S. development programs will address complex global challenges with continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives: the Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). Other U.S. programs will work to reinforce economic growth in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and the Central Asian republics, and improve access to quality basic and higher education throughout the region. To fortify U.S. Government efforts to generate region-wide linkages in support of the New Silk Road vision, the United States will enhance cooperation with multilateral partners, regional organizations, private sector partners, and country coalitions to address weak institutions, infrastructure gaps and cross-border challenges, including narcotics flows, barriers to trade and private sector development, human trafficking, terrorism threats, trans-boundary water management, energy resources, and disaster preparedness.

For Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the Economic Support Fund (ESF), Global Health Programs (GHP), and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) accounts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,013,464	5,006,033	5,288,494	282,461
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	297,220	4,281,870	2,037,871	-2,243,999
Economic Support Fund	-	2,801,462	1,037,871	-1,763,591
Foreign Military Financing	-	197,408	-	-197,408
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	440,000	200,000	-240,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	43,000	-	-43,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	<b>4,716,244</b>	<b>724,163</b>	<b>3,250,623</b>	<b>2,526,460</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	111,840	112,811	-	-112,811
Development Assistance	146,527	126,286	130,695	4,409
Economic Support Fund	2,906,927	32,003	1,839,195	1,807,192
Food for Peace Title II	296,120	42,000	42,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	305,652	107,625	360,330	252,705
Global Health Programs - State	23,504	21,254	25,780	4,526
Global Health Programs - USAID	278,453	192,400	191,600	-800
International Military Education and Training	13,088	14,040	14,259	219
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	522,558	12,814	554,619	541,805
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	111,575	62,930	92,145	29,215

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South and Central Asia Regional Overview</b>	<b>5,013,464</b>	<b>5,006,033</b>	<b>5,288,494</b>	<b>282,461</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,289,664</b>	<b>1,807,775</b>	<b>1,908,693</b>	<b>100,918</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>15,977</b>	<b>15,463</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-15,463</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,720	9,188	-	-9,188
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,366	2,851	-	-2,851
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,691	3,224	-	-3,224
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>-460</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,640	600	200	-400
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800	1,000	940	-60
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>262,099</b>	<b>342,657</b>	<b>338,121</b>	<b>-4,536</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	100	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	66,000	75,000	65,000	-10,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,695	3,350	1,655
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	195,099	265,962	269,671	3,709
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>305,652</b>	<b>305,033</b>	<b>360,330</b>	<b>55,297</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	305,652	305,033	360,330	55,297
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>14,040</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>219</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,088	14,040	14,259	219

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>279,513</b>	<b>221,952</b>	<b>301,598</b>	<b>79,646</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	97,453	97,370	116,689	19,319
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	182,060	124,582	184,299	59,717
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	610	610
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>111,575</b>	<b>105,930</b>	<b>92,145</b>	<b>-13,785</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	43,250	54,391	51,101	-3,290
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,325	8,539	8,344	-195
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60,000	43,000	32,700	-10,300
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	<b>297,220</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,013,546</b>	<b>937,694</b>	<b>1,201,957</b>	<b>264,263</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>26,103</b>	<b>25,026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-25,026</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,879	5,389	-	-5,389
2.2 Good Governance	5,788	5,203	-	-5,203
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,584	1,162	-	-1,162
2.4 Civil Society	12,852	13,272	-	-13,272
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>15,963</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>15,797</b>	<b>8,011</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,874	2,136	4,445	2,309
2.2 Good Governance	5,183	2,050	5,588	3,538
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,880	1,100	2,880	1,780
2.4 Civil Society	3,026	2,500	2,884	384
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>728,435</b>	<b>674,020</b>	<b>733,139</b>	<b>59,119</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,856	41,000	34,800	-6,200
2.2 Good Governance	540,690	517,640	526,740	9,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	25,262	43,680	71,900	28,220
2.4 Civil Society	138,627	71,700	99,699	27,999
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>243,045</b>	<b>230,862</b>	<b>453,021</b>	<b>222,159</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	243,045	230,862	452,692	221,830
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	329	329
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>797,627</b>	<b>835,298</b>	<b>695,146</b>	<b>-140,152</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>19,619</b>	<b>22,744</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-22,744</b>
3.1 Health	13,647	10,654	-	-10,654
3.2 Education	5,972	12,090	-	-12,090
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-13,600</b>
3.1 Health	1,000	5,100	-	-5,100
3.2 Education	7,500	13,000	4,500	-8,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>442,162</b>	<b>556,300</b>	<b>448,766</b>	<b>-107,534</b>



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	157,781	268,050	238,799	-29,251
3.2 Education	233,711	266,250	187,967	-78,283
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	50,670	22,000	22,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>25,389</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,500</b>	-
3.1 Health	24,406	23,500	23,500	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	983	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>23,504</b>	<b>21,254</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>4,526</b>
3.1 Health	23,504	21,254	25,780	4,526
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>278,453</b>	<b>192,400</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>-800</b>
3.1 Health	278,453	192,400	191,600	-800
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,644,856</b>	<b>1,411,666</b>	<b>1,470,148</b>	<b>58,482</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>47,491</b>	<b>46,878</b>	-	<b>-46,878</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,820	3,061	-	-3,061
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,898	1,821	-	-1,821
4.3 Financial Sector	828	2,583	-	-2,583
4.4 Infrastructure	4,221	7,834	-	-7,834
4.5 Agriculture	26,272	18,000	-	-18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,452	13,579	-	-13,579
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>117,224</b>	<b>97,700</b>	<b>107,808</b>	<b>10,108</b>
4.5 Agriculture	58,912	54,000	64,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,812	5,700	13,429	7,729
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	1,500	2,084	584
4.8 Environment	45,000	36,500	28,295	-8,205
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,464,231</b>	<b>1,254,588</b>	<b>1,349,840</b>	<b>95,252</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	13,640	36,155	38,590	2,435
4.2 Trade and Investment	28,519	40,978	67,195	26,217
4.3 Financial Sector	2,050	4,000	15,360	11,360
4.4 Infrastructure	1,072,741	754,900	806,058	51,158
4.5 Agriculture	193,187	219,500	232,207	12,707
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	130,459	156,705	148,580	-8,125
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,300	36,550	40,850	4,300
4.8 Environment	5,335	5,800	1,000	-4,800
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	-
4.5 Agriculture	15,910	12,500	12,500	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>267,771</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>12,550</b>	<b>-1,050</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,700</b>	-	<b>-2,700</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,650	2,700	-	-2,700
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300	-	350	350
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	5,900	7,200	1,300
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>254,821</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	250,305	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,516	5,000	5,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>South and Central Asia Regional Overview</b>	<b>5,013,464</b>	<b>5,006,033</b>	<b>5,288,494</b>	<b>282,461</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,289,664</b>	<b>1,807,775</b>	<b>1,908,693</b>	<b>100,918</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	43,250	54,391	51,101	-3,290
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	8,525	8,739	8,444	-295
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	783,773	1,269,231	1,324,178	54,947
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	251,426	202,433	249,299	46,866
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,791	6,019	5,060	-959
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	196,899	266,962	270,611	3,649
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,013,546</b>	<b>937,694</b>	<b>1,201,957</b>	<b>264,263</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	276,654	279,387	491,937	212,550
2.2 Good Governance	551,661	524,893	532,657	7,764
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,726	45,942	74,780	28,838
2.4 Civil Society	154,505	87,472	102,583	15,111
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>797,627</b>	<b>835,298</b>	<b>695,146</b>	<b>-140,152</b>
3.1 Health	498,791	520,958	479,679	-41,279
3.2 Education	247,183	291,340	192,467	-98,873
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	51,653	23,000	23,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,644,856</b>	<b>1,411,666</b>	<b>1,470,148</b>	<b>58,482</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	16,460	39,216	38,590	-626
4.2 Trade and Investment	31,417	42,799	67,195	24,396
4.3 Financial Sector	2,878	6,583	15,360	8,777
4.4 Infrastructure	1,076,962	762,734	806,058	43,324
4.5 Agriculture	294,281	304,000	308,707	4,707
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	151,723	175,984	162,009	-13,975

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,800	38,050	42,934	4,884
4.8 Environment	50,335	42,300	29,295	-13,005
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>267,771</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>12,550</b>	<b>-1,050</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	262,955	8,600	7,200	-1,400
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,816	5,000	5,350	350
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>221,242</b>	<b>128,364</b>	<b>352,698</b>	<b>224,334</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	71,135	38,915	94,997	56,082
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150,107	89,449	257,701	168,252

### **Peace and Security**

The U.S. Government will continue to provide security assistance across the region, including the training and equipping of police and military forces, to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure their borders, strengthen the rule of law, and combat violent extremism. In Afghanistan, security assistance will also include counternarcotics support to enhance Afghan capacity, public information campaigns, law enforcement support, and judicial reform efforts. The FY 2013 request will provide continued assistance to help Pakistan's security forces and civilian law enforcement build their counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities. The FY 2013 request also includes funding for the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI), which aims to build regional cooperation to counter the flow of narcotics through Central Asia from Afghanistan.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Establishing democratic institutions, effective governance, and respect for rule of law and human rights are critical to combating the spread of extremism in South and Central Asia. FY 2013 resources will continue to support Central Asia's bold democratic transition in the Kyrgyz Republic; strengthen civil society and civilian governance and accountability in Pakistan; help secure and consolidate democracy in Bangladesh; support executive, legislative, and judicial institutions in Nepal as they prepare to implement a new constitution, launch a bold, new experiment in federalism, and carry out expected national and sub-national elections; and strengthen democratic and civil society institutions in Sri Lanka. U.S. assistance will also continue to support programs in Central Asia that address areas of concern including media, civil society, elections, rule of law, and human rights.

### **Investing in People**

Weak public health systems, low literacy rates, poverty, and a lack of basic services all threaten the success of development and security in the region.

Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the U.S. will continue to support efforts throughout the region to improve the reach of health services, including improving maternal and child health, advancing family planning and reproductive health, combating the spread of infectious diseases, and enhancing environmental and human health through water and sanitation programs. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support interventions to improve successful case detection and treatment of increasing rates of multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) across the region.

Education is fundamental not only in improving social and economic development in South and Central Asia, but also in mitigating the region's vulnerability to extremist influences. The FY 2013 request includes funding for cross-border educational exchanges that build mutual understanding through

scholarships to students throughout the region for study at preeminent institutions of higher education, including the American University of Central Asia (AUCA) in the Kyrgyz Republic. The United States will continue to support efforts to improve literacy and access to education for vulnerable populations throughout the region. Education programs will improve the quality of basic and higher education, advance reading skills among early primary school students, and establish a foundation for continued learning. The United States will also work to improve the quality and effectiveness of, and access to, higher education.

### **Economic Growth**

Economic integration increases regional stability, which in turn creates an environment for prosperity. However, South and Central Asia is currently one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. With FY 2013 resources, U.S. assistance will continue to promote economic recovery and development throughout the region. In addition, U.S. assistance will encourage energy exports from Central to South Asia, increase intra-regional 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, FY 2013 resources 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 assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate.

In Sri Lanka, resources will assist reconciliation by catalyzing private-sector growth in conflict-affected areas. In Bangladesh, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyz Republic, a major focus will be to promote agricultural productivity and food security as part of the Feed the Future Initiative. In Afghanistan, investments will focus on priority sectors that will lay the foundation for sustainable long-term growth and prepare for the potential economic impact of the 2014 transition, finalizing key energy and water infrastructure investments needed for economic growth and revenue generation post-transition, and building the skills of the Afghans who will carry forward Afghanistan's longer-term economic growth and development. In Pakistan, resources will help private sector enterprises obtain financing for growth and will work with the government to support infrastructure to help Pakistan address its energy crisis and provide economic opportunity in underdeveloped border regions vulnerable to extremism. U.S. assistance will support India and Bangladesh'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 South and Central Asia, with the potential to adversely affect entire populations. In FY 2013, humanitarian assistance to South and Central Asia will be directed towards emergency response, disaster readiness programs, and mitigation activities in countries that are susceptible to annual flooding, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, such as Bangladesh, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Nepal, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

# Afghanistan

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The core U.S. goal in Afghanistan remains to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaeda, and to prevent its return to Afghanistan. Although the United States is transferring responsibility for security to Afghan security forces by 2014, drawing down troops is not the same as disengaging. The civilian foreign assistance program contained in the FY 2013 request remains essential to support U.S. national security interests in Afghanistan and the region and to secure the gains won at such a high cost over the last decade.

At the December 2011 Bonn Conference, the international community endorsed Afghanistan's vision of economic potential and regional integration and pledged to an enduring commitment described as the "transformation decade." The enduring commitment made at Bonn reflects the unique challenges faced by Afghanistan and the extraordinary efforts made by the United States and international partners to stabilize the country over the last ten years. Afghanistan will remain a unique development challenge for the coming years and the FY 2013 request is the first indication of the United States' continuing commitment. The Tokyo conference scheduled for July 2012 will further define international development assistance commitments to Afghanistan, and the United States intends to lead other nations to delivering significant contributions to the development of Afghanistan by pledging a portion of FY 2013 resources.

The United States has structured its partnership with Afghanistan to be sustainable, durable, and realistic in terms of funding levels. The overall FY 2013 request represents a more than \$1.6 billion decrease from FY 2010, the high-water mark of U.S. civilian funding levels. Inherent in all programs is the recognition that assistance to Afghan institutions and society should be focused, effective, and sustainable. Programs have been reviewed to confirm that they increase Afghan ownership and capacity, contribute to stability, promote accountability, and are cost-effective. Results of assistance programs must be monitored and increasingly tied to measurable improvements. Focus is shifting from shorter-term stabilization projects to programs that more directly support the transition to Afghan-led development and strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) to manage its internal security, sustainably deliver basic services, and provide economic opportunities to its people. U.S. Government investments will focus on priority sectors that will lay the foundation for sustainable long-term growth and prepare Afghanistan for the potential economic impact of transition. Projects will focus on private sector development; strengthening rule of law and access to justice; building capacity at key levels of government institutions; finalizing key energy and water infrastructure investments needed for economic growth and revenue generation post-2014; strengthening the capacity of the GIROA to manage and sustain previous investments in infrastructure and key industries; increasing regional connectivity and integration; and human capacity development to build the skills of the Afghans who will carry forward Afghanistan's longer-term economic growth and development. Regional integration efforts are guided by the New Silk Road vision and the on-going regional discussion that is working to change the way Afghanistan relates to its neighbors to a more mutually beneficial and supportive paradigm.

The FY 2013 request is broken into two components. The first section is the core assistance to areas including economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and governance, all areas critical to Afghanistan's medium and long-term development. The second is Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), which includes support for critical, immediate programs linked to remaining stabilization needs, as well as support for foundational investments and capacity building in key sectors.

The FY 2013 program emphasizes the desire to partner with the Afghan people for the long-term, an engagement underscored by the current Strategic Partnership negotiations aimed at defining U.S.-Afghan long-term security, economic, and social development cooperation. The United States is working with the

Afghan government to support transition from donor dependence to a sustainable and resilient economy built upon private sector investment and growth. The process of transitioning security responsibility to Afghan forces started in July 2011, and now includes provinces and districts representing 50 percent of the Afghan population. Successful transition will require sufficient governance, development, and rule of law programming to buttress Afghan-led security. Essential to this will be successful elections in 2014 that will enable a peaceful transfer of power. The United States will provide critical assistance to support these elections to ensure the new government represents the voice of the Afghan people.

In coordination with international partners, U.S. assistance will support priority efforts to serve as anchors for this broader regional potential. One key to unlocking the promise of the Afghan economy is improved governance. Last winter, the United States developed a new economic strategy to organize its efforts that calls for a focus on viable sectors of the Afghan economy, greater emphasis on fiscal sustainability, and more action to improve the climate for commerce. Accordingly, assistance dollars will focus on developing operations and maintenance capacity to ensure the ability to sustain completed infrastructure; cement progress in health and education; enable the government to generate more revenue; and reorient stabilization programming to support the transition to Afghan-led development. The United States will maintain its goal of 50 percent of assistance provided through on-budget mechanisms with GIRA, but that commitment assumes significant improvements in accountability and financial management within the various ministries.

FY 2013 programs will focus U.S. assistance on sectors and activities most likely to generate the jobs and economic activity needed to promote long-term growth and increased revenue generation. Over 80 percent of Afghans derive their incomes from agriculture and related businesses. Continued focus on this sector aims to generate reliable employment for the greatest number of people, as well as improving Afghanistan's food security. The development of minerals and hydrocarbons is Afghanistan's best chance to attract foreign investment and reduce its dependence on foreign assistance by generating significant revenue for the government in the long term. Completing key infrastructure projects in two high-impact sectors – power and water – is an important means to promote sustainable trade, commerce, and employment while integrating Afghanistan into the regional economy and attracting U.S. and other foreign direct investment. A carefully targeted program of building out and linking the country's power grids will provide one of the key inputs for sustained economic growth.

Improved rule of law and access to justice are essential for long-term stability in Afghanistan. The primary focus for rule of law programs is to develop a sustainable Afghan capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate national security cases and major counter-narcotics cases, as well as operate an effective corrections system. FY 2013 program will also focus on improving access to justice and developing links between the informal and formal justice systems as more Afghans begin to interact with formal courts and informal justice *shuras* to resolve civil issues. To help the Afghan government provide its people with transparent, affordable, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms, programs will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity building, and promoting transparency and accountability.

The advancement of women's rights is critical to political, social, and economic progress in Afghanistan, where women's human rights have been ignored, attacked, and eroded over decades, especially under Taliban rule. Many challenges remain, and the U.S. Government is committed to ensuring that women remain a cornerstone of U.S. policy efforts and programs. Afghan women must have a voice in making decisions about the future of their country.

As the United States transitions to an Afghan security lead and an enduring, strategic partnership, there will be challenges. For example, corruption, to the extent it is not adequately addressed, will continue to undermine the Afghan public's confidence in the legitimacy of their government. Therefore, a main

priority of governance, justice, and rule of law efforts will be to institute systems for transparency and accountability, and to empower Afghan institutions, both formal and informal, to check and balance one another in detecting and deterring corruption.

The civilian strategy in Afghanistan aims to strengthen Afghan ownership of their country's future and undercut the appeal of the insurgency. This strategy recognizes that lasting stability and security go hand-in-hand with economic opportunity. It also recognizes the vital role of women and civil society in building a more stable country and in achieving lasting peace and reconciliation, and puts accountability and transparency squarely at the heart of all U.S. efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,620,823</b>	<b>2,327,462</b>	<b>2,505,020</b>	<b>177,558</b>
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>		<b>2,283,762</b>	<b>1,237,871</b>	<b>-1,045,891</b>
Economic Support Fund		1,936,762	1,037,871	-898,891
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		324,000	200,000	-124,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs		23,000	-	-23,000
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	<b>2,620,823</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>1,267,149</b>	<b>1,223,449</b>
Economic Support Fund	1,967,509	-	811,399	811,399
Food for Peace Title II	112,549	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	250	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	69,660	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,555	1,950	1,500	-450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400,000	-	400,000	400,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	69,300	41,750	54,250	12,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>2,620,823</b>	<b>2,327,462</b>	<b>2,505,020</b>	<b>177,558</b>
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	<b>492,454</b>	<b>511,694</b>	<b>549,002</b>	<b>37,308</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>256,099</b>	<b>338,362</b>	<b>332,871</b>	<b>-5,491</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	66,000	75,000	65,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	190,099	263,362	267,871	4,509
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-450</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,555	1,950	1,500	-450
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>165,500</b>	<b>106,632</b>	<b>160,381</b>	<b>53,749</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	165,500	106,632	160,381	53,749
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>64,750</b>	<b>54,250</b>	<b>-10,500</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Related Programs</b>				
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	28,350	23,650	23,150	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	1,100	1,100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,000	40,000	30,000	-10,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>834,906</b>	<b>763,868</b>	<b>1,017,819</b>	<b>253,951</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>600,406</b>	<b>546,500</b>	<b>578,200</b>	<b>31,700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,856	31,000	31,500	500
2.2 Good Governance	472,341	435,500	447,200	11,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,840	37,000	64,300	27,300
2.4 Civil Society	86,369	43,000	35,200	-7,800
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>217,368</b>	<b>439,619</b>	<b>222,251</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	234,500	217,368	439,619	222,251
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>308,099</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>288,799</b>	<b>-52,701</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>236,312</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>288,799</b>	<b>-52,701</b>
3.1 Health	90,642	181,500	168,799	-12,701
3.2 Education	95,000	138,000	98,000	-40,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	50,670	22,000	22,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,877</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,877	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>250</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	250	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>69,660</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	69,660	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>875,865</b>	<b>710,400</b>	<b>649,400</b>	<b>-61,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>874,692</b>	<b>710,400</b>	<b>649,400</b>	<b>-61,000</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,200	35,750	36,250	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	21,580	31,650	36,600	4,950
4.3 Financial Sector	2,050	4,000	14,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	678,347	416,300	375,700	-40,600
4.5 Agriculture	83,290	109,800	104,100	-5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	57,925	83,950	61,900	-22,050
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,300	26,950	20,850	-6,100
4.8 Environment	5,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,173</b>	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,173	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>109,499</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>109,499</b>	-	-	-



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	108,913	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	586	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>2,620,823</b>	<b>2,327,462</b>	<b>2,505,020</b>	<b>177,558</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>492,454</b>	<b>511,694</b>	<b>549,002</b>	<b>37,308</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	28,350	23,650	23,150	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	1,100	1,100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,555	41,950	31,500	-10,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	231,500	181,632	225,381	43,749
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	190,099	263,362	267,871	4,509
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>834,906</b>	<b>763,868</b>	<b>1,017,819</b>	<b>253,951</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	258,356	248,368	471,119	222,751
2.2 Good Governance	472,341	435,500	447,200	11,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,840	37,000	64,300	27,300
2.4 Civil Society	86,369	43,000	35,200	-7,800
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>308,099</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>288,799</b>	<b>-52,701</b>
3.1 Health	162,429	181,500	168,799	-12,701
3.2 Education	95,000	138,000	98,000	-40,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	50,670	22,000	22,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>875,865</b>	<b>710,400</b>	<b>649,400</b>	<b>-61,000</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,200	35,750	36,250	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	21,580	31,650	36,600	4,950
4.3 Financial Sector	2,050	4,000	14,000	10,000
4.4 Infrastructure	678,347	416,300	375,700	-40,600
4.5 Agriculture	84,463	109,800	104,100	-5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	57,925	83,950	61,900	-22,050
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,300	26,950	20,850	-6,100
4.8 Environment	5,000	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>109,499</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	108,913	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	586	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>79,451</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208,916</b>	<b>208,916</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	28,634	-	52,300	52,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50,817	-	156,616	156,616

## **Peace and Security**

The ability of Afghan forces to credibly assume various security roles and control restive provinces as international troops draw down will be critical to the success of transition and the long term stability of Afghanistan. The Department of State will supplement major military training efforts with specialized training and services for Afghan forces including a focus on counternarcotics and border security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The IMET program is a key component of the leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army (ANA). Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Security Force (ANSF). In FY 2013, IMET programs will continue to contribute to 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 2013 IMET programs will inculcate basic democratic values, including the protection of internationally-recognized human rights, among Afghan national military and civilian personnel. This programming will support English language training, senior noncommissioned officer leadership development, junior officer basic leadership, Captains Career Courses, Intermediate Level Education for mid-grade officers, and senior level service colleges.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will support transition through the continuation of its comprehensive program to address counternarcotics production and trafficking in Afghanistan. FY 2013 funds will continue to finance operations and maintenance support to the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) including facilities maintenance, salary supplements, basic provisions, and mentoring. The United States will continue to train and mentor CNPA vetted teams and provincial drug enforcement units sponsored by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The United States will continue a broad capacity building effort for the Ministry of Counter Narcotics. Assistance will help the ministry further develop and manage drug policy including regional cooperation, implementing incentive-based provincial programs such as the Good Performers Initiative (GPI), promoting provincial poppy reduction with Governor Led Eradication, and improving public information programs. Both the GPI and interdiction programs have a significant role in reducing the cultivation of illicit crops and the trafficking of drugs, which fund the insurgency and are most prevalent in the insecure provinces where the footprint of the U.S. military is most substantial. The Department of State will also work with Afghan authorities to mitigate the social impact of drug use through public outreach, improved addiction prevention and treatment programs, and drug demand reduction initiatives. Funds will also be used to pay for additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

### Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- **Counterterrorism:** In FY 2013, the U.S. Government will continue work to build the capacity of Afghan security forces to protect public officials with a major emphasis on sustainability. U.S. assistance will improve the sustainability of the Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS) by continuing to develop a corps of nearly 500 PPS instructors. Training for the PPS will continue to wind down during FY 2013, although one U.S. embedded advisor will remain with the agency through 2013. The focus of the program will shift to the Afghan Department of Protection and Security for High Level Persons (D-10) and establishment of a 24-person Crisis Response Team (CRT) within the Kabul City Police. The CRT will be trained to respond to attacks on national government and local government facilities in their jurisdiction, such as those experienced in 2009 and 2010. With FY 2013 funding, the program will help the government protect a wider array of Afghan Government officials and empower civilian law enforcement to protect strategic interests and

installations including foreign embassies 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. Activities include numerous specialized training sessions and intensive capacity building to ensure skill retention and achieve self-sufficiency by 2014.

- **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction:** In FY 2013, the U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) Program will continue to provide essential support to GIRoA through targeted enforcement training, equipment donations, and infrastructure improvements. This multifaceted approach will result in an upgraded security structure at major border crossing points and throughout Afghanistan. In addition, advisors will help ensure the recently drafted Afghan Nuclear Law and the Afghan Strategic Goods Law will be introduced to the Afghan Parliament for consideration. The program will also assist the Afghan High Commission on Nuclear Energy (AHCNE) in establishing an Afghan Nuclear Regulatory Agency capable of inspecting and monitoring nuclear sources within Afghanistan. Once the new agency is established, EXBS will work with AHCNE and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to provide training and equipment.
- **Stabilization Operations:** As of November 2011, the United Nations Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) reported that there are 4,563 hazard areas affecting 593 square kilometers and 1,980 Afghan communities. The U.S. Weapons Removal and Abatement Program works to reduce the number of hazardous areas and mitigate the impact of mines and unexploded ordnance on the Afghan people. The program contributes to transition objectives by protecting victims of conflict and enabling critical reconstruction projects. The program also contributes to counterinsurgency goals by expanding ties and trust with local populations through community-based demining activities. In FY 2011, the Weapons Removal and Abatement Program cleared approximately 48 square kilometers of contaminated land, collected and disposed of approximately 578 anti-tank and 9,455 anti-personnel landmines, and destroyed approximately 235,763 pieces of unexploded ordnance. Mine clearing and weapons destruction operations are closely aligned with MAPA priorities and coordinated through the Voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action with other donor activities. In addition, the program supports rehabilitation programs and vocational training for accident victims to enhance their livelihoods and to improve the socio-economic status of their families. FY 2013 funds will continue to support the removal of various explosive remnants of war and survivor assistance programs, with increased emphasis on the development of host nation capacity to ensure sustainability.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

As security responsibilities transition from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to GIRoA by the end of 2014, the U.S. Government must ensure that its governance programs directly support the transition. The goal is to increase the number of Afghans who view the state as legitimate and at least minimally effective at providing essential services and organizing the functions of the state. Presidential elections in 2014 must adhere to the Constitution and be credible and inclusive. Key checks and balances and independent institutions need to be strengthened. The goal is to lay sustainable groundwork for GIRoA to govern and provide basic services, including delivery of justice, to the population in an accountable manner.

The transition of security responsibility and accompanying drawdown of international military forces will coincide with a time of critical political development in Afghanistan. Governance programming will be calibrated to address these factors, focusing on the most sustainable and cost-effective priorities including support to ensure credible and inclusive presidential elections; strengthening independent institutions (including the Parliament, political parties, Independent Election Commission, judicial system, and civil

society); and strengthening GIRoA capacity to deliver basic services. Particular attention will be paid to reinforcing governance links between provincial-level government entities receiving central government funds and the district and sub-district levels, where service delivery takes place and counterinsurgency efforts have the most traction.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Rule of Law and Human Rights:** Formal and informal justice mechanisms will receive assistance focused on resolving disputes that fuel economic and political instability. Support to the formal justice sector will focus on strengthening the human and institutional capacity of the Supreme Court and law schools. A sound legal education system is essential for training and equipping the next generation of rule of law reformers. Support to informal justice mechanisms is essential to providing effective conflict resolution mechanisms at the local level. Geographically, these efforts focus on key terrain and other priority districts. In addition, 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. Assistance will support the training and development of Afghan civil society organizations that focus on human rights, such as the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, as well as other civil society organizations.
- **Good Governance:** The United States will focus efforts on making formal and traditional governance structures sustainable by improving their representativeness and effectiveness. Programs will include work to strengthen financial, administrative, and technical capacity of GIRoA institutions at both national and sub-national levels, and help to improve sub-national basic service delivery. In addition, funds will support the Civil Service Commission to develop the capacities of GIRoA line ministries at both national and sub-national levels and promote institutional reform. USAID will also continue institutional strengthening efforts with Parliament to aid that institution in developing its oversight, legislative, and outreach capacity.
- **Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** The United States will help Afghans explore options to strengthen their electoral system by sponsoring dialogues on various longer-term reforms to improve the responsiveness and representativeness of Afghan political institutions and processes. Other programs will provide training to political parties, issues-based coalitions, and 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, as well as individual rights and responsibilities to participate in that process. These efforts will support OCO-funded activities planned for the 2014 presidential and 2015 parliamentary elections.
- **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 and publicize diverse views. Assistance will help sustain the legally-protected freedom to associate, express views publicly, and debate public policies openly. In these areas, programs will support civil society sector strengthening through building the capacity of Afghan civil society support centers that train and provide grants to non-governmental organization (NGOs) in their respective regions, increasing accountability, policy dialogue, monitoring and advocacy skills, and enabling more constructive engagement between civil society and government on citizen concerns. In addition, FY 2013 funds will support U.S. Embassy programs to increase Afghans' access to information, facilitate the involvement of civil society and women's groups in the political process and economic development, and support local media to amplify Afghan voices of tolerance and unity. Findings of external program evaluations undertaken of previous civil society, gender,

and media programs will promote greater effectiveness and targeting of future programming to strengthen democratic civic participation, media freedom, and the free flow of information.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States will implement a number of projects in this sector to expand access to justice, protect the rights of citizens, and improve the capacity of legal professionals. The FY 2013 Administration of Justice Program will focus on the promotion of civil society to create a demand for legal rights to ensure that the need for a strong security sector is balanced by government protection of individual rights, including the protection of at-risk populations, particularly women and children. The Justice Sector Support Program will continue training and mentoring programs on a nationwide basis, helping investigators, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges to more effectively administer the justice system, while also providing direct support to the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Ministry of Women's Affairs, and other justice organizations. Assistance to ministries will include support for salaries, infrastructure, and system integration. Programs will increasingly focus on building sustainability within Afghan justice institutions through a continuing program to develop organizational capacity for planning, financing, communication, and functionality at the national and provincial levels. Funds will also support protective services initiatives for women and children, including shelters, legal aid for indigent women, promotion of women's legal rights, and professional development programs for Afghan female justice practitioners. Funding will continue to support anti-corruption programs, judicial security, and counternarcotics justice programs. The Corrections System Support Program will continue to provide a broad array of assistance to the correctional sector including advice and training for officials at provincial prisons, inmate rehabilitation, infrastructure support, and initiatives for women and juveniles. Funding will support an embedded capacity building team at the Central Prison Directorate (CPD) headquarters to help develop effective policies to ensure a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system. Salary support will be provided for the CPD through the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA). Other activities in FY 2013 will include study trips to U.S. correctional facilities and a variety of services for vulnerable inmate populations, including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities. Funds will also be used to pay for program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

### **Investing in People**

Efforts to strengthen Afghanistan's human capital will continue through targeted investments in health and education. As surveys of Afghan citizens demonstrate, when people have access to education and health care, they believe the country is headed in a positive direction. Thus, investments in health and education play a significant role in consolidating stabilization gains and are essential to unlocking human potential, directly contributing to elevated human development and supporting Afghanistan's broad-based, long-term economic growth.

In FY 2013, assistance will seek to sustain those impacts achieved by U.S. efforts to date in health and education, much of which directly benefits women. The U.S. Government will continue programs designed to strengthen the capacity of Afghan institutions to take increasing ownership for the delivery of functional and efficient health and education services, thus contributing to improved governance, lasting stability, and economic growth. Further, this assistance will build connections between the Afghan Government and the country's most vulnerable populations.

### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

**Health:** With FY 2013 funds, USAID will continue working with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to support the delivery of the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and the Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) in existing health facilities in 13 provinces through MOPH-contracted and

managed NGOs. Technical assistance will focus on strengthening the MOPH's capacity to oversee, manage, monitor, and evaluate its programs and to implement financial strategies and reforms that increase GIRA funding for health and sustain the health care system over the long term.

The United States will work with Afghan health authorities to improve their capacity to deliver quality health services without the assistance of international contractors. Assistance will focus on improving the transparency of financial systems to increase efficiency, facilitating better planning processes, and expanding service monitoring. Programs will emphasize efficiency and sustainability in healthcare management and delivery. Activities will also promote partnerships between public and private sector healthcare providers, expanding access and sustainability.

- **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 2013 funds, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen 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 most at-risk populations with prevention, testing, and counseling services.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** In the area of TB control, U.S. funds will 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 BPHS. Community health workers will also be trained in the implementation of community-based DOTS.
- **Other Public Health Threats:** With FY 2013 funds, the United States will assist the MOPH to further strengthen key health systems functions such as financing, procurement, and pharmaceutical management.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** With FY 2013 funds, the United States will continue support to the MOPH to maintain gains made thus far in increasing access to health care for women and children and to contribute to further reductions in maternal, child, and infant mortality. Resources will also be used to strengthen the capacity of the MOPH to monitor and maintain the quality of health services. Support will continue for the national polio surveillance system.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** The United States 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. The program will also focus on increasing community involvement in, and support of, family planning services and post-partum family planning.
- **Water and Sanitation:** USAID will continue to support education and behavior-change interventions to promote clean water, sanitation, and hygiene practices at the community level.
- **Nutrition:** With FY 2013 funds, USAID will support the MOPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services within the BPHS and EPHS, 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.

#### Education:

- **Basic Education:** FY 2013 funds will be used to consolidate gains made to date in education and to help Afghanistan identify ways to sustain the system. The United States will invest through on- and off-budget programs to improve educational governance and gender issues, as well as management

and policy development and implementation within the Ministry of Education (MOE). On-budget assistance to the MOE for teacher training will support 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 that increase the number of women in the teaching force. FY 2013 funds will also support community-based education to ensure that remote and underserved areas are able to offer children access to primary education. USAID will also support programs to improve literacy and skills for women who have not had previous access to education.

- **Higher Education:** The United States will invest in higher educational programs to develop human capacity for the labor market and generate employment opportunities to spur economic growth. USAID will focus on developing strong technical/vocational institutes and training centers in key sectors and on improving the institutional capacity at universities, technical/vocational training centers, and the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) to address areas including governance and gender issues, curriculum revision, quality assurance, accreditation standards, and improved management and policy. The U.S. Embassy will continue to support quality higher education and improved pedagogy with expanded scholarship opportunities, university linkages, and English language teaching programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Sustained economic growth will be a key factor in consolidating and maintaining stability at the national and local levels in Afghanistan. The focus of these programs will be to seek gains in employment, income, and food security for Afghanistan's people. The recently revised Economic Strategy for Afghanistan helps guide U.S. efforts and recognizes economic growth as a key foundation for stability providing alternatives to the insurgency. FY 2013 investments in the economic growth sector will focus on five priority areas necessary to achieve stability and critical transition goals: (1) creating jobs in the private sector; (2) improving the environment for business and investment; (3) assistance to viable sectors of the economy including agriculture and extractives; (4) commercializing government services that support growth; and (5) assisting the government in achieving fiscal sustainability.

#### 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 sound economic and regulatory policies and to improve the enabling environment that is necessary to increase the role of the licit private sector in sustaining Afghanistan's future growth. Assistance programs will be designed to 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 will also 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. U.S. assistance will offer programs to strengthen the Ministry of Finance's Fiscal Policy Unit to conduct macroeconomic forecasting critical to managing business-cycle volatility.
- **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 increase government revenue and offset decreased international spending resulting from the security transition. U.S. assistance 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 2013 program will continue support for trade policy liberalization, trade facilitation, customs reform, and public outreach on trade-related issues including WTO accession. In the agriculture sector, development programs will promote export and trade corridors, strengthen value chains, and work with farmers and traders to improve harvesting, packing, cooling, and shipping methods.

- **Financial Sector:** A vibrant and robust financial sector is critical to facilitate savings, investment, and payments for expanded trade and commerce. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will continue programs designed to expand access to finance and financial services for small- and medium-sized enterprises and Afghan citizens. Assistance will be focused on legal and regulatory issues related to financial institutions, such as commercial banks, deposit-taking microfinance institutions 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 all of which will help increase access to finance by developing new financial products. Expansion of the availability of credit to small- and medium-scale commercial farmers and businesses that participate in the agricultural economy of Afghanistan is an essential component of this sector, and USAID will be encouraging the development of sustainable value chains that increase efficiencies, adopt new and appropriate technologies, and improve marketing or other activities that increase the overall competitiveness of the agricultural sector. FY 2013 assistance will also support business education and professional training programs for accountants, financial managers, and other skilled professionals that supply services supporting private sector-led growth.
- **Infrastructure:** In keeping with USAID's focus on sustainability, core funding will continue to focus on building Afghan capacity to operate and maintain constructed facilities. FY 2013 infrastructure programs will be closely coordinated with infrastructure projects funded by the Department of Defense and in many cases will provide technical training and capacity building to enable the Afghan Government to operate completed infrastructure projects effectively. In its core infrastructure programs, USAID will significantly expand commercialization efforts throughout major cities in the country by improving billing and collections for electricity services, and reducing systems losses to reduce operating costs. In concert with continued USAID support of GIRoA efforts to construct its own energy infrastructure, the resulting increase in revenues will allow the power utility to sustain its operations and expand service delivery. Funding 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), the Afghan power utility.

USAID will build on its success in helping improve DABS collections that is making the utility less dependent on general government budget subsidies and donor support. Assistance will also be provided to build capacity in the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Energy and Water to manage the development of their respective sectors. The result of these efforts will set the stage for the growth of the economy over the next several years. Smaller investments in renewable energy programs will support stabilization efforts by improving access to modest, clean energy supplies in off-grid communities to improve quality of life. These activities will result in increased opportunities for Afghan firms and greater local employment. Infrastructure-related funding will build the capacity of GIRoA to operate and maintain the infrastructure investments that have been made as well as strengthen cost recovery for the government. The United States will continue to support GIRoA in developing a sustainable mechanism to oversee road maintenance and construction by Afghan contractors and finance road operations and maintenance.



- **Agriculture:** The U.S. agricultural strategy in Afghanistan supports agricultural development through improved productivity, the promotion of high-value crops, agricultural and agribusiness training, and expansion of agricultural credit, including OCO-funded efforts in support of counternarcotics/alternative development. With FY 2013 resources, the U.S. Government will continue to promote Afghanistan's agriculture self-sufficiency and support a responsible and sustainable regime for managing natural resources. FY 2013 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 levels. Assistance programs will work with the private sector to boost farm-level production and strengthen agricultural value chains, including the provision of improved inputs and private sector services. The U.S. Government will also work with MAIL to rehabilitate watersheds, facilitate technology transfer for water conservation, improve irrigation infrastructure, and strengthen agricultural research, extension, and education. Assistance programs will enhance capacity by training Afghans in key technical areas and institutionalize applied research and extension systems, increase the effectiveness of private sector partnerships in extension delivery, and develop and deploy productivity enhancing technologies and best practices. FY 2013 resources will support small grants for farmers and direct implementation, supporting long-term economic growth, with a specific objective of increasing women's access to credit and economic opportunities in the agricultural sector. The U.S. Mission will work with MAIL on developing a transition strategy for the provision of agricultural credit through the Agricultural Development Fund that will address the credit demand by small commercial farmers. The United States will also support U.S.-Afghanistan-Pakistan trilateral initiatives focusing on food security, agriculture trade corridors, and water management and watershed rehabilitation.
- **Private Sector Competitiveness:** The U.S. Government will focus on strengthening the business-enabling environment in Afghanistan by helping GIROA implement new commercial legislation to boost investment in Afghanistan and to deliver services. The continued development of an enduring and Afghan-owned and managed land market framework will encourage investment and productivity growth. 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 protecting investors, getting credit and trading across borders. The United States will continue to provide business development services to small- and medium-sized enterprises 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 small- and medium-sized enterprises. U.S. assistance in support of private sector competitiveness is linked with agriculture and alternative development efforts to create a strong foundation for long-term agricultural development with the objective of developing profit-oriented, privately-owned enterprises that can provide the agricultural inputs, services, and market linkages that Afghan farmers need to transition to successful commercial agriculture. These activities will be implemented with a special emphasis on increasing women's entrepreneurship.

U.S. assistance will also help build the capacity of business associations to enhance and expand services provided to their constituents. The United States will also continue working to develop small- and medium-sized enterprises in key sectors: construction, carpets, marble, gemstones, agribusiness, handicrafts, wool, and others. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, FY 2013 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.

- **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 promote innovative technologies like “mobile money” as solutions to tough challenges and 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 2013 assistance will support the design and provision of capital for new demand-driven products such as leasing, Sharia-compliant credit, agricultural loans, and value-chain finance including the development of Sharia-compliant financial products for targeted lending to women. The United States will continue to focus on developing the commercial banking industry’s capacity to provide a range of financial services to small- and medium-sized enterprises. FY 2013 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. Increased assistance will be provided to the expansion of mobile money technology that extends the reach of the financial sector and provides financial services to the unbanked.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy’s Coordinating Director for Development and Economic Affairs (CDDEA) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, ISAF, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) sharing concerns and best practices related to acquisitions accountability, particularly focused on oversight and management, acquisition project coordination and de-confliction, ensuring that funds do not go to malign actors, as well as maintaining a joint counterinsurgency acquisition strategy. CDDEA also ensures U.S. Embassy participation with the counterinsurgency contracting activity of USFOR-A’s Task Force 2010 which performs anti-corruption and anti-terrorism vendor vetting, award oversight, and acquisition information management. Over the past year, USAID/Afghanistan initiated or completed ten performance project evaluations, plus ten additional assessments and project designs across all sectors. In addition, USAID and the Department of State conducted a comprehensive review of assistance programs in coordination with GIRoA to ensure alignment with U.S. and Afghan policy and development goals. Program fiscal reviews were also conducted to ensure effective management of pipelines and expenditures and to help determine whether procurement plans were being fulfilled.

USAID has strengthened its monitoring and evaluation capacity by expanding the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit within the Office of Program and Project Development. This M&E Unit supports the implementation of all M&E activities and the implementation of the approved Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP). The results of the M&E activities are being used for programmatic and budget decisions, as described under section II.

Additionally, USAID has instituted the On-Site Monitors (OSMs) program, which identifies field staff at Regional Platforms to act as the “eyes and ears” of project management personnel in Kabul. OSMs are responsible for providing program and implementation oversight of activities in their area of responsibility; reporting implementation issues and recommending alternative courses of actions to the Contracting Officers Technical Representative (COTR); and facilitating communication between the U.S. Government and implementing partners, or local stakeholders. OSMs assist USAID by conducting regular project monitoring, including site visits, and preparing monitoring reports.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL) oversight responsibilities will increase as programs are transitioned to GIRoA and focus shifts to building GIRoA capacity. INL is increasing its oversight by up to 25 Government Technical Monitors (GTMs) and Contracting Officers Representatives (CORs) to help oversee its programs and contracts. INL currently has 14 CORs/GTMs on contract, another 9 in the contracting process, and is actively recruiting for the remaining approved positions. It anticipates having the full complement of CORs/GTMs by mid-2012.

Stabilization programming will be designed, implemented and evaluated with the benefit of data and analysis from the Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives (MISTI) program. The three-year program will: (1) provide independent monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment of USAID stabilization activities; (2) collect, synthesize, and analyze data from the sub-district to national levels to identify drivers of stabilization outcomes and track higher-order stabilization trends, helping to shape U.S. Government and GIRoA policy and practice related to transition; and (3) contribute to the larger body of knowledge on best practices and lessons learned related to the design, implementation, and assessment of stabilization activities within a counterinsurgency context.

Additionally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes, additional monitoring and evaluation activities, innovation, and enhanced management. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which the USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be that much more effective.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As mentioned above, ten project evaluations plus ten additional assessments were initiated and/or completed by USAID over the past year, which provided a series of findings and recommendations to be used for programmatic and budget decisions. Below are some examples of the results derived from these activities which resulted in modifications to programs, discontinuation of components/activities, designs of follow-on programs, institution of new procedures, among others.

**Economic Growth and Governance Initiative (EGGI):** A rapid assessment was conducted in February 2011. According to this assessment, EGGI achieved success in the area of training budget units to implement program budgeting, but the lack of a policy framework resulted in marginal tangible results. The program is working with the government to improve its policy framework and additionally has reduced monthly costs by transitioning from expatriate to Afghan staff including a new Afghan Deputy Chief of Party.

**Project Evaluations for Health Projects:** BASIC, Tech Serve, and Health Service Support Project (HSSP): The results of the fourth quarter 2011 evaluation will be used to help design one of two new health projects. Program management has decided to consolidate and decrease management units. Because of the intention to narrow and focus management units as well as declining budget levels in out-years, the results/lessons learned from the evaluation will be used to prioritize interventions using 2012-2015 funding.

**Afghanistan Vouchers for Increased Production (AVIPA) Plus:** USAID conducted a review of AVIPA during May-July 2011 to identify which areas (both geographically and by sectors) needed further support (what type) and which areas are ready to transition from stabilization to development and what should be included in future USAID support packages to those areas. This evaluation also looked at the potential mechanisms for implementation and the recommendations helped to shape the design of the new Regional Agricultural Development Programs.

Afghanistan Small and Medium Enterprise Development Project (ASMED) and Construction Value Chain (CVC) Assessment: The evaluations conducted in May-August 2011 provided feedback and recommendations for the design of ASMED's follow on project. The overall conclusion of ASMED evaluation was that the project has been highly effective in stimulating the private sector to accelerate economic growth. Both the ASMED evaluation and the CVC assessment provided productive findings and recommendations to be incorporated in the design of a new project, ABADE. Using the results of the evaluation and assessment, the focus of ABADE will be in sectors that create more jobs and are more economic growth driven.

Ambassador's Small Grants Program to Support Gender Equality in Afghanistan (ASGP): The evaluation conducted in July 2011 assessed the effectiveness of ASGP's support for women-focused civil society organizations. The results from the evaluation will inform the development of new gender programs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The lessons learned and recommendations and findings from the different valuations and assessments undertaken in 2011 provided valuable information for management decisions in terms of program impact, changes to be made to current and future programming, and shifts in the levels of funding requested.

The U.S. Mission also conducted an extensive mission-wide portfolio review in January 2012. This sector-by-sector, project-by-project review examined the performance, strategic alignment, and sustainability of the entire U.S. assistance program in Afghanistan. The expected results of this review are to have a manageable, achievable, and focused portfolio that aligns with U.S. and GIRoA objectives. This internal review will be followed by extensive joint reviews with GIRoA planned for February 2012.

## Bangladesh

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh is the fourth most populous Muslim country in the world, and a strong U.S. ally that continues to make progress toward a more prosperous and democratic society. In FY 2013, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to foster robust engagement with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB). Assistance will complement support from other donors to address the underlying social, demographic, and economic factors that threaten democratic governance, stifle economic growth, and increase vulnerability to extremism in Bangladesh. Despite advancements made in previous years, more than 31.5 percent of the population still lives in extreme 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.

In FY 2013, 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. A substantial portion of FY 2013 U.S. assistance will be allocated among three Presidential Initiatives: the Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI). Bangladesh is a key strategic partner in South 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	190,701	200,076	199,489	-587
Development Assistance	79,286	81,686	86,000	4,314
Food for Peace Title II	43,056	42,000	42,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,957	1,500	1,650	150
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,483	69,600	64,900	-4,700
International Military Education and Training	994	950	900	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	674	674	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,575	3,666	3,365	-301

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bangladesh</b>	190,701	200,076	199,489	-587
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,626	7,216	7,015	-201
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,957	1,500	1,650	150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,957	1,500	1,650	150
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	994	950	900	-50
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>-301</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	3,391	3,090	-301
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	275	275	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>7,094</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>7,094</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	936	3,000	2,064
2.2 Good Governance	4,300	2,050	4,300	2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,880	1,100	2,880	1,780
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>-</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	674	674	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>88,081</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>91,400</b>	<b>-8,700</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-4,000</b>
3.1 Health	-	2,000	-	-2,000
3.2 Education	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>22,598</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	21,615	23,500	23,500	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	983	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>61,483</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>64,900</b>	<b>-4,700</b>
3.1 Health	61,483	69,600	64,900	-4,700
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>76,443</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>82,870</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>61,706</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>70,370</b>	<b>870</b>
4.5 Agriculture	40,000	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,706	2,000	8,370	6,370
4.8 Environment	17,000	17,500	12,000	-5,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>14,737</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>-</b>
4.5 Agriculture	14,737	12,500	12,500	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>
5.2 Disaster Readiness	300	-	350	350
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,791	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,930	5,000	5,000	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>190,701</b>	<b>200,076</b>	<b>199,489</b>	<b>-587</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>7,216</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>-201</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,500	3,391	3,090	-301
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	275	275	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,951	2,450	2,550	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	1,100	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>7,094</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,350	1,610	3,674	2,064
2.2 Good Governance	4,300	2,050	4,300	2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,880	1,100	2,880	1,780
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>88,081</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>91,400</b>	<b>-8,700</b>
3.1 Health	83,098	95,100	88,400	-6,700
3.2 Education	4,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	983	1,000	1,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>76,443</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>82,870</b>	<b>870</b>
4.5 Agriculture	54,737	62,500	62,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,706	2,000	8,370	6,370
4.8 Environment	17,000	17,500	12,000	-5,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>350</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,791	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,230	5,000	5,350	350
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9,803</b>	<b>9,788</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,596	-	3,000	3,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,081	15	6,803	6,788

### Peace and Security

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue to make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism. In FY 2013 U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi civilians, law enforcement, and military counterparts to build their capacity to monitor, detect, and prevent potential terrorism and major crimes, including trafficking in persons.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2013, FMF funds will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh military and Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's land and maritime borders. This will address a current vulnerability towards terrorism and other transnational crime, as well as increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will build Bangladesh's capacity to mitigate the underlying causes of conflict and extremism, strengthen border and maritime security, and combat terrorism. With FY 2013 resources, training will also improve humanitarian response and peacekeeping operations, and promote cooperation between the U.S. Government and the GOB, among Bangladesh and its regional partners, and among Bangladeshi security agencies.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2013 resources will strengthen the law enforcement and judicial sectors 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. In addition, the Department of State will fund and implement Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs to build the capacity of Bangladeshi law enforcement agencies to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism incidents, with the aim of sustaining these capabilities within Bangladesh's police academy system. ATA trainings will focus on areas such as infrastructure protection, border security, critical incident response, and investigation. ATA will also promote Bangladeshi counterterrorism cooperation with regional partners against shared regional and international threats.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support activities to combat trafficking in persons that will strengthen the capacity of the GOB to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. Programs also will invest in awareness-raising campaigns and provide care and support for trafficking victims.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. democracy and governance programs will further consolidate the democratic transition that began after the elections of December 2008. FY 2013 resources will support the rule of law, human rights, electoral and political processes, legislative strengthening, and decentralization programs. In FY 2013 USAID will also implement a new civil society program to strengthen the Bangladesh Elections Commission's capacity to conduct free and fair elections.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2013, INCLE funding will be used to provide training and operational support for prosecutorial and judicial reform. In collaboration with Bangladeshi experts and legislators, technical assistance will support improvements in the judicial sector, including but not limited to, substantive and procedural law and regulations governing the conduct of major crime prosecutions and adjudication, and police-prosecutor collaboration. An increased range of training programs will develop more professional and independent prosecutorial and judicial services.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will consolidate Bangladesh's democratic transition by strengthening key political practices and institutions. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance 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 in FY 2013. USAID will evaluate the impact of its current anti-corruption program and design a follow-on program as appropriate. With FY 2013 funds, the United States will support civil society development, community leadership, and planning for the 2013/2014 general elections.



## **Investing in People**

In a country with one of the highest population densities in the world, U.S. assistance supports family planning services for Bangladesh's constantly growing population of over 150 million. U.S. assistance also enables Bangladesh to address other critical health challenges, including high rates of maternal and child (under the age of five) mortality, one of the worst rates of tuberculosis in the world, and severe stunting and malnutrition among children. In FY 2013, health programs will continue offering basic services, including voluntary family planning, maternal and child health care, nutrition, tuberculosis treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention. In addition, the U.S. assistance will build host country capacity in procurement reform, monitoring, research and technology, decentralization and health systems reform, and health care financing. Support will also increase civil society advocacy for transparency and accountability in health services. 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, the U.S. Government will conduct studies and analysis to test innovations, increase evidence-based interventions, and advance best practices to improve program performance.

Global Health Program (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. With FY 2013 GHP funds, USAID will continue to support maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition, and fight HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. U.S. assistance will scale-up health activities and better align with the GOB's new health sector program. The U.S. Government will also increase harmonization, joint financing, and collaboration with other key donors in the health sector.

HIV/AIDS: Bangladesh will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. USAID programs will continue providing quality HIV prevention services for at-risk populations. FY 2013 funds will increase GOB capacity to plan and manage the national program and will help keep HIV/AIDS prevalence below 5 percent among the at-risk group, and below 1 percent among the general population.

Tuberculosis (TB): Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of TB in the world, yet is on track to meet its Millennium Development Goal (MDG 6). With FY 2013 funds, strategic U.S. assistance, through USAID, will continue to strengthen GOB capacity to manage the Bangladesh TB Control Program for TB detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on TB control; improve management of TB drug resistance; and strengthen integration of TB/HIV activities.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): While Bangladesh is on track for meeting its Millennium Development Goals for Maternal and Child Health, more focused support is needed for low performing areas and pockets of the country where health problems persist. FY 2013 funds will help the GOB health system provide improved primary health services to women and children at the district and sub-district level. Service delivery programs supported by the U.S. Government will offer pregnancy and post-delivery check-ups, safe delivery, counseling on MCH care, expanded immunization services, and treatment for childhood illnesses. Activities also will include community mobilization to improve safe motherhood and newborn care in underserved areas and to expand adoption of simple proven interventions to reduce maternal and infant deaths. FY 2013 funds will also support a national behavior change strategy that partners with civil society on maternal health. Resources will expand the use of mobile phones to reach women with life-saving messages that reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity. FY 2013 funds will support the training of GOB birth attendants and provide them with low-cost kits to resuscitate infants within the first sixty seconds of birth – known as the “golden minute.”

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): U.S. assistance will continue to ensure access to voluntary FP/RH services through the strengthening of health systems and service delivery programs in the public, non-government, and private sectors. Building on past successes, U.S. assistance will scale-up GOB on-line procurement and logistics management to improve efficiency, and expand marketing and distribution of contraceptives through the Bangladeshi private sector. USAID provides assistance to the GOB to improve access to long-acting and permanent methods of contraceptives and will scale-up this support to expand private sector and NGO providers. FY 2013 funds will also reduce unmet needs for family planning by purchasing selected contraceptives, reinvigorating behavior change and communication activities in FP/RH, and further improving access to quality services, particularly for the poor, in underserved, hard-to-reach areas.

Nutrition: USAID will implement new programs to prevent and manage maternal, infant, and young child malnutrition through community based programs that support the objectives of GHI and FTF. The United States will provide financial and technical support to the GOB's National Nutrition Service to mainstream nutrition into the health system. GHI and FTF will jointly scale-up evidence-based nutrition interventions in southern Bangladesh. These interventions include exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and the promotion of homestead gardening for poor rural families who lack access to nutritious foods. The U.S. Government will send a technical advisor to the Bangladesh Institute of Public Health and Nutrition to reinvigorate messaging on achieving better nutrition. U.S. programs will also support local institutions to conduct operations research to improve nutritional interventions, such as the social marketing of a micronutrient powder.

Development Assistance: The United States will continue strengthening basic education in Bangladesh, not only because it is a prerequisite of development, but also because such investments mitigate the country's vulnerability to extremism.

Basic Education: Although the school enrollment rate in Bangladesh has improved, an alarmingly high dropout rate has virtually negated this achievement. FY 2013 funds will train teachers in student-oriented teaching methods to improve educational quality and bolster student's reading ability in order to reduce the number of dropouts. In order to improve school readiness, U.S. assistance will also offer pre-school opportunities. USAID will expand its assistance to the most vulnerable children from disadvantaged communities through the introduction of math, language, and science. FY 2013 funds will improve the GOB's capacity and management of community schools, which are generally religious in nature and outside the educational system overseen by the Ministry of Education.

Public Law 480 Title II (P.L. 480): The United States will address household-level food insecurity through a P.L. 480 non-emergency food assistance program. The program supports the poorest of the poor with food-for-work in seasonally food insecure areas for highly vulnerable people and food assistance for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under two. In FY 2013, over 500,000 families will receive food assistance under the P.L. 480 program. Programs will also 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 lacks clean, safe drinking water and access to sanitation. U.S. assistance will help test for arsenic and other forms of contamination and improve access to safe water and sanitation.

Water Supply and Sanitation: In FY 2013, Food for Peace's (FFP) Title II Multi-Year Programs (MYAPs) in Bangladesh will continue to provide improved access to hygienic sanitation facilities and safe drinking water to target populations. USAID will rehabilitate existing and install new deep-tube wells in locations that lack safe drinking water sources. The program will collaborate with the GOB's Department of Public Health to improve awareness outreach on arsenic and various drinking water contamination issues and use the latest techniques to mitigate arsenic contamination in water. Additionally, there will be a focused

effort on collaboration with health programs to introduce a cohesive messaging campaign on proper hygiene and sanitation practices.

**Nutrition:** In FY 2013, FFP's MYAPs in Bangladesh will continue to address the nutrition concerns of women and children. FFP funding will focus on prevention and treatment of child malnutrition; expansion of integrated clinical health services; and improvement of household and community response to health and nutrition challenges. Programming will follow the Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 years of Age Approach (PM2A) and will target all pregnant mothers with children under two in the program areas. Using PM2A, the program will endeavor to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant women and children under the age of two by improving access to community-based health and nutrition services, including supplementary family food rations. The program will align with and support the National Food Policy goal of ensuring a dependable food security system for all people of the country at all times and support the development of a National Food Policy from formulation to a Plan of Action.

**Social and Economic Services:** In FY 2013, FFP will continue its MYAPs in Bangladesh which will reduce food insecurity and increase resiliency among vulnerable rural households in southern Bangladesh and will work with stakeholders through an integrated approach to achieve improved household food security in targeted households. These programs will increase gender equity through income-generation activities and increased decision-making in the household and community. The program will endeavor to improve community response capabilities and preparedness to natural disasters and will support structural disaster mitigation measures such as maintenance of multi-purpose shelters. Non-structural mitigation measures will include raising public awareness on response, community preparedness, local level contingency planning, and social mobilization to minimize the impact of disasters on poor and vulnerable communities. Programs will work closely with the disaster management and emergency response division of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management and several other line ministries and directorates through a steering committee established at the national level, while also partnering with non-government organizations.

### **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. Food security is a major concern and domestic crop production cannot meet demand. A growing population together with shrinking arable land due to climate change-induced land degradation and urbanization compounds this situation. USAID programs will increase food production and improve access to food among the poor; 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 will also promote clean energy and encourage conservation and demand-side management of energy through changes in policy and law. To help preserve the environment, the United States will support a sustainable co-management approach in which the government and local communities work together to achieve sustainable management of natural resources.

**Development Assistance (DA):** Through FTF, the U.S. Government will improve food policies and continue to increase agricultural productivity through the following methods: improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure, crop diversification, trade, and increased consumption of nutritious food. FY 2013 funding will build upon programs that have already demonstrated significant impact. For example, with U.S. assistance in FY 2011, approximately 468,000 smallholder farmers adopted improved agronomic technologies. Specifically, USAID expanded the efficient use of fertilizer (Urea Deep Placement) to more than 244,000 hectares. USAID assistance was also responsible for increased sales across the horticulture, aquaculture and cereal sectors by \$130 million and for the creation of 17,200 full-time jobs. Activities in FY 2013 will help increase employment and incomes, expand

livelihood opportunities for the poor, facilitate market linkages, and mitigate the effects of natural disasters on food security. As part of the FTF initiative, USAID will support the efforts of the GOB to implement the country-led comprehensive food security strategy that they have designed. These strategies aim to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Potential Accelerated Investment countries like Bangladesh will be reviewed annually to evaluate their eligibility for becoming Phase II countries, and thus, potentially significantly expanded investment levels.

USAID's environment program, traditionally focused on promoting biodiversity, will support the GCCI in ways that sustain biodiversity, enable communities affected by climate change to adapt to their new circumstances, and promote clean energy development. Proposed GCCI funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (ECLEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Bangladesh.

Public Law 480 Title II (P.L. 480): P.L. 480 resources will help small farmers increase their food production and cash income by improving agricultural technology through innovations developed under FTF, 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 P.L. 480 program will assist the poor and landless with off-farm income generating activities designed to ensure household-level food security. P.L. 480 programs have demonstrated impressive results in Bangladesh. In FY 2011, USAID provided training to more than 10,000 farmers through the P.L. 480 program to help increase their food production through home gardening and fish and poultry husbandry, increasing their incomes by 200 percent. With FY 2013 assistance, over 470,000 families will benefit from P.L. 480 economic growth activities.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Natural disasters are an ever-present risk in Bangladesh with the potential to adversely affect the entire population. The poor and extreme poor often live in the hardest hit areas, and with 28 percent of the population living in coastal areas, their vulnerability to floods and cyclones is more pronounced. Any gains made in terms of increasing incomes, improving nutrition and increasing agricultural production – all factors that lead to household-level food security – could be washed away when a flood or cyclone hits. In addition to emergency response, U.S. assistance will support disaster risk management and disaster mitigation activities.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 DA funds will complement P.L. 480-funded MYAPs. These programs are intended to transform the lives of women and men in some of the poorest and most marginalized districts of Bangladesh by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity and increasing their resilience to natural disasters.

Public Law 480 Title II (P.L. 480): P.L. 480 resources in FY 2013 will prepare communities for disaster response and minimize the impact of natural disasters after they occur. Activities will target economically and socially disadvantaged communities and will focus on protecting lives and livelihoods through measures such as building flood barriers, strengthening early warning systems, and building a volunteer disaster response corps and disaster management committees.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning by reviewing and preparing the annual Performance Plan and Report through which all U.S. Government agencies implementing foreign assistance review and report on prior performance and set targets for the upcoming year. Similarly, the Operational Plan sets the stage for the proposed allocation of programmatic activities for the upcoming fiscal year. In addition, USAID structured its request based on the completion of a five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy which requires additional portfolio reviews to monitor progress toward strategic objectives. To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID Bangladesh collects performance data using Performance Management Plans. All USAID Bangladesh performance data reported to Washington undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). The most recent DQAs were conducted in FY 2012.

USAID Bangladesh uses evaluations to measure project effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency, disclosing those findings to stakeholders, and using evaluation findings to inform resource allocation. In FY 2011, USAID conducted four evaluations covering Democracy and Governance, Humanitarian Assistance, and Maternal Child and Health. Below are examples of how the U.S. Mission utilized these evaluations to inform budget and planning decisions. In FY 2012, USAID will conduct one impact evaluation and four performance evaluations for the following programs: NGO Service Delivery, Actions for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency, and Integrity (PROGATI), Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices, and the Integrated Protected Area Co-Management Program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Leaders of Influence (LOI) program evaluation provided invaluable insights for the design of the new Leadership Development Program. The evaluation showed that targeted leaders under LOI had been effective spokespersons and change agents for USAID's health, economic growth and other sector programs. However, the program had been less effective in promoting democracy and governance goals. Therefore, the design of the new Leadership Development Program includes an equal focus on promoting civic engagement and democratic principles by linking the leaders with current and future Democracy and Governance programs

Findings from the PROGATI Anti-Corruption project evaluation provided recommendations and guidance for the design of the follow-on program. For example, the evaluation recommended that the Mission maintain its cross-sector programming technique and continue to support the processes initiated under PROGATI for another three to four years in order to consolidate USAID investments made during the first phase of the program.

In FY 2011, the USAID Health Program commissioned an evaluation that is currently being used to design a new social marketing program. Findings from the Social Marketing Company (SMC) evaluation identified potential growth areas for social marketing of health and nutrition products. In addition, the evaluation showed that SMC has been moving steadily towards significant achievements in its efforts to improve cost recovery. In FY 2011, SMC recovered close to 80 percent of costs from sales income. However, the evaluation showed that SMC has reached a stage where far more stringent processes in decision-making are needed to guide future growth. USAID Bangladesh is incorporating the managerial and product transition recommendations from the evaluation into the new social marketing program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The Bangladesh Agricultural Transformation Strategy Assessment coupled with evaluations of past USAID/Bangladesh projects form the basis for the Mission's agriculture strategy which played a key role in informing the FY 2013 budget request for Bangladesh. In particular, the FY 2013 budget request was informed by an analysis that centered on: investment areas with the greatest potential (both impact and scalability); comparative advantage vis-à-vis other donors and the GOB, and geographical limitations or advantages. To this end, FY 2013 key investments in agriculture will be made on rice production intensification and agriculture diversification into high-value nutrient-dense products.

USAID/Bangladesh's FY 2013 investments in family planning, maternal, neonatal and child health respond directly to the objectives and strategic priorities of the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program. Importantly, the investments build on the success of previous USAID work and achievements. Resources provided in FY 2013 will balance the need to directly contribute to health service delivery with greater emphasis on a longer-term view of NGO capacity building and systems strengthening. This approach is informed by the key lesson learnt from USAID's previous service delivery project that showed that while cost recovery is an indication of progress towards sustainability, it is not conducive to reaching the poor and ultra-poor. Therefore, the focus of future USAID investments in these areas will be on diversifying and leveraging funding to service the poor and ultra-poor and overall capacity building.

An important result of USAID's past natural resource program will be the piloting of a co-management approach bringing the national government and communities together to manage natural resources. The model has proven successful due to the transfer of rights from the national government to the community and is important in sustainable protected area management. FY 2013 resources will build upon USAID's foundational investments in sound resource management and biodiversity conservation for the promotion of the co-management of resources in critical eco-systems. In contrast to previous USAID investments which were supporting a national network of protected areas, FY 2013 funds will be focused on three of the most critical fragile areas, the Sundarbans, the Southeastern coast and the Sylhet region in order to achieve the greatest impact from these resources.

## India

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a dynamic and democratic global power, India has risen to become an increasingly significant international player as well as a vital partner of the United States, sharing many foreign policy goals in the region and serving as an important trading partner and source of investment. The U.S. Government has begun a transition to a new strategic assistance relationship with India, from one of donor-recipient to a true partnership, where both sides have something to offer. The United States is increasingly looking to India as a source of development innovations that can provide effective and sustainable solutions that address not only the needs of India's poor but also have the potential to improve the lives of those living in poverty globally. India's dramatic growth has lifted millions out of poverty. Much of this growth can be attributed to India's leadership and experience in developing products, processes, and service delivery models that benefit vulnerable populations. In FY 2013, the United States will work with the Government of India (GOI), private sector, and civil society to identify, pilot, and scale up cost-effective innovations and best practices in development in India with the potential for global impact. The India platform could serve as a new model for other emerging middle-income countries with significant pockets of poverty. India also faces both internal and external security challenges, and U.S. assistance continues to support its critical role as a leader in maintaining regional stability. In FY 2013, the United States will deepen cooperation on counterterrorism issues with both capacity building activities and policy dialogues.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>108,030</b>	<b>98,310</b>	<b>-9,720</b>
Development Assistance	26,500	18,500	15,500	-3,000
Food for Peace Title II	914	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,385	76,000	69,500	-6,500
International Military Education and Training	1,601	1,330	1,260	-70
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,200	5,200	5,050	-150

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>India</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>108,030</b>	<b>98,310</b>	<b>-9,720</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>-220</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>-70</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,601	1,330	1,260	-70
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>-150</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500	4,050	-450

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	1,000	300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>92,799</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>-9,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-2,500</b>
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	3,500	4,000	2,500	-1,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	914	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	9,000	7,000	7,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>78,385</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>-6,500</b>
3.1 Health	78,385	76,000	69,500	-6,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-500</b>
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	4,000	4,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	12,000	9,500	8,000	-1,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>India</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>108,030</b>	<b>98,310</b>	<b>-9,720</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>-220</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,500	4,050	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	700	1,000	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,601	1,330	1,260	-70
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>92,799</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>-9,000</b>
3.1 Health	89,299	84,000	76,500	-7,500
3.2 Education	3,500	4,000	2,500	-1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-500</b>
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	4,000	4,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	12,000	9,500	8,000	-1,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>1,200</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,335	500	1,300	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,123	3,950	4,350	400



## **Peace and Security**

India has been the victim of attacks by international terrorist groups that are also hostile toward the United States. The Cabinet-level Homeland Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. 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. assistance will support training to enhance military professionalism and facilitate cooperation during joint exercises between the United States and India. This training 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 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. NADR funds will also support Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training for Indian law enforcement agencies, building the capacity of specific Indian law enforcement units to effectively respond to and mitigate crisis events, investigate terrorism-related incidents, and secure critical infrastructure. ATA activities will also assist the Indian government in promoting counterterrorism cooperation, particularly in border security, with regional partners. The export control and border security program will bring India's strategic trade control systems up to international standards to prevent the proliferation of WMD and related technologies.

## **Investing in People**

India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty will depend on its capacity to reach the poorest of the poor and deliver crucial services, information, and opportunities to lift the bottom 40 percent of its population out of extreme poverty. U.S. assistance is increasingly focused on both influencing the GOI's development budgets and public policies, and working with the private sector to identify and develop the innovative tools, technologies, processes, and systems that will sustainably improve the health of vulnerable population. For example, U.S. health programs assist the implementation of the GOI's \$12.5 billion National Rural Health Mission, the \$2.5 billion National AIDS Control Program, and the \$257 million Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. USAID programs strengthen India's health institutions and improve related service delivery at national, state, and district levels. USAID will continue to shift resources to local institutions to achieve greater cost efficiencies, build local capacity and buy-in, and provide incentives to encourage innovation. U.S. assistance will promote capacity for research and innovations to develop and leverage new technologies and delivery systems to improve maternal, infant, child, and reproductive health, and control the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), especially by engaging with the private sector to find solutions to these health threats.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Funds will be used for interventions to improve quality maternal, newborn, and child health services; reproductive health services; and prevention,

care, and treatment services to populations at high risk for TB, HIV/AIDS, and polio. The U.S.-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.

**HIV/AIDS/Linkages with the PEPFAR:** India will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children. The Department of State, USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Department of Defense will jointly implement the HIV/AIDS program.

**Tuberculosis:** 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 technical assistance to the national TB program, focused on the country's seven poorest states, to sustain and improve the quality of the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course strategy; expand services for diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB; strengthen linkages between TB and HIV/AIDS interventions; increase the involvement of private sector providers; improve infection control; and support vital operations research.

**Maternal and Child Health:** USAID will continue to work in the maternal, newborn, and child health arena to help India achieve Millennium Development Goals Four (reduce child mortality rate) and Five (improve maternal health). FY 2013 funding will support targeted 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 will also 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 significant decline in its polio cases and is close to eradicating the crippling disease. Compared to 741 polio cases in 2009, India recorded just 42 cases in 2010 and only 1 case in 2011. With a U.S.-supported world class surveillance system and social mobilization activities in place as mainstays for polio control, India is poised to cover the last mile of eradication. The U.S. Government will play a key role in sustaining a national commitment to achieve full eradication, but this goal will require several more years of programming before it is achieved. 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. Support will also ensure communication and social mobilization activities continue to target and reach those most at risk, including migrants and other mobile populations.

**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 in India. 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.

**Development Assistance (DA):** FY 2013 funding will be used to support innovations in literacy and to improve the quality of basic education in India.

**Basic Education:** The United States will continue to strengthen basic education in India and will support innovations in early grade reading. India has successfully attained 96 percent enrollment in the primary grades. However, the quality of education lags, with 52 percent of students in grade five not reading at a second grade level. USAID will work with public and private partners in India to catalyze innovations in early grade reading that address not only India's challenges, but can also be applied globally.

## **Economic Growth**

India's enormous population and rapidly rising demand for energy has put an incredible strain on the environment, making it particularly vulnerable to climate change. Because India is the world's third largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs), close U.S.-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. U.S. assistance will support partnerships that include U.S. firms to work together on innovations, energy efficiency, and sustainable forestry to accelerate India's transition to a high-performing, low-emission, climate-change resilient economy.

India's Green Revolution of the 1960s was a direct result of U.S.-India collaboration in agriculture and led to new advances, especially new crop varieties that saved millions of people from starvation. However, climate change, population pressure, and agricultural stagnation have threatened to undo such gains in agricultural productivity. In recognition of India's unique position as an emerging global power, the U.S. Government will collaborate with the public and private sectors to support transformational agricultural innovations such as: higher quality, pest-resistant seed production; higher yield crops; resource conserving growth methods; and innovations in harvesting and food distribution networks that will ultimately contribute to greater global food security.

Development Assistance (DA): 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 and innovative range of clean and energy-efficient technologies. Medium-term goals include improved energy efficiency, increased supply of renewable energy, and enhanced GHG mitigation planning. The program will also support India's efforts to mitigate and ultimately 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, and adapting agricultural practices to climate change. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for India.

The United States and India's 60 year partnership in agricultural research has established a strong foundation for agricultural innovation in India. India is a "strategic partner" under the President's Feed the Future Initiative (FTF) because USAID activities, especially in research, innovations, and technology development, can have global impact. Innovations include products such as improved seeds, modern processes such as new management systems, and improved services such as capacity building and agribusiness linkages, including rural business hubs.

The ongoing Agriculture Innovations Partnership will combine the expertise of a consortium of U.S. institutions led by Cornell University with the Indian State Agricultural University system to develop and replicate demand-driven curricula in agriculture. A new public-private partnership will seek to develop 30 hubs in eastern India, and then to promote the adoption of agro-business hubs for agriculture growth globally, including in Africa. USAID will also provide resources to joint U.S.-Indian-third country consortia to address global food security issues.

Other economic growth programs will support platforms to identify, test, validate, and expand Indian development innovations for the most vulnerable and poorest in India and globally.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: All USAID projects are closely monitored through frequent site visits by technical and administrative officials. USAID completed the following evaluations during FY 2011:

1. USAID's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Prevention Project final evaluation revealed the positive gains achieved through introducing technologies and best practices to enhance the efficiency of India's coal-fired power plants and the promotion of alternative energy sources. The evaluation concluded that the project helped India avoid emitting 92.7 million tons of greenhouse gasses since 1994.
2. USAID's Partnership for Innovation and Knowledge in Agriculture final evaluation measured the impact, relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the program and concluded that its public-private partnerships instituted between 2008 and 2011 quickly attained scale, efficiently marshaled divergent expertise, and disseminated improved technologies and practices to small and marginal farmers. Some 240,000 farmers in India used new technologies and farm practices and almost uniformly increased yields and productivity. For the first time, small and marginal farmers in India realized 10-20 percent production surpluses over conventional practices.
3. The final evaluation of a USAID energy project confirmed that, as a direct result of the assistance provided, electricity losses in three pilot sites were reduced from an average of 53 percent to an average of 15 percent, a notable accomplishment and a significant efficiency improvement. The project improved billing and collection rates to 100 percent and transformer failures are now only 2 percent, compared to 10 percent prior to intervention. Customers in the agriculture sector, in particular, reported that their incomes increased up to 15 percent as a result of having more reliable and better quality power.
4. A family planning and reproductive health program's (the Avert project) final evaluation certified consistent increases in correct and consistent condom use among most at-risk populations for HIV/AIDS in the project's priority districts. The project also succeeded in developing a strong peer educator cadre to deliver behavior change communication messages and linked communities to HIV/AIDS prevention, care, support, and treatment services.
5. The evaluation of the USAID-funded World Health Organization (WHO) TB program confirmed that, without this assistance, the GOI's Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program would not have reached the targets of universal coverage, 70 percent case detection, and 85 percent cure of new smear positive cases.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Evaluation and sector assessment recommendations have influenced the design of new projects, budget allocation decisions, and programmatic choices, as illustrated below:

- The new HIV/AIDS Prevention Project (HAPP) incorporates recommendations from the evaluation of the Samastha HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support program. Specifically, HAPP will demonstrate models of the prevention-to-care continuum by building the capacity of State AIDS Control Societies (SACS). HAPP will also build national and state level capacity by placing consultants at the SACS and the National AIDS Control Organization, providing technical assistance, and through partnership approaches with U.S. institutions.

- The evaluation of a USAID energy project highlighted the need to measure training outcomes (what people learned and how they used it) rather than outputs (number of people trained). The evaluation recommended all USAID training programs include methods of measuring knowledge gained, as well as follow-up mechanisms to see how the training was applied on the job. This recommendation is guiding the design of new USAID training/human capacity building programs.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: To evaluate FY 2011 programmatic and financial performance, USAID conducted in-depth portfolio reviews in November-December 2011. These reviews assessed FY 2011 performance in terms of outputs, outcomes, impact, and the status of financial pipelines. The conclusion of these reviews was that modestly funded U.S. foreign assistance programs in India can yield impressive and sustainable development results while also carrying out the President's global development agenda and supporting the goals of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue.

USAID/India is currently developing its new five-year strategy. With India as a development innovation lab, USAID and its partners will identify, pilot, and scale cost-effective innovations and best practices in India with the potential for global impact. This approach has the potential to serve as a new model for other emerging middle income countries with significant pockets of poverty. While the U.S. Government will continue its long partnership with the GOI, it will also work more collaboratively with a much wider range of partners – particularly private sector organizations. U.S. assistance is a powerful catalyst for the development of innovative models that can be scaled up 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 respects international standards and agreements, 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 an important supporting role.

For FY 2013, the United States will continue to focus assistance funds toward projects that support Kazakhstan's evolution into a stronger partner state, one that can play a greater role in promoting regional stability and economic integration. Support to strengthen the Government of Kazakhstan's (GOK) ability to combat illicit trafficking, terrorist activity, and other transnational threats will remain a top priority. Assistance will also 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 to control the spread of infectious diseases. The FY 2013 request will continue to facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector and assist Kazakhstan in reducing greenhouse gas intensity by stimulating investments in energy efficiency. In FY 2013, the jointly U.S.- and GOK-funded Program for Economic Development will continue to improve public-sector capacity and governance, promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, and assist Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The GOK has indicated a willingness to extend its current commitment to contribute two dollars for every dollar contributed by the United States through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the Program for Economic Development.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>18,785</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>-3,885</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	10,400	14,100	-	-14,100
Economic Support Fund	-	-	6,892	6,892
Foreign Military Financing	2,395	1,800	1,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,996	400	2,500	2,100
International Military Education and Training	876	785	707	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,471	1,471
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,700	1,530	-170

**Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	17,567	18,785	14,900	-3,885
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,418	6,245	5,758	-487
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	2,247	1,960	-	-1,960
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	310	435	-	-435
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	670	685	-	-685
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,217	740	-	-740
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	250	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	250	250
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,395	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,395	1,800	1,800	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	876	785	707	-78
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	876	785	707	-78
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,471	1,471
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	498	498
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	724	724
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	249	249
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,900	1,700	1,530	-170
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	500	450	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,400	1,200	1,080	-120
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,811	3,760	2,742	-1,018
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,811	3,760	-	-3,760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,045	1,300	-	-1,300
2.2 Good Governance	114	-	-	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	693	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,959	2,460	-	-2,460
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	2,742	2,742
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,100	1,100
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,642	1,642
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,829	1,500	2,500	1,000
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,833	1,100	-	-1,100
3.1 Health	1,833	1,100	-	-1,100
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	1,996	400	2,500	2,100
3.1 Health	1,996	400	2,500	2,100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	2,509	7,280	3,900	-3,380

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>7,280</b>	-	<b>-7,280</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	506	1,380	-	-1,380
4.2 Trade and Investment	730	234	-	-234
4.3 Financial Sector	428	1,000	-	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	75	4,226	-	-4,226
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	770	440	-	-440
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	450	450
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	500	500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	2,600	2,600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	350	350

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>18,785</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>-3,885</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,418</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>-487</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	500	450	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,450	1,300	1,080	-220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,581	3,020	3,005	-15
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	670	685	724	39
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,217	740	499	-241
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>-1,018</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,045	1,300	1,100	-200
2.2 Good Governance	114	-	-	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	693	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,959	2,460	1,642	-818
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>
3.1 Health	3,829	1,500	2,500	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>-3,380</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	506	1,380	450	-930
4.2 Trade and Investment	730	234	500	266
4.3 Financial Sector	428	1,000	-	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	75	4,226	2,600	-1,626
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	770	440	350	-90
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>-417</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	624	536	281	-255



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,737	2,988	2,826	-162

### **Peace and Security**

In FY 2013, the United States will provide funding 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.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013 USAID programs under this objective will focus on prevention activities that increase public's awareness of human trafficking and improve assistance to trafficking victims.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): The United States will support projects to increase the Kazakhstani military's professionalism and ability to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Projects will also help Kazakhstani military to combat violent extremism, achieve its NATO Partnership Goals, and enhance its capacity to operate alongside U.S., United Nations, and Coalition forces in peacekeeping and stability operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, resources will be used to provide professional military education, English language training, and other courses that will increase the military's professionalism and exposure to U.S. military practices and values.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2013 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 the southern border of Kazakhstan, and continued support for canine programs in counternarcotics and border security operations. Additionally, the Department of State will support training programs for law-enforcement officers and community leaders to improve their capacity to identify and assist trafficking victims, as well as to increase the legal system's ability to prosecute human traffickers. The Department of State will provide assistance for governmental and non-governmental information campaigns to prevent the trafficking of at-risk populations, to discourage drug use, and to increase the GOK's ability to prevent and investigate money laundering and terrorism financing.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will assist Kazakhstan to combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology through cooperative activities and by 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 war on terrorism. ATA will provide needs-based anti-terrorism training and equipment to increase Kazakhstan's capacity to respond to terrorist activity. 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 specialized training programs. For FY 2013, EXBS programs will continue to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD interdiction training facility and capacity development efforts. EXBS funding will also pursue regional enforcement training between Kazakhstan and its neighbors and will focus on helping the GOK effectively patrol its borders.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States will continue to cooperate with the GOK on improving the functioning of the judiciary, increasing governmental accountability and transparency, and encouraging the continued development of civil society and independent media.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013 USAID programs will improve the functioning of and public trust in the judiciary, as well as civil society's ability to influence national-level public policy decision-making. U.S. assistance will also help develop and maintain venues at the local community level for addressing issues and disputes. USAID-implemented programs will promote respect for human rights, encourage civic activism and coalition building among non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and provide advice on legal and regulatory reforms needed to develop civil society and the media. In addition, U.S. programs will seek to provide increased access to objective news and information.

In FY 2013, the Department of State will continue projects that are administered through the Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, and Speaker and Alumni programs. Recent presidential and parliamentary elections, even though the latter provided for a multiparty parliament, fell short of international standards according to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) reports. Moreover, some in Kazakhstan fear that the recently adopted law on television broadcasting may have negative implications on freedom of speech in Kazakhstan. Additional work on electoral education, rights of the electorate, election freedom and transparency and freedom of speech remain critical to the development of a strong democracy and will be addressed through the Democracy Commission small grants program. FY 2013 funding under this programs will be used to fund the visits of expert speakers on democracy, civil society, economic growth, religious tolerance, and other topics to engage audiences and promote local dialogue on these themes.

## **Investing in People**

U.S. investments, increased GOK health spending, and reforms achieved have enhanced the Ministry of Health's ability to manage its programs and provide improved healthcare for more citizens. Despite such advances, health outcomes, particularly in infectious disease prevention, are not yet at a level appropriate for such a developed country.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Kazakhstan will benefit from Central Asia Regional programs that support the GOK's national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). USAID, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other U.S. Government agencies will collaborate to strengthen HIV prevention, treatment and care services, systems, and policies.

Tuberculosis (TB): GHP resources will support GHI goals through ongoing USAID assistance to build GOK capacity to effectively address TB and multiple-drug-resistant TB in Kazakhstan.

## **Economic Growth**

The United States will extend the jointly funded Program for Economic Development in FY 2013, and seek an increase in Kazakhstan's contribution above the current two-to-one match.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The USAID-administered Program for Economic Development will be extended with a planned GOK contribution of no less than two-thirds of the program's costs. It will focus on macroeconomic assistance, including projects to improve public-sector governance and capacity, attract

foreign investment, promote regional economic integration and regulatory simplification, advance economic diversification and small-business support, and support Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The program also will support specific economic sectors through the delivery of business services and will link Kazakhstan's firms with U.S. businesses. USAID implemented programs in the energy-sector will continue to promote reform in the regulatory environment and improve the prospects for regional trade of electricity. FY 2013 funding will support a significant new effort to help the GOK address and reduce climate-change-related emissions through the development and implementation of a national low emissions development plan as well as continued assistance in reducing greenhouse gas intensity by stimulating investments in energy efficiency. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan. In addition, the continuation of successful agricultural and business-exchange programs implemented by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce will be supported with FY 2013 funds.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: A U.S. Embassy-conducted interagency review and assessment of assistance guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2013. In addition, the U.S. Government regularly consults with the GOK and stakeholders. The U.S. Government regularly uses performance monitoring plans in projects and maintains the ability to refocus as circumstances warrant. Internal evaluations will be conducted of ongoing assistance to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs and recently completed economic reform activities. The Mission closely scrutinizes project performance versus funding and program managers conduct pipeline analyses of program expenditures on a quarterly basis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID conducted several reviews in preparation for strategy development, including on needs related to civil society and the judiciary and the performance of programs supporting political parties and process.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Programs planned for FY 2013 will build off of prior program successes achieved throughout recent fiscal years. Due to these past achievements, FY 2013 programs will primarily continue to strengthen the GOK's ability to combat illicit trafficking, terrorist activity, and other transnational threats; and focus on continued development of the judicial 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, the FY 2013 request will continue to help the GOK develop more effective health systems, including programs to control the spread of infectious diseases. Additionally, the FY 2013 request will continue to facilitate regional cooperation in the electricity sector and includes a significant new effort to assist the GOK reduce climate change-related emissions. The jointly funded Program for Economic Development, a success in achieving host country buy-in and sustainability in and of itself, will improve the business environment, promote economic diversification, support the development of small and medium-size enterprises, and strengthen Kazakhstan's chances for WTO accession.

## Kyrgyz Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In December 2011, the people of the Kyrgyz Republic witnessed the successful transition of power following the October 2011 presidential election, the first such peaceful, democratic transfer in Central Asia. The primary goals of the United States for the Kyrgyz Republic in FY 2013 will be the consolidation of democratic gains in the country and the development of a more representative government that provides improved access to justice and better citizen services. Specifically, the FY 2013 assistance program will focus on building democratic institutions and supporting democratic processes, improving rule of law and respect for human rights, reducing inter-ethnic conflict, and increasing support for the rebuilding of reformed security forces to bolster stability. Significant emphasis will be placed on judicial reform, parliamentary development, engaging with civil society, empowering the private sector, community development, and food security. The FY 2013 request will also address humanitarian aid needs, and underlying development challenges in the areas of health and education.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,364	47,050	46,725	-325
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	36,500	40,800	-	-40,800
Economic Support Fund	-	-	32,819	32,819
Foreign Military Financing	1,496	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	998	2,500	4,000	1,500
International Military Education and Training	820	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	6,156	6,156
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,550	1,250	1,250	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	41,364	47,050	46,725	-325
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,759	6,281	9,156	2,875
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,893	2,531	-	-2,531
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	993	1,566	-	-1,566
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	600	540	-	-540
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	325	-	-325
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	450	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	100	100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	350	350
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,496	1,500	1,500	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	820	1,000	1,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>4,956</b>	<b>4,956</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	4,176	4,176
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	780	780
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,250</b>	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	800	800	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,742</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>1,158</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,742</b>	-	<b>-9,742</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,263	2,431	-	-2,431
2.2 Good Governance	1,848	2,088	-	-2,088
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,891	1,162	-	-1,162
2.4 Civil Society	2,918	4,061	-	-4,061
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,200	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	4,500	4,500
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,200	1,200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-2,300</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>7,300</b>	-	<b>-7,300</b>
3.1 Health	2,173	1,800	-	-1,800
3.2 Education	1,471	5,500	-	-5,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>
3.2 Education	-	-	3,500	3,500
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
3.1 Health	998	2,500	4,000	1,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>20,693</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>18,169</b>	<b>-1,958</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>20,693</b>	<b>20,127</b>	-	<b>-20,127</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	901	1,051	-	-1,051
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,127	1,240	-	-1,240
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,137	-	-1,137

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	387	2,169	-	-2,169
4.5 Agriculture	10,607	8,000	-	-8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,671	6,530	-	-6,530
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>18,169</b>	<b>18,169</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,100	1,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	1,300	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	1,060	1,060
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	2,300	2,300
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	8,107	8,107
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	4,302	4,302
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,100</b>	-	<b>-1,100</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,350	1,100	-	-1,100
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	1,000	1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<b>41,364</b>	<b>47,050</b>	<b>46,725</b>	<b>-325</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>6,281</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>2,875</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	900	900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,309	4,066	6,676	2,610
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	600	540	780	240
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	325	350	25
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>9,742</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>1,158</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,263	2,431	3,400	969
2.2 Good Governance	1,848	2,088	2,000	-88
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,891	1,162	1,000	-162
2.4 Civil Society	2,918	4,061	4,500	439
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-2,300</b>
3.1 Health	3,171	4,300	4,000	-300
3.2 Education	1,471	5,500	3,500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>20,693</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>18,169</b>	<b>-1,958</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	901	1,051	1,100	49
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,127	1,240	1,300	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,137	1,060	-77
4.4 Infrastructure	387	2,169	2,300	131
4.5 Agriculture	10,607	8,000	8,107	107
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,671	6,530	4,302	-2,228
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,350	1,100	1,000	-100
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>5,694</b>	<b>1,038</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	407	301	1,012	711
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,044	4,355	4,682	327

### **Peace and Security**

In FY 2013, The United States will expand its cooperation in the security sphere to help the new Kyrgyz Government (GOKG) undertake a well-planned overhaul of its security services, with a focus on rooting out corruption and improving professionalism and overall capacity. This effort will include assistance to police, border guards, the State Drug Control Service, as well as assistance to improve the government's forensics capabilities, and to maintain a professional military.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with government and non-governmental groups to combat human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. In addition, a State Department-managed program will engage former weapons scientists and researchers in civilian research through support for the Joint United States-Kyrgyz Republic Geographic Information System Center.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Funds will be used to provide equipment and training to Kyrgyz Security Forces in order to enhance the ability of the Kyrgyz Republic to improve border security and address transnational threats such as terrorism.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will be used to provide professional military education, English language training, and other courses that will increase the military's professionalism and exposure to U.S. military practices and values.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State will support the GOKG's efforts to reform the country's security structure. This will include efforts to reduce corruption, sharpen investigation skills, enhance forensic capabilities, and improve hiring and promotion practices of Kyrgyz law enforcement agencies. Projects will also seek to improve the government's ability to secure its borders and combat the trafficking of narcotics and persons. Funds will also 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will assist the Kyrgyz Republic to combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction-related commodities and technology through cooperative activities and by the provision of necessary equipment. Department of State-administered Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training will improve the operational and tactical capabilities of Kyrgyz security services to detect and deter terrorist threats; and establish effective and self-sustaining border security capacity to prevent terrorists

from entering or transiting the country. The Department of State Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will continue its support for the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its borders through the provision of infrastructure enhancements, equipment and training. EXBS will continue to work towards full institutionalization of the program's enforcement training into the Kyrgyz Customs training academy. EXBS will also tailor the provision of specialized enforcement training towards developing cross-border patrol and interdiction capacity with neighboring countries Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

A more representative government that provides improved access to justice and better citizen services is an important goal in itself, but it is also critical to achieving goals in other U.S. assistance sectors. In FY 2013, the United States will assist the Kyrgyz Parliament, key ministries and institutions, including the judiciary, civil society and activists, and the media, to develop a government that is more representative, transparent and responsive to citizens' needs.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): 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. USAID will also support development of a deeper collaborative relationship between government and civil society, including broadening civil society's role in policy analysis, service delivery, and government oversight. Funds will also be used to engage the GOKG and civil society in addressing tensions between various ethnic groups.

Efforts to improve the capacity of local human-rights groups through training and grants will continue in FY 2013 as USAID and the Department of State work to improve the organization and skills of defense lawyers. USAID and the Department of State will support the increased independence, effectiveness, and integrity of the judicial system as well as reforms of the defense bar. Funds will be used to support the government'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 and youth engagement with the government; greater access to information and civic education; and participation opportunities. The United States will also provide increased access to objective news and information through support for a regional satellite television feed and internet journalism.

In addition, USAID will work with the GOKG to further improve the country's electoral system, with an emphasis on addressing the shortcomings identified during the 2011 presidential election, particularly the problems with voter lists and ongoing training of local election officials.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State 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 U.S.-funded 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 more effectively investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing cases; on assisting with 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, expected to enter into force in 2015, with the CPC. In addition, efforts will focus on improving prosecutorial trial and advocacy skills; building law enforcement agencies' ability to proactively investigate and successfully prosecute 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**

U.S. Government assistance will focus on enhancing the GOKG's capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases and make ongoing improvements to the education system. Interventions will also address cross-cutting concerns of corruption and governmental transparency. Activities under this objective directly support the U.S. Government's health-sector goals in the Kyrgyz Republic and are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

**Basic Education:** USAID assistance will enable the GOKG to improve literacy skills among early primary-school students, a critical foundation for continued learning. Interventions will strengthen teaching methodologies and instructional systems; improve access to reading materials; increase government, school and community support for reading; and help build the policies, systems and financial resources needed to improve primary-school student reading outcomes.

**Higher Education:** USAID will work to improve the quality and effectiveness of, and access to, higher education, particularly through support to the American University in Central Asia (AUCA).

**Global Health Programs (GHP):** Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The Kyrgyz Republic will benefit from Central Asia Regional programs that support the GOKG's national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Funds from the Central Asia Regional PEPFAR program will build on work supported through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to reinforce the GOKG's efforts to strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention services and care and treatment programs as well as enhance the government's capacity to plan, manage and monitor Global Fund resources for improved results.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** FY 2013 funding will assist the Kyrgyz Republic to continue to improve systems for the identification, diagnosis and management of TB and multiple-drug resistant TB, to strengthen infection control systems within health facilities, and to expand prevention programs and outreach to vulnerable groups.

### **Economic Growth**

While the Kyrgyz Republic continues to consolidate the democratic gains made since the upheaval of government in 2010, the country's continued stability is dependent on addressing the many economic challenges it faces, ranging from limited economic opportunities to threats of energy insecurity. Programs will support GOKG and private-sector initiatives to establish an economic environment more conducive to business, help create jobs, and strengthen the country's food production. FY 2013 funds will continue to expand 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.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** In FY 2013, USAID will build on the successes of the comprehensive Local Economic Development program that have strengthened the agricultural sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as improved 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 (FTF) 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 will also address related economic sectors such as workforce education and access to finance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, farmers and agribusinesses.

The United States will also continue to support economic policy reforms that promote trade, improve the business environment, attract investment, and create jobs. As part of this broader support, USAID will continue to help the Kyrgyz Republic develop a more transparent and flexible economic framework that will promote global competitiveness, foster regional cooperation in trade policy to lower trade barriers, reduce trade-associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. USAID will also work to expand economic opportunities and access to financing and business services to enable broader participation in local and international trade, especially outside of the capital, Bishkek. USAID programs will continue to work closely with the government to promote policy and institutional reforms, as well as strategic planning needed to improve energy sector performance, plan for and manage electricity supply and consumption, and enable the Kyrgyz Republic's 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. Programs under this objective are designed to alleviate the suffering of citizens living in remote areas of the country and provide an initial layer of disaster preparedness.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): 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 emergency response capabilities.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In the last two years, USAID has conducted a number of studies and assessments on programs in the Kyrgyz Republic that will inform program management in FY 2013.

In FY 2011, USAID conducted the following assessments:

- Democracy programs assessment which is being used to redirect program components under the Governing Justly and Democratically objective, and more specifically to reorient the programs towards a stronger inclusion of civil society.
- Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Assessment, which examined the political economy of job creation. The findings of this assessment will be used by the *REFORMA* project to support legislative reforms to help establish a more favorable business environment for investors to create additional jobs, and improve public-private partnerships.

The Education portfolio undertook a number of recent assessments as well in preparation for the design of new programs. The formative assessment of the existing Quality Learning Project (QLP) looked at how its interventions, through a programmatic approach of building capacity at the central level of government,

impacted the larger context of the educational system in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA), a quantitative assessment of early grade reading skills of 2,321 students in grades two to four, was conducted in the fall 2011 and will impact the design of new basic education programming. USAID also undertook a qualitative review of current pedagogical practices and materials related to early grade reading, and the positive and negative factors affecting early grade reading in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In FY 2012 USAID will conduct a Fiscal Policy Assessment which will outline/detail the activities of the *REFORMA* project and serve as the analytical basis for the Kyrgyz Republic's participation in the in Domestic Finance for Development (DF4D) Initiative. Also in 2012, the Office of the Inspector General will conduct performance audits of the Local Development Program and the Regional Energy, Security, Efficiency and Trade (RESET) project.

In FY 2013, USAID will conduct a Financial Sector/Access to Finance assessment to detail USAID's future involvement in this area. Additionally, the following programs are scheduled to be evaluated in FY 2013:

- Parliamentary Assistance Program
- The Electoral Processes and Political Party Strengthening Program will have an on-going assessment component
- Judicial Strengthening Program

Department of State staff monitor the use of 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 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. Department of State staff inspected 75 percent of issued equipment either personally or by secondary means.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The variety of assessments conducted in FY 2011 and FY 2012 will inform the programming of funds in FY 2013. In line with USAID's new evaluation policy, USAID/Kyrgyz Republic is developing internal guidance on evaluations, which will result in even more robust program management. USAID will work with the newly formed government to define its development priorities for FY 2013 and transition from the strategy outlined in the aftermath of the events of 2010.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Significant programmatic impacts as a result of FY 2013 funding are expected in several areas. In economic growth, support will result in improved productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector resulting in increasing food security, and a more attractive investment and trade environment. In democracy and governance, a consolidation of democratic processes, as demonstrated by an increasingly responsive and responsible Parliament and an increasingly better organized and more professional civil society is expected. In the area of health, FY 2013 funds will affect the reduction of the prevalence of multi-drug-resistant TB in the Kyrgyz Republic by improving access to universal treatment and adherence to treatment and strengthening the health system.

## Maldives

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States seeks to ensure that the Maldives, a small, pro-American, majority-Muslim island nation, addresses its social and environmental problems and maintains its pro-Western, moderate orientation. In FY 2013, U.S. foreign assistance resources will continue to 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>436</b>
Development Assistance	3,000	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	400	400	-
International Military Education and Training	179	190	176	-14
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	450	450

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Maldives</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-14</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	190	176	-14
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	-	450	450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	450	450
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Maldives</b>	3,179	2,590	3,026	436
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	179	590	1,026	436
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	-	450	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	590	576	-14
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,000	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	300	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	90	-	60	60
6.2 Administration and Oversight	210	-	140	140

### Peace and Security

The United States' strong and emerging security relationship with the Maldives must be built through training and personal interaction. Maldivian defense officials have consistently welcomed cooperation with U.S. military counterparts. Assistance resources will build on the strong relationship between the U.S. and Maldivian militaries so that the Maldives can be a regional partner in combating terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and piracy. The United States has emphasized participation by Maldivian security services in multilateral conferences and training exercises in order to professionalize these forces, reinforce their Western orientation, and ensure their readiness, if needed, to combat extremism, an increasingly important concern for the Government of Maldives. As a sparsely populated nation whose 1,190 islands are largely uninhabited, the Maldives is extremely vulnerable to both narcotics trafficking and piracy. The United States will provide assistance to strengthen maritime and port-of-entry security, assist in the development of the Maldives Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and support counterterrorism training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to build the capacity of the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) Special Forces and increase the military's maritime domain awareness, sustaining efforts initiated through Section 1206 programs.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, IMET programs will foster the MNDF's understanding of professional military standards, rules of warfare, and civilian authority. IMET funds will also support training in maritime security, counterterrorism, and leadership skills to ensure that the MNDF has the capability to maintain and use its assets to contribute to regional security.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): In FY 2013, the Department of State-managed Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will provide capacity building training to Maldivian law enforcement officials. The program will focus on building law enforcement officials' counterterrorism-related leadership and management skills, as well as their capacities to protect soft targets and critical infrastructure. This training will build upon the promising initial results of ATA's Maldives program in 2011, and will also promote the ability of Maldivian law enforcement agencies to participate in regional counterterrorism cooperation efforts. The ATA program will strengthen the ability of the Maldives to address and counter any nascent terrorist operations, as well as improve the capability of the police to reduce common crime and thereby improve governance.

## **Economic Growth**

The Maldives is the lowest lying 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 one meter above the average high tide. Hence, the possibility of the country being subsumed by water is high and its vulnerability to devastating natural disasters will increase should sea levels continue to rise. In response to this threat, a new program was launched in FY 2011 under the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI).

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S.-supported Program to Enhance Climate Resiliency and Water Security will demonstrate the process and outcomes needed for island communities to overcome or ameliorate the impacts of global climate change. The program will provide assistance to the national government, to island and atoll councils, to the private sector (primarily through provincial utilities), and to residents of two selected islands in the northern part of the country, Hinnavaru and Dhidhdoo, that are targeted as model "climate-resilient" islands. The program will also 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. Funding for this program area supports the President's GCCCI.

The program aims at reducing Maldives' vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change by improving its adaptive capacity to handle climate change impacts. The goal of the program is to demonstrate the process and outcomes needed to achieve climate resilient islands. This will be accomplished through six main objectives:

- Analysis of projected climate change and the analysis of vulnerability to anticipated changes;
- Improved decision-making based on sound science, analysis, and information;
- Facilitation of stakeholder driven decision-making on island practices, including key service delivery and infrastructure options;
- Provision of selected water, sanitation, and solid waste service delivery infrastructure, supplies, spare parts, and training;
- Development of community knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to implement and maintain adaptive management practices; and
- Enhancement of both private and public sector capacity to support and sustain service delivery and needed extension services in the islands.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducts biannual portfolio implementation reviews to assess program status, review past progress, and plan future actions, in addition to site visits and assessments. A Gender Assessment, Social and Community Development Assessment, Climate Vulnerability Assessment, Utility Service Delivery Assessment, and Environmental Assessment will be undertaken in FY 2012 as part of the Program to Enhance Climate Resiliency and Water Security.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above. The findings of the Gender Assessment will be used to make programmatic changes to include gender considerations in development of climate change adaptation and water resources management strategies, and in capacity building and other project activities.

The findings of the Climate Vulnerability Assessment will be of use in planning adaptive strategies to deal with climate change impacts on island resources and livelihoods, and planning for utility service delivery and enhanced water security.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2013, USAID will continue supporting the climate change adaptation program initiated in FY 2011. With FY 2013 funding, the program will significantly expand capacity-building and support for the provincial utilities, as well as institutional support and capacity-building at the national level needed to achieve effective regulatory oversight of the utilities.

# Nepal

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Nepal's leading political parties recently achieved a breakthrough in progress toward the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, which formally ended the decade-long Maoist insurgency in 2006. Signed on November 1, 2011, the Seven-Point Agreement to implement the accord marks a critical step forward in completing the peace process by committing Nepal's political leadership to the reintegration and rehabilitation of ex-combatants, completing the constitutional drafting process, and initiating state restructuring. However, Nepal still faces several medium- and long-term development challenges, including strained capacity in government, civil society, and the private sector to drive the development agenda, high vulnerability to climate change, and a massive youth bulge. With a gross domestic product per capita of \$470, Nepal is the 13th poorest country in the world and the poorest in the South and Central Asia region. Compounding these challenges, Nepal is a highly disaster-prone country with a multitude of natural hazards including annual floods, landslides, fires, and avalanches; periodic droughts and epidemics; and the infrequent, but possibly highly destructive, earthquakes. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will cement gains in peace and security, further the democratic transition, support the continued delivery of essential social services, scale up proven effective health interventions, and address the challenges of food insecurity and climate change. Continuing programs under the three Presidential Initiatives – the Global Health Initiative (GHI), Feed the Future (FTF), and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) – 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 disaster risk reduction measures to build resilient communities. In addition, USAID is beginning to budget and plan transparently for transitions from humanitarian supported disaster risk reduction to activities in support of this objective funded by the mission. Nepal is one of the countries where this transition was initiated in FY 2012 and will continue in FY 2013. It is anticipated that humanitarian assistance funds will continue to support regional and innovative activities as part of its core mandate.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,964</b>	<b>84,833</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>-9,733</b>
Development Assistance	19,000	14,600	14,000	-600
Economic Support Fund	16,979	26,979	17,000	-9,979
Food for Peace Title II	13,832	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	898	940	845	-95
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,645	36,650	38,200	1,550
International Military Education and Training	1,010	950	900	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	3,700	3,330	-370
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	1,014	825	-189



**Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nepal</b>	88,964	84,833	75,100	-9,733
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	11,413	9,799	8,710	-1,089
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,000	4,295	3,800	-495
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,695	2,000	305
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	2,600	1,800	-800
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	898	940	845	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	898	940	845	-95
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,010	950	900	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,010	950	900	-50
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	2,605	2,600	2,340	-260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,605	2,600	2,340	-260
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	900	1,014	825	-189
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	400	540	140
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	614	285	-329
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	7,095	8,620	11,530	2,910
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	6,000	7,520	10,540	3,020
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	1,840	3,940	2,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	5,680	3,600	-2,080
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,095	1,100	990	-110
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,095	1,100	990	-110
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	34,645	43,750	38,200	-5,550
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	7,100	-	-7,100
3.1 Health	-	2,100	-	-2,100
3.2 Education	-	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,000	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	32,645	36,650	38,200	1,550
3.1 Health	32,645	36,650	38,200	1,550
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	21,979	22,664	16,660	-6,004
<b>Development Assistance</b>	19,000	7,500	14,000	6,500
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,500	-	-1,500
4.8 Environment	9,000	6,000	4,000	-2,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	2,979	15,164	2,660	-12,504

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	440	405	390	-15
4.2 Trade and Investment	439	404	395	-9
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	-	-10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,100	855	1,875	1,020
4.8 Environment	-	3,500	-	-3,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>13,832</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>13,832</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,832	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>88,964</b>	<b>84,833</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>-9,733</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>11,413</b>	<b>9,799</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>-1,089</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	900	400	540	140
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	614	285	-329
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,513	4,490	4,085	-405
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	1,695	2,000	305
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	2,600	1,800	-800
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>7,095</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>2,910</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,095	1,100	990	-110
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	1,840	3,940	2,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	5,680	3,600	-2,080
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>34,645</b>	<b>43,750</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>-5,550</b>
3.1 Health	32,645	38,750	38,200	-550
3.2 Education	2,000	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>21,979</b>	<b>22,664</b>	<b>16,660</b>	<b>-6,004</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	440	405	390	-15
4.2 Trade and Investment	439	404	395	-9
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,100	2,355	1,875	-480
4.8 Environment	9,000	9,500	4,000	-5,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>13,832</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,832	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>6,637</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>7,670</b>	<b>-508</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	995	2,512	2,077	-435

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,642	5,666	5,593	-73

## **Peace and Security**

In order to help consolidate the country's transition to a peaceful democracy, U.S. assistance will augment 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 develop professional military skills, including the promotion of human rights, which support the growing role of the Nepal Army and Police Force 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 political and economic development at the local level including through youth employment, service delivery, rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure, and community-level reconciliation.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013, USAID will support the peace process through targeted technical assistance for community organizations, the GON, and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited government service delivery. Programs that target transnational crime 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. In particular, USAID will assist the Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare to continue strengthening mechanisms to prevent trafficking in persons including the implementation of the national minimum standards on victim care and protection and standard operating procedures for rehabilitation homes and witness protection. Additional assistance will complement on-going anti-trafficking in persons efforts implemented by the GON.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF funding in FY 2013 will support the Nepal Army in its role as one of the principal organizations in the country 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 are likely to occur in Nepal.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, IMET funds will enhance professionalization and respect for human rights and civilian control within the Nepal Army through courses for enlisted soldiers, the non-commissioned officer corps, and officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): INCLE resources will be used to assist law enforcement officials such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting and implementing law enforcement standards and training programs that include, but are not limited to management leadership, organizational development, election security support, criminal investigations, forensics, and counterterrorism. By providing equipment, training, and infrastructure development to law enforcement officials, the program will seek to improve the capacity of law enforcement services. The program also will support community security initiatives and promote the expansion of law enforcement services throughout Nepal.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) 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 training courses that focus on leadership and management skills, investigative techniques, crisis response, protection of national leadership, domestic and transnational terrorism, infrastructure security, and security at airports and other points of entry such as border crossings. ATA training will also institutionalize increased professionalism within Nepalese law enforcement through the promotion of human rights awareness, including training in

modern, humane counterterrorism techniques. These training initiatives will provide law enforcement personnel with the knowledge to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist activity. Instruction in these areas will complement other training courses conducted for stabilization and security sector reform.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Support to the governance sector will be even more important in FY 2013 following the recent breakthrough in the peace process. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on consolidating democratic processes by supporting Nepal's executive, legislative, and judicial institutions as they prepare for and implement a new constitution. 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 U.S. Government will provide technical assistance and training to the Election Commission, attorney general's office and prosecutors, the district and Supreme Courts, political parties, and civil society organizations to help Nepal conduct credible and legitimate national elections expected to take place in FY 2013 as well as to support the development of democratic political parties committed to transparent, peaceful, and competitive political processes.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** In FY 2013, USAID will support activities to develop good governance, strengthen civil society, and increase political competition and consensus building in Nepal.

- **Good Governance:** FY 2013 resources will support activities to improve the quality and effectiveness of the legislative process and increase the legislature's capacity to be transparent and responsive to the people it serves. U.S. assistance will support Nepal's federal system and decentralization efforts as defined under the country's new constitution to improve the effectiveness of new regional and local government bodies. Activities to promote good governance will support local government and organizations to improve governance and anticorruption efforts to ensure basic service delivery at the local level, especially in conflict-prone areas with weak governance structures. Concurrently, resources will be used to support local civil society organizations to help communities more effectively communicate concerns to elected officials.

USAID will also substantially invest in building the capacity of those Nepali governmental institutions that will receive U.S. assistance. Institutional capacity building is of particular importance in Nepal given the post-conflict climate and lack of a stable government for some time. Nepali governmental institutions lack the capacity to provide adequate services in health and education and in business and economic regulation. Further, given the country's particular vulnerability to disaster, whether through flooding, landslides or earthquake, Nepali governmental institutions and organizations require capacity building in disaster risk reduction, all of which will be addressed with FY 2013 resources.

- **Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** In FY 2013, USAID will implement programs to assist political parties with internal democratization, transparency, representation of constituent needs, and inclusion of historically disadvantaged groups. This funding will assist the Election Commission of Nepal as it continues voter registration, updates the legal framework governing elections, undertakes the anticipated FY 2013 national elections, and prepares for future sub-national elections.
- **Civil Society:** FY 2013 resources will also contribute to institutional capacity building. Nepali non-governmental organizations require substantial capacity building to contribute to the development of the country, to manage U.S. Government or other donor programs and to improve

governmental accountability. Particular attention will be given to improve the ability of the non-government sector to contribute to the nation's disaster risk reduction efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Department of State will continue to assist the GON in improving the professional skills of judicial personnel, and promoting rule of law principles and respect for human rights. Activities will build the capacity of police and prosecutors to jointly strengthen national security, justice, and the rule of law. Programs will assist law reform efforts by providing technical assistance to criminal justice sector authorities to increase the efficiency and transparency of the judicial process.

### **Investing in People**

Nepal is making significant progress towards improving the health of its citizens and is on track to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Four and Five to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health. However, mortality and morbidity rates among women and children remain high due to the high prevalence of pregnancy-related complications, acute preventable childhood diseases, under-nutrition, and endemic diseases. Pervasive poverty, low education and literacy rates, food insecurity, low levels of hygiene and sanitation, poor access to safe drinking water, formidable terrain, and geographic isolation exacerbate these conditions. In addition, constraints in governance and institutional capacity, inefficient allocation and use of resources, and shortages of adequately trained personnel hamper the delivery of health and other social services. Lastly, high vulnerability to natural disasters, especially earthquakes, threatens the gains in health and education made through U.S. foreign assistance and other development investments.

Global Health Program (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will continue to support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Chosen as a GHI "plus" country with a strategy approved in 2010, Nepal will benefit from a comprehensive, whole-of-government response led by USAID to improve the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious disease, integrating food security and nutrition, delivering clean water, and strengthening the health system. Working with the GON, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies will commission key program evaluation and research studies that can contribute new knowledge towards the formulation of policies in Nepal as well as to the global body of evidence in public health and development.

USAID's GHP programs will help to improve the survival rate and quality of life of all Nepalese by assisting the GON to establish an equitable and well-governed health system in Nepal. Resources will support the GON in providing sustainable, accessible, and quality basic health services and strengthening its delivery systems in order to achieve its MDGs by 2015. Health programs will accelerate Nepal's remarkable progress 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 and religious minorities. With U.S. foreign assistance, Nepal will continue to lead the developing world as an innovator in public health.

- **HIV/AIDS**: Nepal will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). 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 programs, making voluntary family planning services more available to vulnerable groups.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH)**: Funding will support the MCH components of Nepal's national health sector plan, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI. USAID's MCH program will continue to reduce maternal and under-five mortality by supporting the GON-led scale-up of

intervention packages for birth preparedness, newborn care, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and immunizations. USAID will continue to recruit and train the GON's community health workers and volunteers to deliver high-quality services. Furthermore, USAID will support the GON to decentralize health planning as well as financial and program management functions to sub-national levels.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** FY 2013 resources will support the FP/RH components of the national health sector plan, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI. USAID's FP/RH program will continue to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care through sustainable approaches in the public and private sectors. Interventions in the public sector focus on service delivery to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births. Interventions in the private sector will focus on the promotion of products and services through social marketing techniques. USAID's investments will make substantial contributions to improve the health of mothers, newborns, and children, and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.
- **Nutrition:** Funding will be used to support Nepal's national multi-sectoral nutrition plan, consistent with the goals and principles of the GHI and Feed the Future initiative. USAID's nutrition program, integrated with related activities in health and agriculture, aims to reduce under-nutrition among women and children under two, especially in food-insecure areas. The program will support the GON-led scale-up of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

### **Economic Growth**

Although nearly 80 percent of the population of Nepal works in the agriculture sector, recent declines in agricultural production have 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. Resources under this objective will support programs that increase food security and livelihood opportunities for the rural poor; 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): In FY 2013, DA funds will support the GCCI through programs aimed at reducing 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, non-governmental and civil society organizations, and other donors in Nepal (e.g., World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development) to achieve greater impact.

As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will support the efforts of the GON to refine 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, lentils, major cereal crops, and livestock and increase participation of vulnerable groups in agricultural production. Lessons learned from previous U.S. programs will be used to scale up integrated activities in which agriculture components complement nutrition activities. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' food security program.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2013 funding will support USAID's efforts 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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to the regular performance monitoring and evaluation activities such as biannual portfolio reviews, quarterly pipeline analyses, regular meetings with implementing partners to assess progress on work plans, and field-level monitoring visits, USAID conducted mid-term and final evaluations of its projects in FY 2011. The U.S. Embassy also conducts bimonthly meetings to review overall progress towards the goals outlined in the Mission's annual Strategic Resource Plan.

USAID also regularly conducts evaluations to measure program effectiveness and to inform future programming. The final evaluation of a five-year Health and Family Planning Project was completed in FY 2011. The evaluation was instrumental in assessing progress, identifying challenges, and making recommendations for changes needed during the final year of program implementation. The findings of this evaluation greatly informed the design of the new Health for Life Project, which will start in FY 2012.

USAID also conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Nepal Flood Recovery Project. The evaluation's findings and recommendations were helpful in revising project approaches for the remaining period of the project as well as supporting the extension to a new geographic location.

USAID also conducted an evaluation of local peace-building approaches adopted by recently completed projects, namely the Nepal Government Citizen Partnership Project and the Nepal Transition Initiatives Project. The objective of this evaluation was to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of peace building approaches in terms of supporting sustainable peace by specifically addressing key drivers of conflict and to inform peace-building and local governance programs. This evaluation has provided broader lessons learned for future work in Nepal and other transitional environments.

In FY 2011, USAID supported the Nepal Demographic Health Survey, an extensive nationwide survey in coordination and collaboration with the GON and the Ministry of Health and Population. The results of the survey, expected in the spring of 2013, will provide a basis of measuring achievements on indicators related to health, nutrition, and food security projects, as well as an overall direction for ongoing and future projects in these areas.

In FY 2012, USAID will conduct final evaluations of the Education for Income Generation Project and Nepal Flood Recovery Project. USAID will also conduct a mid-term evaluation of its Combating Trafficking in Person Project in FY 2012. The evaluation of this project is expected to highlight issues that can be helpful to the GON in its effort to improve Nepal's Tier Two ranking in the State Department's Global Trafficking in Persons Report. This evaluation will also provide better insights into the emerging issues related to trafficking in persons and thus help more effectively orient project efforts.

Under FTF, USAID will undertake a comprehensive baseline study in FY 2012. This study will be part of the project's overall impact evaluation. The baseline study will be conducted in coordination with the USAID's Integrated Nutrition Project so as to capture the cross-cutting nature of these projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The new projects under FTF, GCCI, and in the areas of democracy and governance, economic growth, and environment are built on the successes and lessons learned in past and ongoing projects.

Based on the evaluation recommendations from the Nepal Family Health Project, the new Health for Life Project will focus substantively on strengthening health systems by setting up a comprehensive national quality improvement system. Following its mid-term evaluation, the Nepal Flood Recovery Project was revised to engage more with sectoral government agencies at the district level, such as the District Agriculture Office, District Development Committee, and District Irrigation Office, as well as the private sector, including wholesale market dealers, seed entrepreneurs, and civil society groups. The findings from these various evaluations will be important in the preparation of USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategy during FY 2012.

In order to strengthen the performance monitoring and evaluation functions in the Mission, USAID/Nepal established a new policy based on the new USAID Evaluation policy. The policy specifies the procedures for planning, managing, and conducting high-quality evaluations and stresses the need to develop local capacities for monitoring and evaluation.

Past successes and lessons learned, together with the emerging needs of the country, will guide the allocation of resources and choice of programming. USAID has used successes of recent activities and applied the results of numerous assessments to design new programs in local governance, trafficking in persons, natural resource management and climate change, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, agriculture, and economic growth.

Nepal's progress in meeting MDG Five (reduction of maternal mortality), improving contraceptive prevalence rates, providing better services for safe motherhood, and implementing effective responses to HIV/AIDS has allowed better and more sophisticated program efforts in the health sector. Additionally, USAID is using proven successes of earlier agriculture programs to improve household food security in 20 of the poorest districts of Nepal.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: New programs will build on the successes of past assistance efforts to strengthen the gains achieved toward peace, stability, and democratization of the country. The new programs in local governance will empower citizens to make decisions regarding their own development and to take an active part in the governance of the country. FTF efforts, based on the successes and lessons learned from previous agriculture and economic growth programs will reduce hunger and poverty and improve the nutritional status of women and children from food-deficit regions of the country. With robust performance monitoring and evaluation systems under design for these projects, the Mission will learn valuable lessons during the course of implementation. The new programs will work closely with one another in an integrated manner to achieve the overall goals of U.S. assistance in the country.

Through these lessons learned, U.S. assistance will better address concerns in the areas of health, food insecurity, democratic governance, vocational education, and economic growth in Nepal. U.S. assistance in the health sector will build on past successes and introduce new innovations that will support the GON in reducing maternal and child mortality and provide key health services to its citizens. The new programs under the Economic Growth objective will utilize approaches demonstrated to develop stronger foundations for inclusive, private sector-led economic growth to help Nepal reduce poverty. Lastly, U.S. assistance will also 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 foster economic and political stability in Pakistan through sustained assistance, which directly supports the core U.S. national security objective to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaida, as well as to deny safe haven to it and its affiliates in the region. Despite recent challenges in the relationship, the United States and Pakistan must continue to identify shared interests and cooperate on joint actions that will help achieve these objectives. Maintaining robust civilian assistance to a democratic Pakistan and its population will contribute to a more stable, tolerant, and prosperous Pakistan, which over the long-term will make both the United States and the region safer. Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces, and remains critical to enabling security in the tribal areas and achieving progress on mutual security objectives. Security assistance is closely calibrated and evaluated to ensure it is in line with shared objectives and based upon Pakistan's cooperation.

Through civilian assistance, the United States will cooperate with Pakistan to strengthen the capacity of the democratic government to serve its citizens, including by rehabilitating critical infrastructure, stabilizing key areas contested by militants, and fostering private sector-led economic growth. The U.S. civilian assistance program focuses on five priority areas: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the power sector to help Pakistan address the energy gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector growth that will provide economic opportunities to Pakistan's growing population; supporting stabilization efforts across sectors and in regions susceptible to activity by violent extremists; and facilitating greater access to and increasing the quality of education and health care. Improving governance, transparency, and gender equality remain themes that cut across all sectors.

Civilian assistance is coordinated closely with Pakistan and implemented through Pakistani institutions, when appropriate, to maximize sustainability and impact. At the same time, rigorous accountability mechanisms have been put in place to ensure the funds are used for the purposes intended. The U.S. Government works closely with Pakistan's Ministry of Finance, which is the locus of assistance coordination for the Government of Pakistan (GOP). GOP interlocutors still express the need for U.S. and other donor assistance, including in support of Pakistan's nationally-endorsed growth strategy. The United States also remains focused on increasing trade, investment, and market access for Pakistan regionally and internationally, with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance.

The primary focus of security assistance is building the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces, as well as strengthening military-to-military cooperation and addressing the long-term military modernization needs of the Pakistan military. The majority of security assistance to Pakistan is funded in the Department of State's Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) budget through the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF), which is detailed in the OCO section of the Congressional Budget Justification. Complementary civilian assistance supports Pakistan's efforts to counter violent extremism. This is heavily, but not exclusively focused in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province on the border with Afghanistan. This assistance is used to work with Pakistan to improve civilian governance, provide civilian law enforcement, and build the infrastructure and economic opportunity to drive the transformation of the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,798,201	2,101,908	2,227,596	125,688
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	297,220	1,998,108	800,000	-1,198,108
Economic Support Fund	-	864,700	-	-864,700
Foreign Military Financing	-	197,408	-	-197,408
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	116,000	-	-116,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	20,000	-	-20,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
<b>Enduring/Core Programs</b>	1,500,981	103,800	1,427,596	1,323,796
Economic Support Fund	918,904	-	928,250	928,250
Food for Peace Title II	115,073	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	295,408	98,000	350,000	252,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,443	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,055	5,000	6,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	114,298	-	124,000	124,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	24,800	800	19,346	18,546

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	1,798,201	2,101,908	2,227,596	125,688
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	728,681	1,226,208	1,290,986	64,778
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	295,408	295,408	350,000	54,592
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	295,408	295,408	350,000	54,592
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	4,055	5,000	6,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,055	5,000	6,000	1,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	107,198	105,000	115,640	10,640
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	94,848	94,050	103,500	9,450
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,350	10,950	12,140	1,190
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	24,800	20,800	19,346	-1,454
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,850	20,000	18,246	-1,754
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	800	1,100	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-	-
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	297,220	800,000	800,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>129,129</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>132,360</b>	<b>1,360</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>122,029</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	10,000	-	-10,000
2.2 Good Governance	66,349	80,300	71,000	-9,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,422	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	52,258	28,700	50,000	21,300
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>-2,640</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,100	11,000	8,360	-2,640
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>231,793</b>	<b>213,800</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>-63,800</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>203,350</b>	<b>213,800</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>-63,800</b>
3.1 Health	67,139	86,550	70,000	-16,550
3.2 Education	136,211	127,250	80,000	-47,250
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>28,443</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	28,443	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>583,525</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>649,250</b>	<b>124,250</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>583,525</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>649,250</b>	<b>124,250</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	7,200	22,000	14,800
4.4 Infrastructure	393,894	337,100	422,250	85,150
4.5 Agriculture	109,897	99,700	110,000	10,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,734	71,400	75,000	3,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	9,600	20,000	10,400
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>125,073</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-900</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-900</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,000	5,900	5,000	-900
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>115,073</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	115,073	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>1,798,201</b>	<b>2,101,908</b>	<b>2,227,596</b>	<b>125,688</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>728,681</b>	<b>1,226,208</b>	<b>1,290,986</b>	<b>64,778</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,850	20,000	18,246	-1,754
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	800	1,100	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	711,531	1,194,458	1,259,500	65,042

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,350	10,950	12,140	1,190
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>129,129</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>132,360</b>	<b>1,360</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,100	21,000	8,360	-12,640
2.2 Good Governance	66,349	80,300	71,000	-9,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,422	1,000	3,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	52,258	28,700	50,000	21,300
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>231,793</b>	<b>213,800</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>-63,800</b>
3.1 Health	95,582	86,550	70,000	-16,550
3.2 Education	136,211	127,250	80,000	-47,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>583,525</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>649,250</b>	<b>124,250</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	7,200	22,000	14,800
4.4 Infrastructure	393,894	337,100	422,250	85,150
4.5 Agriculture	109,897	99,700	110,000	10,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,734	71,400	75,000	3,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	9,600	20,000	10,400
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>125,073</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-900</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	125,073	5,900	5,000	-900
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>96,498</b>	<b>97,340</b>	<b>105,400</b>	<b>8,060</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	32,393	33,500	34,000	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	64,105	63,840	71,400	7,560

## Peace and Security

Pakistan is essential to U.S. efforts to defeat militants that threaten both the United States and the region. U.S. assistance will continue to build the capacity of Pakistan's security forces to maintain security and provide an underpinning for civilian-led economic and political stability. U.S. funds under this objective will directly support efforts to bolster the counterinsurgency capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capabilities of the Pakistani military, border security, and civilian law enforcement – particularly in FATA and KP – which are critical to the long-term success of U.S. efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy al-Qaida. The significant security assistance requested under this objective in the core budget, in addition to that requested in the PCCF account in the OCO budget, demonstrates the U.S. commitment to support Pakistan's counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, and legitimate defense needs and to remain engaged with Pakistan over the long-term. This assistance, implemented by the U.S. Departments of Defense and State, will be subject to the Leahy Law and the State Department's Leahy vetting process.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF is designed to promote U.S. core national security objectives and foster a closer military-to-military relationship. In Pakistan, FMF supports U.S. efforts to ensure Pakistan's security forces are trained and equipped to perform activities that contribute to shared national and regional security goals. Continuing prior year efforts, FMF will be used to complement activities funded through the PCCF account, to help Pakistan strengthen its counterinsurgency capacity and ensure it can be successful in its long-term efforts to combat militants in its western border region. FMF will also be

used to help Pakistan's military become more interoperable with U.S. and coalition forces and meet its legitimate defense needs.

Specifically, FY 2013 FMF will provide support to Pakistan's participation in international maritime security and counter-piracy operations and its counterinsurgency and counterterrorism efforts. Naval aircraft and surface vessels will improve Pakistan's ability to interdict illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, and weapons. Additionally, U.S. assistance will enhance Pakistan's ground mobility capacity, necessary to the success of its counterinsurgency operations in the western border regions, through the refurbishment and upgrade of armored personnel carriers.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET promotes regional stability and enhances Pakistan's defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through IMET, members of Pakistan's military build professional and personal ties with their U.S. counterparts that underpin and strengthen the U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship. The majority of courses are conducted at military schools in the United States, where future military leaders from Pakistan receive valuable training, education, and exposure. In particular, IMET exposes these future leaders to U.S. military practices and values, including respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military.

In FY 2013, Pakistan's IMET program will focus on developing Pakistan's defense capabilities through training in resource management, defense acquisition, and logistics. The bulk of 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. Additionally, FY 2013 IMET will continue to support a wide variety of technical courses (e.g. medical, aviation, etc.) to develop the Pakistan military's ability to operate and maintain U.S.-origin equipment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will build the capacity of Pakistan's law enforcement agencies to fight crime, including terrorism, meet basic community policing needs, expand access to justice, and maintain law and order, while extending the writ of the state into under-governed areas. The United States will also support Pakistan's efforts to build the capacity of its border security agencies by providing them with training and equipment, upgraded infrastructure, and enhanced air mobility. Lastly, the United States will consolidate the success of decades-long efforts to eliminate opium poppy cultivation, while increasing capacity to interdict the flow of narcotics from Afghanistan and address rising drug abuse rates within Pakistan. These efforts, combined with U.S. programs in the justice and corrections sectors, will enhance security in Pakistan, which will in turn facilitate the economic development necessary for long-term stability.

- **Border Security:** FY 2013 funds will sustain the operations of the Ministry of Interior's 50th Squadron Air Wing consisting of 14 helicopters and three fixed wing aircraft. The 50th Aviation Squadron based in Quetta, Balochistan, provides operational support – such as surveillance and reconnaissance, transport, and medevac missions – to agencies fighting militancy and crime in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan, as well as in the interior of the country. The United States will continue to provide infrastructure support (outposts and border security roads) and equipment to civilian law enforcement agencies. This support extends the GOP's reach into remote frontier areas. Beneficiaries include the Ministry of Interior, Anti-Narcotics Force, Frontier Corps - Balochistan and KP, Pakistan Coast Guards, and Home Departments. Funds will also be used to help combat the flow of improvised explosive devices within and across Pakistan's borders. The Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) will continue to coordinate its assistance with the Department of Defense and other U.S. government entities.

- Law Enforcement Reform: FY 2013 funds will sustain ongoing U.S. technical assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure assistance to Pakistani civilian law enforcement agencies, including provincial and Islamabad Capital Territory police and other law enforcement entities, including the FATA and Balochistan Levies. Assistance will help bolster civilian law enforcement institutions, strengthen the capacity of the police to hold areas cleared of militants, and meet basic policing needs in order to maintain law and order throughout Pakistan while expanding civilian access to justice. These activities will contribute to improved relations between police and the communities they serve. U.S. assistance is also designed to improve the survivability, mobility, and communications capacity of law enforcement agencies. These funds will also continue support to the Female Police Development program, which provides training and equipment to female police across Pakistan, as well as infrastructure support to women's police stations.

Funding will also provide support for police advisors and trainers for program development, oversight, and training. For example, training, technical assistance, and equipment will 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 constantly changing but imminent security threat. Funding will also assist with the development of forensic capability and promote better cooperation between police and other pillars of the criminal justice sector, including prosecutors and prison officials.

- Counternarcotics: FY 2013 funds will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to decrease the cultivation, trafficking, and abuse of narcotics through ongoing crop control, interdiction, and demand reduction programs. Building off past gains, FY 2013 funds will continue to encourage the cultivation of high-value, legitimate crops and support the construction of roads and bridges, accompanied by small water and electrical schemes. Expanding counternarcotics infrastructure enables more effective interdiction and enforcement while providing a better platform for developing and supporting cultivation of legitimate crops. On the enforcement side, the United States will continue to encourage interagency cooperation among relevant Pakistani government agencies, which has led to increased seizures, and will provide commodity, training, and operational support to counternarcotics law enforcement agencies. INL will continue assistance to reputable Pakistani non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that carry out drug awareness, treatment, and rehabilitative activities for addicts in order to reduce addiction and the demand for drugs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): NADR initiatives are an important element in U.S. efforts to strengthen Pakistan's civilian capacity to counter extremists and stem illicit trafficking.

- Counterterrorism: NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) builds the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement to deter, detect, and respond to terrorist attacks. ATA strategic objectives for Pakistan also focus on building effective, self-sustaining land border security and investigative capacities. As such, FY 2013 funds will support training in border security skills and procedures to safeguard against terrorist activity, as well as training to build law enforcement's capacity to collect investigative information and use it successfully to identify, arrest, and – by working effectively with other elements of Pakistan's justice system – effectively prosecute terrorist organizations operating throughout Pakistan. This includes helping the Pakistanis to assess the scenes of terrorist attacks and effectively gather and use information to assist in prosecutions, and fostering increased capacity to counter transit of terrorist and terrorist-related materials. ATA 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. ATA programs will also work toward advancing regional security cooperation through offering joint border security training to Afghan and Pakistani police officials.

The FY 2013 NADR request will also help the United States work with Pakistan to develop an anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regime that is operationally effective and meets international standards. This will include training, mentoring, and professional exchanges that will help Pakistan strengthen its legal framework and financial regulatory system, develop a viable financial investigative unit, and improve oversight of potential terrorist financing activities, including those via the charitable and informal financial sectors. A significant portion of these funds is intended to support a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) in Islamabad. RLAs, who are U.S. prosecutors specializing in countering terrorist financing, promote AML/CTF legislation that meets international standards, train local prosecutors, and encourage the development of joint law enforcement/prosecutorial task forces. In the event that circumstances prevent the deployment of an RLA, training may be provided in a third party location.

- **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD):** The NADR Export Controls and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program helps Pakistan stem the proliferation of WMD and their delivery systems, as well as prevent irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons. Specifically, the program assists Pakistan in building the capacity and capability to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking in such items and to prevent the transfer of such items to end-users of proliferation concern. FY 2013 resources will assist Pakistan in developing its customs apparatus, legal-regulatory infrastructure, and outreach to industry through training in law enforcement and judicial applications in the strategic trade control arena, sponsoring fellowships covering a wide variety of non-proliferation topics for Pakistani officials, and facilitating industry workshops and seminars.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The United States remains steadfast in supporting civilian-led democratic governance in Pakistan. U.S. assistance will continue to support civil society and government partnerships, with a strong focus on gender equity and reducing gender-based violence (GBV), as well as assisting political parties to develop platforms and promote reforms. These programs will help foster partnership between citizens and local governments. U.S. democracy and governance assistance will support stabilization activities, a key assistance priority that cuts across multiple objectives, to strengthen civilian governance and counter violent extremism in conflict and post-conflict areas of the FATA and KP on the border with Afghanistan, as well as other vulnerable regions. In FY 2013, the United States will continue to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan's civilian-led government to be responsive to citizens, deliver services, and manage and monitor development assistance and other resources, thereby increasing its legitimacy and weakening the insurgency's appeal.

In addition to specific democracy and governance programs, a focus of U.S. assistance continues to be improving governance, transparency and accountability, religious freedom and tolerance, and gender equity across programming in all sectors. This includes helping the GOP at the federal, provincial, and local levels to improve its public administration, legislative, financial management, revenue generation, and accountability practices across all sectors that the U.S. government supports. This integrated approach will help the GOP to address endemic corruption, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and economic mismanagement, which undermine civilian governance in Pakistan.

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 2013 resources will continue to support and improve the provision of essential municipal services (including water, sanitation, and roads), strengthen the ability of provincial, district, and sub-district officials to deliver services, and promote citizen participation in local government decision-making.

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 2013 assistance will continue to help local government institutions in the FATA and KP 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. This initiative may expand its programming to targeted areas of Sindh and Punjab in FY 2013.

- **Political Competition and Consensus Building:** FY 2013 assistance will help political parties to become more responsive to constituents, promote women and minority groups in leadership roles, and undertake internal reforms.
- **Civil Society:** Assistance in FY 2013 will continue the five-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 GBV. Assistance also will support a five-year small grants program enabling civil society to advocate for policy reform and monitor government performance, increasing the transparency of the public sector. The U.S. Government will continue to implement the five-year Ambassador's Fund and three other small grants programs, which provide grants to support high-impact citizen-led community improvement initiatives across Pakistan. Activities in this sector will help strengthen human rights and accountable and transparent government. In FY 2013, civil society funding, implemented by the Department of State, will support U.S.-based capacity building programs that build U.S.-Pakistan ties and strengthen democracy and civil society.

**International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):** The United States will support Pakistan's efforts to build the capacity of its criminal justice sector by providing training and upgraded infrastructure. The United States will also promote the rule of law through training for prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials. Specifically, FY 2013 funds will support continued training, technical assistance, and professional skills programs for Pakistani prosecutors, judges, police and other members of the criminal justice community in Pakistan. Training will cover topics such as trial advocacy skills, advanced counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, case load management, financial crimes, and criminal justice sector coordination. INL programs will also provide modest material support and renovations to selected prosecutorial and judicial offices, as well as programs to support improved legal education. Funds will also support in-country training for corrections officials, as well as infrastructure and minor renovations to existing facilities. In FY 2013, programming will continue to target improving conditions for vulnerable groups in prisons, including females, juveniles, and the mentally ill. Programs are implemented through the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) Program and are supported by a full-time corrections advisor.

### **Investing in People**

Over the long-term, Pakistan's ability to educate its children and provide essential health services to its growing population, including women and girls, will be critical to its future stability and economic growth. In 2011, new constitutional reforms were signed into law that devolve responsibility for social service delivery to the provincial governments and challenge their capacities. U.S. assistance in both health and education will focus on increasing access to and the quality of education and health services, as well as establishing the most efficient and effective ways of managing these services over the long-term. Programs will focus not only on assisting provincial governments, but also on expanding private provision of quality services.



Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world. With the highest population growth rate in the region, its current population of 180 million is on a trajectory to double by 2050. The addition of approximately three million people per year has overburdened an underfunded and dysfunctional health care system and overwhelmed basic social services across the board. Lack of access to contraceptives for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy is one of the major contributors to the high fertility rate and high maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality and morbidity rates. Additionally, Pakistan remains one of four countries in the world (the others being Afghanistan, India, and Nigeria) where wild polio virus continues to circulate. The U.S. Government will support an integrated approach to strengthening the health sector already under stress due to devolution. U.S. assistance will help provincial governments to integrate and consolidate critical maternal and child health programs, creating a basic package of essential health services (in particular healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, improved maternal and newborn health, and immunization) and strengthening the health systems essential to the sustained provision of quality care. Both public and private mechanisms will be utilized to improve service coverage in remote regions and among marginalized populations.

Pakistan's education system is in a protracted crisis beset by chronic under-financing, poor quality, and corruption that results in some of the worst and most inequitable education statistics in South Asia. Though the gap is narrowing, Pakistan continues to have large gender disparities in education: young girls are far less likely to enter school and more likely to drop out. Historically, low levels of investment in higher education have resulted in limited access to universities, crumbling infrastructure, graduates who are unprepared to meet the needs of a global economy, and research that does not meet international standards. University enrollment rates in Pakistan are low in comparison to other countries in the region, with only 4.2 percent of 18 to 23 year olds enrolled in university, compared to nearly 10 percent in India and 12 percent in Malaysia. Universities in Pakistan are largely ill-equipped to provide leadership in finding solutions to technological and social problems challenging Pakistan, such as food insecurity, insufficient energy reforms or infrastructure, and depleted water resources. U.S. assistance will support improvements in both basic and higher education in Pakistan. In basic education, programs will continue to strengthen provincial governments' ability to expand access and efficiently deliver an improved quality of education, even as Pakistan copes with devolution. In instances where working with the provincial government is not possible, programs will assist low-cost private school networks to deliver education services. Programs will strengthen the quality of teaching, particularly reading instruction, strengthen governance and management of education, support community involvement for school accountability, prepare out-of-school youth to attend school, and increase access to education, particularly for girls. In higher education, the United States will continue to work with Pakistani universities to make their graduates more competitive and research more relevant by continuing to support centers for advanced studies in agriculture, water, and energy. The United States will continue to support the Pakistan Fulbright program and other programs to foster linkages between American and Pakistani universities and promote Pakistan's access to global education, including for women. The United States will also support research to bolster mutual U.S. and Pakistani cooperation in science and technology.

U.S. assistance will be implemented by USAID and the U.S. Department of State.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

##### Health:

- **Public Health Threats:** U.S. assistance will bolster Pakistan's disease surveillance and health information management systems to improve planning, budget allocation, and supervision; improve human resource capacity and development; and strengthen supply chain management and drug logistics systems for basic medical supplies. The United States will help 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. funds will support the improvement of maternal and child health services through a mixed public-private-NGO approach throughout the country, including in the FATA and KP. Outreach will be targeted at the community level, reinforce service delivery, and push to transform the social norms around current unhealthy behaviors and practices. Focused technical assistance in health systems strengthening will assist federal, provincial, and district managers to define planning, budgeting, monitoring, and technical roles under devolution, build the systems and tools to ensure service integration and more cost-effective approaches, and promote provincial leadership.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will support the scale up of evidence-based approaches to increase access and ensure the quality of reproductive health and family planning products and services. U.S. government funds will ensure the procurement and distribution of critical health commodities while simultaneously assisting the public sector to strengthen logistics and health information management systems.

#### Education:

- **Basic Education:** U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will continue programs to help provincial governments and low-cost private school networks improve the quality of education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary school. The United States will continue to work with the Government of Sindh, as well as KP, Balochistan, and other provinces to improve teaching, particularly reading instruction and assessment, mobilize communities for greater school accountability, and improve education management through technical assistance. The United States, working with provincial governments, as well as the business community, will also continue to improve school infrastructure and better equip schools. In partnership with the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) and other donors, the U.S. Government will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems. FY 2013 funds may continue to support children's educational television programming, aimed at increasing literacy and numeracy skills and problem solving abilities, while encouraging tolerance among young children and their caregivers.
- **Higher Education:** U.S. assistance will continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, but often poor, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities. The United States will continue partnerships between American and Pakistan teacher training colleges that improve college and university curriculum and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. American-Pakistani university partnerships to conduct research for science and technology innovation of interest to both countries will also continue to be funded. The FY 2013 request will support academic programs, including the world's largest Fulbright program, which fund Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education and/or career, to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study. Finally, FY 2013 resources will help solidify gains made in prior years in the promotion of Centers for Advanced Studies in energy, water, and agriculture. The Centers will continue to provide graduate scholarships, as well as grants for applied and policy research.

#### **Economic Growth**

Pakistan's economic challenges have grown more daunting over the past year. Economic growth for 2011 is estimated by the International Monetary Fund to have been around 2.6 percent, far short of the level required to increase employment for the rapidly expanding labor force. Meanwhile, inflation – currently at

approximately 10 percent – is predicted to reach roughly 12 percent. This slow growth and high inflation has led to a “stagflation” environment that may be hard for Pakistan to escape. A major contributor to the dire economic situation is the steadily worsening energy situation, which has caused many businesses to curtail activity and lay off employees. Throughout the country, protests over power outages have turned violent. In Pakistan’s industrial base, insufficient power has shut down textile factories, putting thousands out of work. Sixty-four percent of public schools have no electricity, and domestic natural gas supply is rationed with no import capability in place. The problems with energy and domestic economic conditions, along with the worldwide economic slowdown, have been very detrimental to the export sector. The trade deficit increased 38 percent from a year earlier. The decline in exports, along with a more general economic malaise, has resulted in the declining value of the rupee, a decline in foreign exchange reserves, and the growing possibility of a balance-of-payments crisis during 2012.

The goal of U.S. assistance is to foster stability and self-sufficiency by helping Pakistan meet its energy needs and generate employment and incomes through broad-based, inclusive growth, which will provide the population with economic opportunity as an alternative to extremism. To promote economic growth in Pakistan, U.S. assistance will support energy production and efficiency, strengthen private sector growth through innovative financing, focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), increase agricultural and non-agricultural productivity, and improve irrigation and water management. The United States will complement assistance with efforts to foster increased trade and investment in Pakistan, both in the region and internationally, with the long-term mutual goal of helping Pakistan move beyond international assistance.

The energy sector, crucial to sustained economic growth, is the first priority of U.S. assistance to Pakistan. To address Pakistan’s energy challenges and priorities, the United States is investing in energy generation, energy efficiency, and supporting policy and management improvements in the power sector. The United States aims to support the GOP and Pakistan’s private sector in improving the quality and reliability of energy services for 60 percent of the population in five years, and also in making longer-term progress toward solving its energy crisis, thus contributing to economic growth and reducing the instability and social unrest caused by energy shortfalls. This will be achieved by improving the quality and quantity of energy supplied to customers (including increasing energy supplies and reducing load shedding). By early 2013, U.S. assistance will already have added 900 megawatts Pakistan’s electric grid, a significant percentage of Pakistan’s electricity shortfall and almost half the installed capacity of the Hoover Dam.

Agriculture, which accounts for 21 percent of Pakistan’s gross domestic product and directly employs more than 45 percent of the population, is another priority area for U.S. assistance. Over 50 percent of industrial production comes from agribusinesses, and agriculture earns over 70 percent of export revenues. Nearly 62 percent of the country’s population resides in rural areas and are linked with agriculture for their livelihood. However, the agricultural sector is characterized by inadequate access to high quality inputs, limited added value, poor storage and transport, and weak marketing links. Agricultural programs will support improved technologies, including improved irrigation systems 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 the marketability of Pakistani goods, and enable women-run businesses to enter the broader market.

In FY 2013, the U.S. assistance will have a particular focus on critical economic growth and agriculture needs in the FATA and KP regions, complementing significant ongoing U.S. infrastructure investments such as road construction. U.S. programs will work in partnership with local authorities in the FATA and KP to improve livelihood opportunities in the vulnerable areas, while strengthening the institutional capacity of local authorities to plan, manage, and monitor development programs in their respective areas.

U.S. assistance represents a whole-of-government approach in this sector, and will be implemented through the coordinated efforts of USAID and other U.S. agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and State, as well as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.

Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Trade and Investment:** U.S. assistance will help Pakistan strengthen its economic ties with neighboring countries and capitalize on trade agreements to promote integrated and harmonized intra- and trans-regional trade. These efforts will advance the New Silk Road initiative to foster growth through expanded economic linkages throughout the region. Assistance will be expanded to provincial governments, sector management companies, chambers of commerce and industry, and other key stakeholders. The United States will support public and private sector efforts to promote sound policy and decision making through the exchange of reliable trade data. Assistance will strengthen public and private sector capacity to analyze the impact of various bilateral agreements in order to take full advantage of trade liberalization to generate economic growth. In order to better focus these efforts, the United States will prioritize assistance towards sectors driven by local and international demand where Pakistan has a competitive and comparative advantage.
- **Infrastructure:** As part of Phase III of the U.S. Signature Energy Program that began with FY 2009 funds, the FY 2013 budget will continue to support large-scale infrastructure projects to increase Pakistan's power supply in the long-term, as well as smaller projects to immediately increase available power. Complementing construction programs, U.S. efforts will also help Pakistani institutions build the capacity needed to manage the power sector effectively and implement policy reforms that will greatly increase access to power in the long term. Infrastructure funds will also support construction of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other facilities, all development activities that increase economic growth opportunities and support the U.S. strategy for countering violent extremism in Pakistan. The United States will work in partnership local authorities in the FATA and KP.
- **Agriculture:** U.S. assistance will continue to address critical constraints in the public and private sector. The U.S. Department of Agriculture-implemented program will focus on agricultural research, animal and plant health, water management, and agricultural extension. The USAID program will continue to focus on improving the competitiveness of livestock, dairy, and horticulture value chains in Pakistan by increasing productivity, strengthening market linkages and value chains, policy reform, and increasing trade. The outcomes of these efforts will include improved efficiency in agricultural production, processing and marketing, increased employment opportunities for rural and urban residents, and expanded private investment in agriculture and agribusiness activities. Assistance will focus on irrigation source development and farm irrigation system development. In Pakistan, water is the cornerstone for both agriculture and power, but demand for water will soon outstrip supply, reducing food and regional security. Over 90 percent of all water in Pakistan is used for agriculture, and over 50 percent of farmers keep a portion of their land fallow because of insufficient water storage and shortages. U.S. assistance will improve water management on farms and improve water retention and delivery, providing long-term economic benefit to impoverished areas. FY 2013 funds will also be used to increase private sector-led credit services to farmers and to develop a land records management system, particularly in the FATA and KP regions. The United States also will fund programming that will strengthen Pakistan's agriculture extension network, which can boost productivity by improving the delivery of services to agricultural producers and their access to modern agricultural inputs and technologies. Strengthening the extension network will also increase information available to farmers on alternatives to calcium ammonium nitrate, a fertilizer that is a common input for improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the region.

- **Private-Sector Competitiveness:** Pakistan's ranking as 118 out of 142 on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index illustrates the challenges to private sector-led development in Pakistan. By working at the policy, sector, and particularly at the enterprise level, FY 2013 assistance will continue to strengthen and reduce constraints to a dynamic, internationally-competitive private sector in Pakistan. Assistance may include improving workforce development systems and increasing access to finance for small- and medium-sized enterprises, and funding the adoption of new technologies and management practices. Programs will target women-run microenterprises, helping build financial literacy and forging stronger links to profitable markets.

Access to finance is one of the greatest challenges facing small businesses in Pakistan, and private equity is one important source of growth capital for entrepreneurial, growing companies. Private equity investment as an industry in Pakistan is still in its infancy relative to many other developed and developing countries. In FY 2013, the United States will continue to promote private-sector growth in Pakistan through an investment fund established to provide badly needed investment finance for high-growth small and medium enterprises along with management direction and skills, improved operations and corporate governance practices. The U.S. Government is pursuing an approach to address this objective, but continues to believe that a traditional Enterprise Fund, as authorized in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, could be a more effective program model to drive investment in the private sector; as such, the budget request continues to seek Congressional authorization for an Enterprise Fund in Pakistan in FY 2013.

U.S. assistance will encourage public-private partnerships enhancing the private sector's involvement in economic activity in areas prone to violent extremism with the objective of generating employment for the most marginalized communities. Using FY 2013 funds, the United States will promote innovation and technology upgrades in non-farming sectors, support workforce development to ensure that a skilled labor force is available, and improve economic governance through policy reforms and private/public sector capacity building in the FATA and KP.

- **Economic Opportunity:** In FY 2013, the United States will further expand its efforts to support the poor, especially women-headed households, as they are often the most disadvantaged, and connect them to improved economic opportunities. This will include efforts to enhance the current income-earning prospects of women-headed poor households by developing and strengthening the microenterprises that they engage in, helping link them to business support service providers, and opening up new distribution channels so they can realize their potential and lift their families and communities out of poverty. U.S. assistance will work to remove barriers that inhibit growth and affect operations of micro and small enterprises. At the enterprise level, the U.S. government will implement integrated interventions to provide technical advice and training leading to productivity and quality enhancements that would enable them to take advantage of and meet the requirements of high-value end markets domestically, regionally, and internationally, thereby increasing their income-earning potential. The United States will also invest in market infrastructure, allowing new channels of commercial and private finance to open up for micro and small enterprises. The envisioned investments are expected to deliver high dividends in terms of economic and social development particularly in peri-urban and rural areas of Pakistan.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Natural disasters and on-going military operations have exacted a terrible price on the people of Pakistan. The United States is committed to working with the GOP and the international humanitarian community to implement programs in such a way as to help communities and national authorities manage crisis and reduce vulnerabilities.

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 damage caused by military operations. FY 2013 funds are expected to include medical supplies, psycho-social counseling, and livelihood assistance. In addition, disaster risk reduction will become a lens through which all programs are viewed, working with USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) communities and local authorities to strengthen planning and response mechanisms.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States has a national security interest in ensuring that Pakistan is stable, secure, and prosperous, and enjoys a democratic civilian government. USAID's approach to stabilization and development in Pakistan is to support locally-led efforts that address the root causes of extremism: poverty, lack of social and economic opportunities, weak and unresponsive governance, and dysfunctional public services. To ensure greater Pakistani responsiveness and increase the sustainability of the civilian assistance programs, USAID has moved to implement more programs directly through national and provincial governments, Pakistani contractors, grantees and other local institutions. Various factors, including 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 over the last year. These challenges underscored the importance of designing programs that foster community and third-party oversight, in addition to traditional monitoring activities. These additions to USAID monitoring efforts have helped track expenditures and results.

In August 2011, USAID put a five-year, \$71 million monitoring and evaluation contract in place that underscores the U.S. commitment to effective performance management. The monitoring and evaluation contract provides independent third-party monitoring and evaluation services across all USAID projects. Additional performance management tools that are used include USAID staff site visits, program audits, pre-award assessments, post-award audits, financial reviews, and annual portfolio reviews. USAID also led annual portfolio reviews on the government-to-government projects in spring 2011 and non-government-to-government projects in summer 2011.

Program impact evaluations were conducted by USAID to validate economic impact as input as part of the decision making process on the future of certain projects. The Balochistan Agriculture Project, which aims to increase incomes of poor rural men and women in the five districts in the border areas of the least developed province in Pakistan, was continued based on recommendations of a thorough evaluation. The project was rated five on a scale of one to six, signifying only minor shortcomings in design or implementation, while recognizing the difficulty of the operating environment and the security situation.

Case studies were conducted by USAID to evaluate the extent to which programs are having the impact they were designed to achieve. The Pakistan Transition Initiative promotes conditions of stability in FATA and neighboring KP. Data from a case study clearly indicates that confidence in the government has increased in the communities where Pakistan Transition Initiative projects have been implemented and that this increase is the direct result of those interventions.

During FY 2011, the USAID Inspector General (IG) supported agency efforts to ensure program performance and accountability through the use of periodic audits in areas such as program implementation and project management. The State Department and USAID IGs also produce a quarterly report on Pakistan civilian assistance. Notably, the USAID IG's audit of the pre-award assessment process found that it did provide a reasonable basis for identifying significant financial management vulnerabilities though management of the process still contained weaknesses. Other audits, such as on Road

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Activities in South Waziristan, found the project was on track despite some delays caused by security issues. However, some audits found much more serious concerns that USAID is currently working to correct.

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, quarterly reporting by the GOP, and day-to-day contact with Pakistani 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.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID based its budget and programmatic choices on the results of performance and financial assessments. Through monitoring and evaluation and audits, USAID uses this information along with considering other factors to determine where, and on what, programs funds will be spent, and who will implement the programs. An example of these efforts can be seen in the Balochistan Agriculture Project, a project designed to increase the incomes of poor rural men and women in the five districts in the border areas of the least developed province in Pakistan. A recently completed independent project impact evaluation documented project successes, such as generation of over 100,000 person-days per year of employment and increasing incomes of the 10,000 beneficiary households. Based on recommendations from the evaluation USAID is extending the project life by another year, expanding the project area to include additional districts, and emphasizing lessons learned toward increasing women's empowerment and developing a more inclusive approach to community mobilization.

Through USAID's Independent Monitoring and Evaluation contract, an evaluation was conducted to help the Mission plan effective health programs for the future within the context of U.S. foreign policy objectives for Pakistan. The health program began in 2003 and includes activities to promote family planning, improve maternal and newborn health services, and prevent major infectious diseases. The program is nationally-focused, working in underserved rural and urban districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and KP.

The USAID IG has indicated in its FY 2012 plan its intention to audit the independent monitoring and evaluation contract to insure that USAID/Pakistan is complying with its own internal guidelines to effectively managing public resources to promote sustainable development, and promoting learning as a way to improve project effectiveness and impact. Going forward, the IG will continue to work in collaboration with USAID to ensure that the Mission's overall performance management plan meets Agency standards and supports managing for results.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With FY 2013 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. Performance monitoring indications of how activities are effectively contributing to assistance goals will continue to impact budgetary decisions.

USAID is currently setting up a web-based system called PakInfo that will track project and mission progress against specific goals for each sector, indicators to demonstrate progress against the goals, as well as project specific indicators to monitor individual project progress. PakInfo will also contain project contextual information such as project narratives, financials, and official documentation such as evaluations. It will also be capable of logging onsite monitoring of projects. This effort will improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency of performance monitoring.

## Sri Lanka

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Sri Lanka continues to recover from nearly three decades of conflict. Although the 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. These minority-dominated areas, and the Sinhalese in neighboring provinces, remain poor and marginalized, and lack access to services. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating reconciliation, continuing demining efforts, strengthening indigenous civil society organizations, and developing local economies. Nationally, U.S. assistance will support efforts to modernize the legal system, strengthen border control, and develop future military leaders in Sri Lanka with training and exposure to human rights issues.

In addition, USAID is beginning to budget and plan transparently for transitions from humanitarian supported disaster risk reduction to activities in support of this objective funded by the mission. Sri Lanka is one of the countries where this transition was initiated in FY 2012 and will continue in FY 2013. It is anticipated that humanitarian assistance funds will continue to support regional and innovative activities as part of its core mandate.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	27,837	14,055	16,520	2,465
Development Assistance	14,741	8,000	10,900	2,900
Food for Peace Title II	10,696	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	998	500	450	-50
International Military Education and Training	952	665	626	-39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,440	1,440	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	3,450	3,104	-346

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	27,837	14,055	16,520	2,465
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,840	6,935	6,040	-895
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,440	1,600	1,140	-460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,640	600	200	-400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800	1,000	940	-60
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	998	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	998	500	450	-50
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	952	665	626	-39



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	952	665	626	-39
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	720	720	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	720	720	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	450	3,450	3,104	-346
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	404	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,000	2,700	-300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,783	3,420	4,337	917
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,783	2,700	3,617	917
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,874	1,200	1,445	245
2.2 Good Governance	883	-	1,288	1,288
2.4 Civil Society	1,026	1,500	884	-616
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	720	720	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	720	720	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,518	3,700	6,143	2,443
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,518	3,700	6,143	2,443
4.5 Agriculture	912	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,106	2,200	5,059	2,859
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	1,500	1,084	-416
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	10,696	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	10,696	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,696	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	27,837	14,055	16,520	2,465
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,840	6,935	6,040	-895
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	450	404	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,590	5,485	4,696	-789
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800	1,000	940	-60
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,783	3,420	4,337	917
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,874	1,920	2,165	245
2.2 Good Governance	883	-	1,288	1,288
2.4 Civil Society	1,026	1,500	884	-616
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,518	3,700	6,143	2,443
4.5 Agriculture	912	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,106	2,200	5,059	2,859
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	1,500	1,084	-416
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>10,696</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,696	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>390</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	441	334	327	-7
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,032	366	763	397

## Peace and Security

Although the 26-year civil war has ended, the underlying drivers of the conflict in Sri Lanka continue to divide communities, civil society, and political parties throughout the country. U.S. assistance seeks to support civil society organizations engaging in network- and consensus-building activities; promote citizen participation in decentralized government; uphold military and police professionalism and respect for human rights; and strengthen the Government of Sri Lanka's (GSL) port and border security, civilian authority, and demining capabilities.

Development Assistance (DA): Stabilization operations and security sector reform programs will complement demining activities undertaken with Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related (NADR) funding. The U.S. Government will collaborate with the GSL under its National Mine Action Strategy to build indigenous capacity in support of demining and mine action-related initiatives. Additionally, USAID will provide mine risk education for returning internally displaced persons (IDPs). Activities will seek to reduce the risk of injury from landmines and explosive remnants of war through awareness, education, and training.

Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs will provide technical assistance, training, and program support to civil society groups, with a focus on minority- and women-led organizations across the country. In addition to supporting their base in advocating for community priorities, these organizations will contribute to network- and consensus-building with other communities around key issues. By supporting these organizations and promoting citizen participation in decentralized government, U.S. assistance will promote positive inter-ethnic relations and encourage groups to work together in partnership with government entities to address common issues.

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 non-governmental 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 operations and regional security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): In FY 2013, IMET resources will be used to train the next generation of leaders in the Sri Lankan armed forces. Courses will expose Sri Lankan officers to U.S. military norms and values, including human rights and humanitarian law, and address critical post-conflict topics, including security sector reform and civil-military relations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance in this area will support stabilization and security sector reform, and the establishment of a professional police force capable of significantly supporting political reconciliation and re-establishing normalcy. 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, such as technical competence, professionalism, 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 2013 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 the GSL's efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and promote international non-proliferation. Since Sri Lanka is a transit country for these materials, the EXBS program will focus on improving the capabilities of Sri Lanka's new Coast Guard with respect to maritime law enforcement, port security, and boarding and search operations. In addition, the EXBS program also aims to help the GSL establish and enhance strategic trade control systems, including border control capabilities, in order to prevent the spread of WMD and the illicit transfer of advanced conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will also support activities involving the development of regulations and procedures to implement comprehensive export control legislation and the 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. Since January 2009, approximately 555 square kilometres of land have been demined through survey and clearance, and the total known and estimated extent of remaining contamination in the Northern and Eastern Provinces is approximately 133 square kilometres. Mine clearance is a major obstacle to the resettlement of IDPs, reconstruction, and recovery. In addition, it is a prerequisite for both economic development and lasting peace and security. U.S. assistance will assist Sri Lanka with its National Mine Action Program, initiated in 2002, to create a mine- and explosive remnants of war-free environment in support of resettlement and development programs. In the upcoming year, U.S. assistance will support the National Mine Action Center as well as demining NGOs.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will implement a civil society-led strategy in order to engage with vital institutions to revive Sri Lanka's democratic culture and ensure a plurality of voices are included in resolving key post-conflict issues that continue to face the country. This assistance will support citizen groups to establish peaceful ways for minorities to address interests and grievances, support the institutions of local and regional government, and strengthen efforts to improve the responsiveness of the legal system. U.S. assistance will target civil society groups able to engage with both the populace and governmental entities. The United States will also seek to work with national and regional government institutions where a window of opportunity for reform exists. The geographic focus of U.S. assistance will continue to be primarily the Northern and Eastern Provinces; however, it will also include other lagging provinces in order to build a larger constituency around common concerns.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, rule of law and human rights programs will build the capacity of the Sri Lanka Judges Training Institute by developing legal and management education programs for judges and non-judicial officials in partnership with a foreign judicial college; provide language, management, and information technology training for non-judicial officials; support civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for legal and policy reform to promote gender equality; and support the implementation of the policy framework for human rights by training government officials, court administrators, and CSOs. In FY 2013, the United States will continue to support documentation and 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 strengthen the capacity of regional and local government institutions to increase transparency and quality of service delivery to their constituents and establish linkages between civil society groups and regional and local government bodies. These programs will support more effective engagement of public resources by establishing a framework for citizen participation in the planning and budgeting of government services. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the training of information technology and language teachers in targeted regions to improve the management of local government services, promote the use of English as a common language between communities, and make government officials more accessible to the private sector.

In FY 2013, U.S. civil society programming will provide core support for targeted national and regional CSOs that campaign for democratic standards; and develop the capacity of an indigenous intermediate support organization that will be able to assist CSOs to build capacity, expertise, and management abilities. The intermediate support organization will be the lead agency and coordinator of a national initiative to assist interested CSOs, including smaller, community-based organizations, in developing codes of ethics, responsible management structures, and financial management systems as well as in meeting proposed GSL regulations. These programs complement conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities by supporting organizations at the community level to build consensus around core issues. This strategy enables the United States to promote inter-ethnic 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 CSOs that play an important role in promoting economic security in the region.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The Sri Lankan judicial system needs assistance. Many suspects are held for years awaiting trial, the conviction rate is only six percent, and punishment for convicted criminals is inconsistent. U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will support judicial sector reform and the development of rule of law principles. Areas of focus include, but are not limited to improving judicial standards, building judicial sector capacity, and increasing public confidence in the judicial sector. FY 2013 resources will substantially improve the functioning of the judicial system, thereby addressing a key issue in post-conflict Sri Lanka.

### **Economic Growth**

The end of armed conflict provides an opportunity for Sri Lanka to embark on reforms and work with the private sector to establish a more dynamic and vibrant economy. However, Sri Lanka's economic gains are still marked by sharp regional imbalances. Without addressing these regional imbalances, Sri Lanka's overall economic advancement will be limited. Furthermore, regional income imbalances have been a major source of grievance since the beginning of the civil war, exacerbated by decades of conflict.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, economic growth programs will aim to contribute to the foundation for lasting peace through equitable distribution of economic growth benefits across the lines of geography, ethnicity, and gender. U.S. assistance will focus on the north and east and the adjacent conflict-affected areas, and programming will specifically target the most vulnerable populations. Programs will provide the stimulus for economic growth through public-private alliances (PPAs) to create new jobs, upgrade workforce skills, and expand market access, particularly for disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities, women, female-headed households, and ex-combatants. Programs will place a special emphasis on increasing human security for the most vulnerable populations, strengthening their ability to provide for themselves economically. These programs will also increase long-term private investment and enhance productivity in the target regions.

Private sector competitiveness programs will seek to accelerate long-term, private sector investment in the conflict-affected provinces. These programs will improve management practices, introduce new products, innovations, and technologies, as well as improve access to markets for communities that were previously isolated by the conflict. U.S. assistance will focus on increasing the competitiveness of businesses in the Eastern and Northern Provinces, primarily through PPAs with Sri Lankan firms. The alliances will provide incentives for private sector investment and expansion in the north and east, and will create job opportunities for people affected by the conflict. In addition, U.S. assistance will target newly-established or existing enterprises that are ethnic minority- or women-owned. U.S.-supported programs will also assist the workforce to acquire knowledge and skills to better respond to labor market demand. Finally, the United States 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 business operations in the north and east.

Economic opportunity programs will help microenterprises link to the local and regional economies, and connect to domestic and export markets by linking them to larger firms. Programs will provide the microenterprises with technical support and improved access to information. Linkages with larger firms will significantly increase the incomes of the microenterprises by helping them increase their productivity, improve their market access, and reduce their exposure to seasonal price fluctuations.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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, scrutinizes financial management pipelines to pinpoint shortfalls, and identifies challenges requiring remedial action. The Mission also monitors the procurement plans on a quarterly basis to inform the planning of new programs or to realign budget items.

The Mission conducts evaluations and assessments on an as-needed basis to assess program impact, effectiveness, and sustainability to inform decision-making and improve performance. In FY 2012, the Mission will conduct assessments in Sri Lanka on democracy and governance and human security, as well as a gender analysis. These assessments and analysis will help inform the strategic direction of U.S. assistance moving forward. To assess programs already underway, USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of the Apparel Sector Training Partnership with Brandix Lanka Ltd., and made decisions regarding future program direction based on the findings from this evaluation. USAID is also conducting additional mid-term evaluations of other PPAs, as well as a final evaluation of the Connecting Regional Economies Project. Finally, USAID teams regularly conduct project site visits to monitor program activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One of the key findings from the mid-term evaluation of the Apparel Sector Training Partnership with Brandix Lanka Ltd. was that members of different communities (who may have been on different sides during the conflict) can work successfully side-by-side toward a common goal. Based on these findings, and the broader Mission experience with the PPAs, the United States will continue to support additional PPAs in FY 2013. USAID will pursue conflict-sensitive economic growth programs with a focus on the objective of reconciliation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Through its provision of grants and technical assistance to enterprises with economically-viable investment plans, U.S.-assisted PPAs and programs will continue to increase investment, improve the productivity of enterprises, create jobs, and enhance the incomes of vulnerable populations, thereby promoting economic growth in the target regions.

## Tajikistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving overall regional stability and to strengthen regional economic integration. Tajikistan faces many challenges on this path, including a long border with Afghanistan that is difficult to manage, widespread corruption, inadequate health and education systems, and food and energy shortages. U.S. efforts to improve counternarcotics efforts and border security and enhance law enforcement agencies' performance, strengthen local government, improve health services, reform the education system, and increase food security are key to improving Tajikistan's ability to deter regional threats such as extremism, radicalization, terrorism and drugs. Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries, and its economy depends on remittances and commodity exports which make it vulnerable to global market fluctuations. The FY 2013 request includes significant resources for economic growth programs to help address chronic food shortages and widespread poverty which threaten to destabilize Tajikistan.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,482</b>	<b>45,021</b>	<b>37,405</b>	<b>-7,616</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,290	38,751	-	-38,751
Economic Support Fund	-	-	19,125	19,125
Foreign Military Financing	750	800	1,500	700
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,248	3,250	7,500	4,250
International Military Education and Training	469	570	540	-30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	7,255	7,255
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,725	1,650	1,485	-165

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>44,482</b>	<b>45,021</b>	<b>37,405</b>	<b>-7,616</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>11,858</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>-1,925</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>8,914</b>	<b>8,685</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-8,685</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,731	6,985	-	-6,985
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,325	1,060	-	-1,060
1.5 Transnational Crime	858	640	-	-640
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>700</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	800	1,500	700
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>-30</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	469	570	540	-30

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	6,255	6,255
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	5,200	5,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	820	820
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	235	235
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,725	1,650	1,485	-165
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	750	675	-75
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	975	900	810	-90
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	5,655	5,686	4,745	-941
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	5,655	5,686	-	-5,686
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	939	-	-939
2.2 Good Governance	2,289	2,383	-	-2,383
2.4 Civil Society	2,616	2,364	-	-2,364
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	3,745	3,745
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,745	1,745
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	11,349	15,184	11,480	-3,704
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	10,101	11,934	-	-11,934
3.1 Health	7,543	6,754	-	-6,754
3.2 Education	2,558	5,180	-	-5,180
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	3,980	3,980
3.2 Education	-	-	3,980	3,980
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	1,248	3,250	7,500	4,250
3.1 Health	1,248	3,250	7,500	4,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	14,320	11,146	10,200	-946
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	14,320	11,146	-	-11,146
4.2 Trade and Investment	180	200	-	-200
4.4 Infrastructure	779	255	-	-255
4.5 Agriculture	13,361	10,000	-	-10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	691	-	-691
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	10,200	10,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	100	100
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	100	100
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,300	1,300	1,200	-100
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	1,300	1,300	-	-1,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,300	1,300	-	-1,300
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	1,200	1,200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>44,482</b>	<b>45,021</b>	<b>37,405</b>	<b>-7,616</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>11,858</b>	<b>11,705</b>	<b>9,780</b>	<b>-1,925</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	750	675	-75
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	975	900	810	-90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,950	8,355	7,240	-1,115
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,325	1,060	820	-240
1.5 Transnational Crime	858	640	235	-405
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>5,686</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>-941</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	939	1,000	61
2.2 Good Governance	2,289	2,383	2,000	-383
2.4 Civil Society	2,616	2,364	1,745	-619
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,349</b>	<b>15,184</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>-3,704</b>
3.1 Health	8,791	10,004	7,500	-2,504
3.2 Education	2,558	5,180	3,980	-1,200
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>14,320</b>	<b>11,146</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>-946</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	180	200	100	-100
4.4 Infrastructure	779	255	-	-255
4.5 Agriculture	13,361	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	691	100	-591
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>-100</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,300	1,300	1,200	-100
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>-4,165</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	749	858	-	-858
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,609	5,052	1,745	-3,307

### Peace and Security

Border control remains a major challenge due to the security situation in northern Afghanistan, poor Tajik interagency cooperation, inadequate technical capacity of border guards, and the harsh terrain. With FY 2013 resources, the United States will help the Government of Tajikistan (GOTI) maintain peace and security by focusing resources on counterterrorism, counternarcotics, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).



Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF will support the Tajik Armed Forces' efforts to improve English language capacity, counter transnational threats, secure its borders, participate in peacekeeping and other multilateral operations, and conduct humanitarian demining. Such assistance will contribute to regional security and U.S.-Tajik military cooperation.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will provide professional military education, English language training and other courses that will increase the military's professionalism and exposure to U.S. military practices and values.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Assistance programs implemented by the Department of State strengthen security, border control, rule of law, and counternarcotics efforts through police reform, community policing, specialized training, and infrastructure renovation projects. Specific State Department projects will help Tajikistan implement its National Border Management Strategy and train the Border Guard Service to promote legal trade while denying entrance to militants, traffickers, and narcotics smugglers. Funding for drug interdiction will help support and train members of the Drug Control Agency (DCA) to increase drug seizures and arrests of traffickers. To reduce the movement of illicit goods, joint training with counterparts from Afghanistan will occur where possible. Law enforcement funding for FY 2013 will support continued professionalization of the police force through training, curriculum development, and community policing partnership teams, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime in a human rights compliant manner. Funds under this account will also support efforts to reduce trafficking in persons in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement to increase the capacity to investigate and prosecute human traffickers and protect victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Funding will help border guard, customs, and other security agencies prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics and WMD technology and the movement of terrorists across Tajikistan's borders. Fiscal Year 2013 funding for the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will improve Tajikistan's capability to control strategic trade, 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 institutions are weak and citizens lack access to information, judicial fairness, government accountability, and civil liberties.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Programs funded by the Department of State and USAID will improve the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media operations and promote a wider range of mechanisms for citizens to express their views. USAID programs will increase the ability of local governments to provide services that respond to the needs of their citizens. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging NGOs and independent media. USAID programs will strengthen the capacity of NGOs, foster youth leadership and civic volunteerism, and encourage democratic activism to increase national and local government accountability. 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 will also provide increased access to objective news and information through new media technologies and legal assistance to defend independent journalists. The Department of State will support democratic development by funding small grants focused on building and strengthening civil society.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): State Department programs will support administration of law and access to justice by improving and expanding legal education in schools and universities, establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor, and monitoring enforcement of national and international law.

### **Investing in People**

Tajikistan's health and education systems are poor and deteriorating; without improvement, they threaten to jeopardize progress in other priority objectives. Projects under this objective are closely coordinated with projects undertaken by other bilateral and multilateral donors.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will focus on improving both basic and higher education in Tajikistan.

**Basic Education**: The U.S. Government will enable the GOTI to improve literacy skills among early primary school students, a critical foundation for continued learning. Interventions will strengthen teaching methodologies and instructional systems; improve access to reading materials; increase government, school and community support for reading; and help build the policies, systems and financial resources needed to improve primary-school student reading outcomes.

**Higher Education**: The U.S. Government will work to improve access to higher education by funding scholarships to the American University in Central Asia (AUCA).

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Tajikistan will benefit from Central Asia Regional programs that support the GOTI's national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Funds from the Central Asia Regional PEPFAR program will reinforce GOTI efforts to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Building on progress made in promoting health sector reform and increasing GOTI financing of basic health services, U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen the delivery of services to intensify their impact on health.

**Tuberculosis**: FY 2013 resources will assist the GOTI to improve systems to address tuberculosis (TB) and multiple-drug-resistant TB and to enhance outreach to vulnerable groups.

**Maternal and Child Health**: FY 2013-funded interventions will further develop the GOTI's capacity to advance maternal and child health by strengthening service quality and effectiveness, improving health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expanding community engagement in health. To further maximize maternal and child health and nutrition outcomes, USAID will promote the strategic leveraging of targeted health and food security interventions.

**Family Planning and Reproductive Health**: U.S. assistance will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

### **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 and hamper growth. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI), Feed the Future, the United States will support the GOTI in implementing a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The slow pace of agricultural reform, hostile investment climate, and low public spending on agriculture are the main factors contributing to low agricultural productivity, high poverty, and under-nutrition rates in Tajikistan's rural population. USAID assistance under Feed the Future (FTF) will improve food security by increasing the incomes of rural households through gains in agricultural productivity, better market linkages, and other value-chain improvements. It will also promote behavior change to adopt good nutrition practices at the household level. Agricultural advisory services will be developed and delivered through public agencies as well as private input and marketing firms to raise productivity and facilitate access to markets. USAID will provide technical assistance for implementation of land-reform policy. The requested level of funding will allow the United States to reach 33,000 households that rely on income from agricultural production but face shortages in water, seeds, fertilizer, and livestock supplies. In addition, assistance will be provided to the GOTI to improve its policy-making and monitoring capacity. These interventions will be focused on a single province to maximize the impact on a highly food-insecure part of the country. These concentrated results will demonstrate the effectiveness of the country's overall agrarian reform approach and investment plan for agricultural development, helping attract resources for nationwide implementation.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Located in one of the world's most active seismic zones, Tajikistan has a very high probability of earthquakes. In addition to the need to plan and respond to earthquakes, Tajikistan faces an average of 500 other natural disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): Humanitarian aid will seek to relieve suffering by providing basic necessities quickly to those affected by natural disasters through the pre-positioning and transportation of disaster readiness supplies. Humanitarian assistance will consist of medicine and supplies for hospitals and health clinics, food for those affected by shortages, and basic necessities for vulnerable populations. Funds will also support small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to the elderly, orphans, the disabled, and other institutionalized populations. The U.S. Government will allocate some funds to disaster preparedness to provide technical assistance in developing a major disaster response plan.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through an interagency assistance strategy review process, with sessions in both Washington and out in the field, five priority objectives were identified to help focus assistance efforts and make budget choices. 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 2011. USAID analyzed its productive agriculture program just before it reached a mid-point, in order to document which interventions were most effective and build on them. USAID also analyzed Tajikistan's areas of peak food insecurity in order to select target regions and interventions that will maximize the impact of the FTF initiative in-country. USAID's maternal and child health project also conducted its mid-term evaluation and discovered great successes in the community-based education models that it and other projects are using.

U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs also performed end-use monitoring in cases where the United States has provided equipment and supplies. The U.S. 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 indicators initially established in project activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Drawing from the food security and agriculture review, USAID prepared a new FTF strategy that, when approved, will redirect programming to highly targeted interventions in highly food-insecure areas. This program will work with the private sector and communities to ensure that results are sustainable and reach those who are the most food-insecure. Similarly, based on the conclusions of its democracy review, USAID plans to use FY 2013 funding to support decentralization of social, financial, and communal services to the local level. In response to the data collected on the use of U.S.-donated equipment at remote border posts, the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe will focus on expanding the coverage of radio programs and determined that future projects will employ micro-hydro, solar, and other sustainable power sources rather than diesel-powered generators.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Given the results of the food security and agriculture review illuminating further the country's chronic food shortages, the FY 2013 request will increase Tajikistan's food security by expanding farmers' access to inputs, credit, and processing facilities, and by teaching new agricultural techniques. These programs also will improve food utilization by expanding health promotion activities and access to safe drinking water.

## Turkmenistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan occupies a critical geographic juncture, sharing long borders with Afghanistan and Iran, and acts as a transportation, humanitarian, and economic link to Afghanistan and the South Asian subcontinent, advancing regional stability. Turkmenistan's energy resources hold the potential to alleviate regional energy bottlenecks, if developed with diverse export routes. However, Turkmenistan remains a closed society, progress toward reforms has been sporadic, and improvements will require significant time, effort and resources. Acute challenges continue to confront Turkmenistan, including border security issues, failed educational and healthcare systems, and a legacy of Soviet mismanagement. The United States plans to support programs that encourage democratic reforms, bolster regional stability, foster regional economic trade, and counter global threats. The United States will use assistance funds to help Turkmenistan move toward international human-rights standards, facilitate citizen involvement in governmental decision making, promote private-sector growth, economic diversification, and improve government delivery of social 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, including the export of electricity, to foster regional stability and increased prosperity.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>-3,160</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,500	8,000	-	-8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	4,640	4,640
Foreign Military Financing	750	685	685	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	399	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	288	350	350	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	550	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,075	850	500	-350

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>-3,160</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>-861</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,061</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	122	-	-122
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	450	243	-	-243
1.5 Transnational Crime	302	696	-	-696
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>-</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	685	685	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	288	350	350	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	126	126
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	298	298
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	126	126
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-350</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	600	500	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>-487</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-2,337</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	152	-	-152
2.2 Good Governance	667	732	-	-732
2.4 Civil Society	1,246	1,453	-	-1,453
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,850</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	600	600
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,250	1,250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>-813</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,750</b>
3.1 Health	1,008	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,360	750	-	-750
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>937</b>
3.2 Education	-	-	937	937
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	399	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>-999</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-2,852</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	565	630	-	-630
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	400	446	-	-446
4.4 Infrastructure	739	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	900	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	163	1,676	-	-1,676
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,853</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	400	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	-	100	100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	300	300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,053	1,053

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>9,885</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>-3,160</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>-861</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	825	600	500	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,538	1,157	1,161	4
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	450	243	298	55
1.5 Transnational Crime	302	696	126	-570
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>-487</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	152	-	-152
2.2 Good Governance	667	732	600	-132
2.4 Civil Society	1,246	1,453	1,250	-203
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>-813</b>
3.1 Health	1,407	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,360	750	937	187
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>-999</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	565	630	400	-230
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	100	100	-
4.3 Financial Sector	400	446	300	-146
4.4 Infrastructure	739	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	900	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	163	1,676	1,053	-623
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>-401</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	504	249	180	-69
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,303	1,175	843	-332

### Peace and Security

Programs funded through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders, prevent the transit of illicit narcotics, and provide equipment to interdict weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will address human trafficking, through a mix of prevention and protection activities. 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.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): In FY 2013, FMF funds will augment programs seeking to increase the English language capacity of the Turkmen military by creating a cadre of individuals who can interact and engage in international exchanges and educational events. These events will promote defense policy and strategy and enhance the understanding of contemporary security threats such as narco-trafficking and terrorism.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Exchange programs funded by IMET will focus on English language and military technical training. English language training is designed to increase the capability of Turkmenistan's military professionals to participate in training, exchanges, and engagements with the United States. Training will increase the technical and functional capacity of the country's military forces while providing valuable exposure to U.S. values.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Strengthening border controls and law enforcement capabilities is a priority in Turkmenistan. In FY 2013, the Department of State will provide training, technical assistance, 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 routine policing and transnational crimes, such as human trafficking and money laundering. Funds will also be used to improve drug demand-reduction programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as international terrorism and the proliferation of WMD-related commodities and technology. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) 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 create an effective strategic trade control framework, including licensing practices and procedures. The U.S. Department of State will continue work with the GOTX to strengthen border security enforcement capacities. Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs will continue to offer training and equipment to deter terrorism and strengthen bilateral ties.

### **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 encourage democratic reforms, and United States assistance – even through small projects – remains the major means of engaging a broad range of GOTX officials and ordinary Turkmen citizens.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): 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 governance and citizens' knowledge of their rights under the law. Access to information and the development of skills for citizen journalists are critical to an informed citizenry in any democracy. In FY 2013, programs will work to increase access to information by providing Internet access at regional centers and working with interested parties to share citizen journalism tools to link citizens with one another and 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. Turkmenistan will benefit from Central Asia Regional programs that support the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Despite substantial GOTX investment in social infrastructure, pervasive corruption and out-of-date curriculum make the country's education system ill-equipped to prepare citizens to contribute to a 21<sup>st</sup> century workplace.

Higher Education: FY 2013 funding will support Department of State programs to help students pursue higher education opportunities abroad since demand for university slots exceeds supply in Turkmen state higher education institutions and there are no private higher education institutions in Turkmenistan. Funding will also support classes and resources to increase English language skills of students and professionals that will assist in their pursuit of education and private sector and civil service employment opportunities.

### **Economic Growth**

The GOTX has begun to implement modest, but significant changes in economic and agricultural policies to broaden private-sector participation and increase foreign direct investment. The energy, agricultural, and financial sectors will be the main focus of U.S. assistance under this objective.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will provide technical assistance 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 2013, 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 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. With a view to supporting the expansion of Turkmenistan's power exports to Afghanistan (and potentially beyond), USAID will continue to provide capacity-building for Turkmenistan ministry and energy-industry professionals on best-practice approaches to international-standard power-purchase contracting. 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through an interagency process with sessions in Washington, D.C., and at the U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat, the Central Asia Assistance Review (CAAR) identified five priority objectives to help focus assistance efforts and make budget choices going forward. In addition, USAID conducted multiple portfolio reviews of its projects. All U.S. Embassy-managed programs are monitored regularly throughout the year.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The interagency CAAR remained instrumental in shaping programmatic choices for FY 2013. 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 recent Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) assessment, funding was allocated for ATA training in the areas of emergency response management, special weapons and tactics, and cyber-forensics. Additionally, the U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) has been regularly involved in the evaluation and monitoring of education programs, leading to a recent complete program review and redesign of the previously-funded Turkmen American Scholarship Program (TASP). This review led to the creation of a new program, the "Prep 4 Success" program that will shift the focus 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, the PAS has used its regular monitoring to identify new fields and entities that are ripe for additional investment.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request for Turkmenistan is designed to implement programs that will advance U.S. foreign policy goals, including greater government transparency, increased citizen participation in public decisions, continued progress toward economic diversification, and improved security. 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. Continued emphasis will be placed on private sector development and trade facilitation. On the security front, the FY 2013 request will build on past cooperation in countering threats to the United States and the international order. Efforts will continue to ensure that Turkmenistan acts as a transportation, humanitarian, and economic link to Afghanistan and the South Asian sub-continent, advancing regional stability.

## Uzbekistan

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan is a key partner supporting international efforts in Afghanistan. Expanded security assistance will help the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) protect its borders and the Northern Distribution Network (NDN) transit lines that run through the country to provide non-lethal supplies to NATO troops in Afghanistan. Security assistance will support efforts to combat narcotics trafficking, improve Uzbekistan's ability to control its borders, and continue very successful efforts to combat trafficking in persons (TIP). U.S. assistance will continue to support Uzbekistan's efforts to draft legislation and promote democratic reforms through a process of public debate that allows civil society to participate in government decision-making. U.S. assistance will also continue to promote judicial reform, provide direct assistance to civil society organizations, and support implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). Efforts will focus on improving the prevention and control of infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis (TB). U.S. assistance will also focus on improving household incomes for Uzbekistan's farmers, strengthening the capacity of agricultural businesses to meet international standards and export, and improving the business climate for increased trade and investment.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>12,595</b>	<b>-345</b>
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,250	7,540	-	-7,540
Economic Support Fund	-	-	5,512	5,512
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,196	3,000	4,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	289	300	300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	743	743
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	540	-60

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>12,595</b>	<b>-345</b>
<b>I Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-936</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	50	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80	80	-	-80
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	57	33	-	-33
1.5 Transnational Crime	558	823	-	-823

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	750	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	750	750
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	1,500	1,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	289	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	289	300	300	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	285	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	129	129
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	-	156	156
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	600	600	540	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	600	540	-60
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,252	2,015	2,220	205
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,252	2,015	-	-2,015
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	691	357	-	-357
2.2 Good Governance	638	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,923	1,658	-	-1,658
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	1,762	1,762
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,762	1,762
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	-	458	458
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	129	129
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	329	329
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,036	3,000	4,000	1,000
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	840	-	-	-
3.1 Health	840	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	2,196	3,000	4,000	1,000
3.1 Health	2,196	3,000	4,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,413	4,289	3,000	-1,289
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	3,413	4,289	-	-4,289
4.2 Trade and Investment	161	47	-	-47
4.5 Agriculture	1,404	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,848	4,242	-	-4,242
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	300	-	-300
<b>Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia</b>	-	300	-	-300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	300	-	-300

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>12,595</b>	<b>-345</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>39</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	600	540	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	369	1,880	1,929	49
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	57	33	156	123
1.5 Transnational Crime	558	823	750	-73
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>205</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	691	357	129	-228
2.2 Good Governance	638	-	329	329
2.4 Civil Society	1,923	1,658	1,762	104
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
3.1 Health	3,036	3,000	4,000	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-1,289</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	161	47	-	-47
4.5 Agriculture	1,404	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,848	4,242	3,000	-1,242
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-300</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	300	-	-300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>324</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	385	125	383	258
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,324	1,165	1,231	66

### Peace and Security

In FY 2013, funding will be used to help facilitate the movement of material to Afghanistan, improve drug interdiction efforts and to modernize the Ministry of Health's forensics capabilities. Lastly, funds will continue to support Uzbekistan's efforts to stem the tide of TIP and preventing cross-border flows of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Funds under this account will support work with the GOU and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to prevent TIP and improve protection of victims of trafficking.

Foreign Military Financing (FME): Funds will support defense reform, non-lethal counterterrorism and border security training, and equipment. Such assistance will increase Uzbekistan's ability to combat transnational threats, thereby contributing to the security of the region and the NDN transit lines that run through the country.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will support English language training, defense reform, and other courses that expose Uzbek officers to U.S. military values and practices.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Funds will support continued improvement of the forensics capacities of the Ministry of Health through more advanced levels of training and strategic equipment donations in order to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. Funds will be used to further improve drug interdiction capacities through training of GOU drug control units. Funds will also support drug abuse prevention activities among youth.

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 2013, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) 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. The EXBS program will work to improve Uzbekistan's strategic trade control legal/regulatory framework, institutionalize nonproliferation enforcement training content into Uzbekistan's Customs training academy, strengthen Uzbekistan's WMD interdiction training capacities, and increase cross-border training with neighboring states.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

While significant challenges remain on human rights, democratic governance, and independent civil society and media, in November 2010, President Karimov delivered a speech in which he proposed adopting new laws on social partnerships, public control, and government transparency. With these draft laws, this public declaration of support for key governance institutions represents an opportunity for the U.S. Government to support an improved operating environment for civil society. In addition, the GOU has requested assistance implementing its *habeas corpus* law, drafting legislation to implement democratic reforms, and support for implementation of the UNCAC.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society groups, including those involved with drafting the new legislation, to obtain key legal, regulatory and/or policy reforms. The U.S. Government will work to enhance the capacity of Uzbekistan's Parliament to conduct governmental oversight and to improve communication with constituents. USAID programs will also work to improve the legal environment for NGOs. Department of State programs will provide support to local NGOs and groups, human rights organizations, and independent media. The United States will also provide increased access to objective news and information through a regional satellite television feed and the Internet.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Department of State programs will assist the GOU in implementing *habeas corpus* reforms and monitor its implementation in court rooms. U.S. programs will help strengthen the defense bar through training, peer exchanges and internships. The United States will also help the GOU implement the UNCAC by supporting, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), programs to promote transparency, ethics and good governance in order to reduce the levels of corruption; this assistance seeks to engage public officials, including judges and prosecutors, and civil society

### **Investing in People**

Under this objective, U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain increases in TB and MDR-TB.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. Uzbekistan will benefit from Central Asia

Regional programs that support the GOU's national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In particular, Uzbekistan will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country. The United States will seek, as appropriate, to engage key Uzbek public and nongovernmental institutions in regional meetings and dialogue aimed at improving implementation of evidence-based HIV/AIDS-related services, systems and policies throughout the country.

Tuberculosis (TB): U.S. assistance will seek to build Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups, to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment and to strengthen approaches to incorporate TB services into primary health care settings. FY 2013 support will also continue to strengthen systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. Close collaboration with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors, will maximize the impact of U.S. infectious diseases resources.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will focus on improving household incomes for Uzbekistan's farmers, strengthening agricultural businesses, increasing agricultural productivity and improving the business climate through private-sector competitiveness programs.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): USAID will expand support for agricultural competitiveness through support to farmers, water users associations, local research institutes and agribusinesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. USAID will strengthen the agriculture value chain from farm to export or by working with processors. Programs to strengthen small and medium enterprises will enable increased local procurement of goods to support the international effort in Afghanistan and promote regional economic integration. Funds will be used to promote public-private dialogue to address key constraints in Uzbekistan's business climate that hinder increased growth, trade, competitiveness and investment. 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 between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Through an interagency assistance strategy review process, with sessions in both Washington, D.C. and at post, a set of focused objectives were identified to help focus assistance efforts and make budget choices. 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 State Department conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Similarly, USAID regularly reviews progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the assistance review described above and positive results from previous investments in the agricultural sector, USAID will better target support for activities that increase agricultural incomes, yields and on-farm water efficiency through private-sector competitiveness programs. It will also 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. Under peace and security programs, the United States uses the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform program choices going forward.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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 2013 budget request reflects further development of forensics programs. The FY 2013 request will address possible implementation of new legislation and improving data sharing between regional forensic labs.



## State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia (SCA) remains one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. Following the planned 2014 international force reduction and security transition in Afghanistan, increased trade and investment will be necessary to ensure stability, foster development, and tangibly improve the lives of its people, as well as those throughout the region. Department of State and USAID regional programs will work together in FY 2013 to operationalize the Administration's New Silk Road vision by fostering regional economic cooperation, regional security and people-to-people networks that will improve linkages within South and Central Asia, with Afghanistan at the center. The State Department and USAID are also working with Afghanistan, its neighbors, and other international partners to support this vision through international gatherings such as the Istanbul and Bonn Conferences on Afghanistan, and the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), as well as increased focus on the work of regional organizations including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation framework (CAREC).

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,245	13,024	20,650	7,626
Economic Support Fund	3,535	5,024	11,200	6,176
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,210	7,000	9,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,000	450	-550

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)</b>	9,245	13,024	20,650	7,626
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,710	8,000	9,450	1,450
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	4,210	7,000	9,000	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,210	7,000	9,000	2,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	1,500	1,000	450	-550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	450	-50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	500	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	500	1,000	1,000	-
3.2 Education	500	1,000	1,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,035	4,024	10,200	6,176
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	3,035	4,024	10,200	6,176

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,724	6,200	4,476
4.4 Infrastructure	500	1,500	2,000	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	500	1,000	500
4.8 Environment	335	300	1,000	700

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>13,024</b>	<b>20,650</b>	<b>7,626</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>1,450</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	450	-50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,210	7,000	9,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
3.2 Education	500	1,000	1,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>6,176</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	1,724	6,200	4,476
4.4 Infrastructure	500	1,500	2,000	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	500	1,000	500
4.8 Environment	335	300	1,000	700
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-294</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	100	294	-	-294

### Peace and Security

The security situation in many parts of the South and Central Asian region remains a challenge, reinforcing the need for targeted U.S. capacity building and information-sharing programs. Existing problems related to terrorism and drug trafficking will likely become more prevalent as the security transition approaches in 2014. The United States has long supported host governments in securing borders, interdicting traffickers, tackling internal corruption, and prosecuting criminals and their organizations. In Central Asia, U.S. security efforts complement the ongoing focus on the New Silk Road, helping ensure the free, secure flow of supplies along the Northern Distribution Network, while preventing and interdicting trafficking in narcotics and weapons. The United States is working to increase counterterrorism cooperation with key stakeholders, including appropriate law enforcement, non-governmental, and multilateral partners, throughout the region. In FY 2013, cooperative efforts will emphasize improved cross-border information sharing, capacity building, and increased joint training efforts.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): In FY 2013, regional programs in SCA will support the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI), which promotes a new approach to countering the flow of narcotics stemming from Afghanistan into Central Asia. Leveraging successful strategies from Latin America and Afghanistan, CACI's main goal is to stand up vetted units and task forces within the Central Asian drug services and law enforcement bodies. Vetting and properly equipping units

will give the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) more latitude for joint operations and allow for more confidence in information-sharing. Another parallel component of CACI is support for additional analysis and information-sharing capacity at the United Nations (UN) Office of Drugs and Crime's Central Asia Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC) in Almaty. With U.S. support, CARICC will be equipped to expand its operational capacity and serve as a hub for information sharing within the region.

Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): FY 2013 funding will respond to a dire need for capacity building and professionalization of the border security agencies in Afghanistan and its neighbors, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. With FY 2013 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the New Silk Road vision and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The Central Asian republics consistently rank at the bottom of multiple indices that measure freedom of the press and access to objective information. In FY 2013, U.S. programs will continue 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.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): 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 that addresses issues of interest to citizens of Central Asia. Strengthening civil society is also important to helping governments meet the needs of their citizens. FY 2013 funding will support sustainable regional networks for ongoing cooperation and collaboration among civil society organizations. Best practices will be shared regarding civil society-government cooperation through regional seminars, conferences, and peer-to-peer capacity building.

### **Investing in People**

Fostering people-to-people ties across the SCA region is a critical component of realizing the New Silk Road vision. Foreign assistance programs under this objective address common needs in the development of the region's social safety net, particularly in the areas of education and health. SCA is a region of young people. More than half the population in most countries is under the age of 26. While living standards and economic growth are on an upward trajectory in South Asia, current 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 economic growth rates contribute to overall poverty and instability. 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 creating and maintaining a literate population and aligning vocational and technical education systems with the needs of local business and industry. With respect to health, significant resources under this objective will focus on addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Central Asia, working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting host country ownership.

#### Economic Support Funds (ESF):

- Higher Education: FY 2013 programs, implemented by the State Department, will focus on the education priority areas listed above. U.S. assistance will expand efforts to develop the broader "infrastructure" required for literacy by creating a culture of reading through teacher training, the development of high quality children's books, and by training local authors and illustrators. Programs to keep girls in secondary school will also be expanded and support existing cohorts

through their graduation. Aligning the needs of the region's growing private sector and vocational/technical education institutions will remain a priority in FY 2013, as the United States continues support for these institutions as they modernize curricula to meet the region's demand for skilled workers. U.S. assistance will also support the American University in Central Asia (AUCA) in the Kyrgyz Republic, leveraging an offer of matching funds from the Open Society Institute (OSI). Funding will support the development of a Central Asian Studies master's degree program, help improve faculty training, fund scholarships, and upgrade information technology at AUCA.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- HIV/AIDS – Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): GHP-State and GHP-USAID: FY 2013 resources will provide significant support to Central Asia countries, building partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Expanding economic linkages, both within the SCA region and beyond, is vital to increasing the region's stability and prosperity, and is a cornerstone of the New Silk Road vision. While we have seen successes in the establishment of export partnership groups in Central Asia and Afghanistan, progress towards Indo-Bangladesh energy trade, and the establishment of forums for discussion of natural resource management, SCA remains one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. The FY 2013 request will expand economic linkages in sectors that have the greatest economic growth capacity and focus on trade and energy to provide the greatest benefits to the region.

Development Assistance (DA): Programming will focus on encouraging regional energy cooperation that ensures greater energy security in eight South Asian countries to sustain their economic growth, while mitigating climate change by promoting low carbon development strategies. Under USAID's South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy (SARI/Energy), U.S. assistance will be provided to address the political, policy, and regulatory barriers to increase regional cross-border energy trade to advance energy security, mitigate climate change, and sustain economic growth. Major regional projects that will continue to progress with modest FY 2013 support include: (1) the 150 megawatt (MW) India-Nepal interconnection; (2) the 500 MW India-Sri Lanka undersea interconnection; (3) the 500 MW India-Bangladesh link; (4) the Pakistan component of the Central Asia-South Asia 1300 MW transmission project; and (5) the Maldives Islands transmission interconnections. A key outcome of these efforts will be the establishment of regional power trading institutions and systems that would permit regional energy integration through innovative market mechanisms.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): FY 2013 funds will be used to expand regional economic cooperation programs throughout the region with Afghanistan at the center as a part of the New Silk Road vision. Focus areas will include trade and energy, as well as supporting work in entrepreneurship and trans-boundary water cooperation. Women's empowerment and science and technology are cross-cutting components of many of the programs envisioned.

Trade facilitation programs will address many barriers to regional trade within Central and South Asia. Efforts will focus on transforming transportation corridors into true trade corridors by working with countries to harmonize border controls, among other things. Customs and regulatory reform and harmonization have all advanced in recent years, but more remains to be done if the promise of the New Silk Road is to be fully realized. FY 2013 funds will support programs that provide technical assistance to enable, for example, World Trade Organization accession, and that bring government officials together with business advocacy groups.

An important component of trade facilitation is support to the entrepreneurs who will participate in cross-border trade activities. While entrepreneurship now thrives in India, for example, systems to support new and small-scale entrepreneurs remain limited across the rest of the region. FY 2013 programs will expand existing efforts to generate entrepreneurs in science and technology through innovation and competition, as well as establish networks of women's business associations able to build enterprise capacity and advocate for regulatory, tax, and trade reforms. These efforts follow on the successful Women's Entrepreneurship Summit held in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic in July 2011 with participation from then-President Roza Otunbayeva and 124 representatives from across Central Asia and Afghanistan.

Appropriate, well-maintained energy infrastructure supports economic growth by facilitating intraregional trade, creating jobs, and providing citizens with necessary services. It also advances U.S. security goals by helping governments respond to the needs of their citizens. FY 2013 funds will focus on moving forward a mix of large, multi-donor, cross-border projects which will eventually bring a steady supply of energy from Central Asia (hydropower and hydrocarbon) to millions of consumers in South Asia, as well as smaller projects that will bring Afghan villages online with hydropower from Tajikistan.

Lastly, development of hydropower will remain limited in the region without underlying agreements on the sharing of water resources. Glacier melt in the Himalayas and Central Asia is also predicted to stress this already limited resource. Prior U.S. assistance has successfully established regional programs for scientists to come together to discuss the impacts of glacier melt and, in cooperation with the UN, established a forum for political level discussions in Central Asia on this contentious topic. FY 2013 funds will deepen U.S. engagement with the countries of the region on this issue and facilitate new ways to foster cooperation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011.

The SARI/Energy program is closely monitored through frequent site visits by USAID officials. The program conducted a final evaluation of its Phase III during the first quarter of FY 2011 to determine its overall impact. The evaluation findings confirmed that the program supported the establishment of at least five sub-regional energy grids. To promote clean energy, evaluation findings confirmed the program completed important wind and solar mapping exercises in seven countries and established two centers of excellence in the region. The most significant impact was the development of networks among technical personnel working in the energy sectors in South Asia. These individuals now know one another and this network extends across borders.

SCA and the Office of Acquisition Management at the Department of State conducted a joint site visit at the headquarters of the Room to Read (RtR) program, which implements basic education programs in Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, and the Maldives. The team met with RtR Chief Financial Officer, Chief of International Operations, Senior Finance Associate, and Manager of External Relations to performed due diligence on the organizations financial controls and program implementation plans. RtR briefed on their five-year strategic plan (the program is currently in its third year.), their research, monitoring, and impact evaluation methodologies, and the long-term vision to create replicable literacy pilots. In addition, RtR received \$2.3 million from the Gates Foundation to conduct a country study of Nepal, RtR's first country. This study affirmed the sound controls RtR utilizes in their financial and performance management. The results of the in-depth Nepal study will steer future U.S. engagement (e.g., local language children's books, teacher training, school library construction) in that country and across South Asia.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The SARI/Energy Phase III evaluation recommended that the overarching goal for SARI/Energy Phase IV should promote energy security. From October to December 2011, a political economy analysis of the SARI/Energy Program was undertaken to recommend strategies for the program in the future. As a result of this analysis, the SARI/Energy Program will work with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and help establish three core working groups on policy/regulations, energy trading and markets, and power transmission infrastructure. Their focus is to work towards harmonization of policies and regulations, and introduce commercial practices in regional power trading.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With FY 2013 funding, the SARI/Energy Program will advance energy security through regional energy integration by implementing cross-border energy trade through harmonized energy trade policies and regulations, as well as the establishment of energy exchange platforms.

## Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States policy for the Western Hemisphere promotes four interconnected goals broadly shared among our partners in the hemisphere: citizen safety for all peoples, effective democratic governance and institutions, expanded economic and social opportunity, and a clean energy future for the hemisphere. The United States will advance these goals through direct engagement, robust bilateral and multilateral dialogue, and continued pursuit of increased engagement with civil society and the private sector. U.S. assistance for the region will leverage emerging economic opportunities and regional strengths to counter threats to citizen safety that directly impact U.S. national security and jeopardize the hemisphere's 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 partnership and accountability. It will engage countries and newly emerging regional leaders to exchange lessons learned and best practices in order to foster economic growth for all. In April 2012, President Obama and the 33 other democratically elected leaders of the hemisphere will gather at the Sixth Summit of the Americas in Colombia. The United States will partner directly with national governments and the Organization of American States to meet the hemisphere's challenges and to create expanded political and economic opportunities for all citizens.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,856,199	1,811,464	1,651,770	-159,694
Development Assistance	361,463	330,285	348,928	18,643
Economic Support Fund	435,130	466,541	434,200	-32,341
Food for Peace Title II	94,951	48,000	40,000	-8,000
Foreign Military Financing	84,477	67,284	62,381	-4,903
Global Health Programs - State	203,323	189,363	175,219	-14,144
Global Health Programs - USAID	130,977	105,491	86,816	-18,675
International Military Education and Training	14,458	15,700	14,446	-1,254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	506,220	568,270	476,450	-91,820
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,200	20,530	13,330	-7,200

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Western Hemisphere Regional Overview</b>	1,856,199	1,811,464	1,651,770	-159,694
<b>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</b>	77,367	64,000	59,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	17,000	17,000	26,200	9,200
Foreign Military Financing	16,467	15,000	10,000	-5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,500	30,000	21,000	-9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,400	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</b>	<b>101,508</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>-9,500</b>
Development Assistance	-	12,000	-	-12,000
Economic Support Fund	30,000	45,000	47,500	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	71,508	60,000	60,000	-
<b>Economic Policy</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-6,500</b>
Economic Support Fund	26,500	16,000	9,500	-6,500
<b>Summit of Americas Commitments</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	3,204	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>-1,965</b>
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	4,850	2,885	-1,965
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,642,620</b>	<b>1,608,614</b>	<b>1,470,885</b>	<b>-137,729</b>
Development Assistance	361,463	318,285	348,928	30,643
Economic Support Fund	358,426	387,541	349,000	-38,541
Food for Peace Title II	94,951	48,000	40,000	-8,000
Foreign Military Financing	68,010	52,284	52,381	97
Global Health Programs - State	203,323	189,363	175,219	-14,144
Global Health Programs - USAID	130,977	105,491	86,816	-18,675
International Military Education and Training	14,458	15,700	14,446	-1,254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	397,212	478,270	395,450	-82,820
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,800	13,680	8,645	-5,035

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Western Hemisphere Regional Overview</b>	<b>1,856,199</b>	<b>1,811,464</b>	<b>1,651,770</b>	<b>-159,694</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>645,902</b>	<b>575,729</b>	<b>512,718</b>	<b>-63,011</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>31,366</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>31,138</b>	<b>9,738</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,112	-	1,000	1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	29,754	21,400	29,438	8,038
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	700	700
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>120,072</b>	<b>105,020</b>	<b>98,738</b>	<b>-6,282</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,515	13,624	14,105	481
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	102,661	90,500	84,633	-5,867
1.5 Transnational Crime	896	896	-	-896



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>84,477</b>	<b>67,284</b>	<b>62,381</b>	<b>-4,903</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	84,053	66,894	60,660	-6,234
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	399	365	1,615	1,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	25	25	106	81
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>14,458</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>-1,254</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,458	15,700	14,446	-1,254
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>370,329</b>	<b>345,795</b>	<b>292,685</b>	<b>-53,110</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42,465	46,900	38,673	-8,227
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	294,764	270,920	229,627	-41,293
1.5 Transnational Crime	33,100	27,975	24,385	-3,590
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>-7,200</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,750	12,280	7,685	-4,595
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,800	3,100	2,760	-340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	5,000	2,750	-2,250
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	150	135	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>310,121</b>	<b>427,260</b>	<b>406,721</b>	<b>-20,539</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>53,757</b>	<b>39,617</b>	<b>72,037</b>	<b>32,420</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,063	10,195	21,845	11,650
2.2 Good Governance	26,840	21,608	35,881	14,273
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,500	1,950	6,000	4,050
2.4 Civil Society	8,354	5,864	8,311	2,447
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>120,473</b>	<b>163,668</b>	<b>149,899</b>	<b>-13,769</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,568	72,570	64,634	-7,936
2.2 Good Governance	45,597	48,606	64,912	16,306
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,588	14,622	4,946	-9,676
2.4 Civil Society	22,720	27,870	15,407	-12,463
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>-480</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	1,020	-480
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>135,891</b>	<b>222,475</b>	<b>183,765</b>	<b>-38,710</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	135,891	209,475	162,765	-46,710
2.2 Good Governance	-	13,000	21,000	8,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>480,088</b>	<b>456,062</b>	<b>384,256</b>	<b>-71,806</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>54,834</b>	<b>83,114</b>	<b>50,388</b>	<b>-32,726</b>
3.1 Health	-	2,000	-	-2,000
3.2 Education	54,834	81,114	50,388	-30,726
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>48,988</b>	<b>52,604</b>	<b>44,453</b>	<b>-8,151</b>
3.2 Education	13,784	15,228	15,810	582

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	35,204	37,376	28,643	-8,733
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>41,966</b>	<b>25,490</b>	<b>27,380</b>	<b>1,890</b>
3.1 Health	36,207	25,490	23,200	-2,290
3.2 Education	3,055	-	2,220	2,220
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,704	-	1,960	1,960
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>203,323</b>	<b>189,363</b>	<b>175,219</b>	<b>-14,144</b>
3.1 Health	203,323	189,363	175,219	-14,144
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>130,977</b>	<b>105,491</b>	<b>86,816</b>	<b>-18,675</b>
3.1 Health	130,977	105,491	86,816	-18,675
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>381,476</b>	<b>342,381</b>	<b>346,195</b>	<b>3,814</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>221,506</b>	<b>186,154</b>	<b>195,365</b>	<b>9,211</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,450	1,540	10,205	8,665
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,820	16,058	12,823	-3,235
4.3 Financial Sector	825	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	42,160	36,500	36,400	-100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	37,786	23,161	46,279	23,118
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,515	740	1,500	760
4.8 Environment	115,450	108,155	88,158	-19,997
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>144,447</b>	<b>135,426</b>	<b>139,610</b>	<b>4,184</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,266	9,016	530	-8,486
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,500	12,400	4,500	-7,900
4.3 Financial Sector	2,687	2,687	8,470	5,783
4.4 Infrastructure	32,823	26,737	42,300	15,563
4.5 Agriculture	35,700	35,700	30,000	-5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,798	12,040	18,870	6,830
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,246	4,746	3,940	-806
4.8 Environment	32,427	32,100	31,000	-1,100
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>15,523</b>	<b>20,801</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>-9,581</b>
4.5 Agriculture	15,523	20,801	11,220	-9,581
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>38,612</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-8,152</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>9,823</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-8,323</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	8,423	-	-8,423
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,150	1,400	1,500	100
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>37,462</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>171</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	36,890	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	572	209	380	171

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Western Hemisphere Regional Overview</b>	<b>1,856,199</b>	<b>1,811,464</b>	<b>1,651,770</b>	<b>-159,694</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>645,902</b>	<b>575,729</b>	<b>512,718</b>	<b>-63,011</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,750	12,280	7,685	-4,595
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,800	3,100	2,760	-340
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	163,103	148,118	131,634	-16,484
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	427,578	383,185	345,313	-37,872
1.5 Transnational Crime	34,671	29,046	25,326	-3,720
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>310,121</b>	<b>427,260</b>	<b>406,721</b>	<b>-20,539</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	189,522	292,240	249,244	-42,996
2.2 Good Governance	72,437	84,714	122,813	38,099
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,088	16,572	10,946	-5,626
2.4 Civil Society	31,074	33,734	23,718	-10,016
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>480,088</b>	<b>456,062</b>	<b>384,256</b>	<b>-71,806</b>
3.1 Health	370,507	322,344	285,235	-37,109
3.2 Education	71,673	96,342	68,418	-27,924
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	37,908	37,376	30,603	-6,773
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>381,476</b>	<b>342,381</b>	<b>346,195</b>	<b>3,814</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	16,716	10,556	10,735	179
4.2 Trade and Investment	26,320	28,458	17,323	-11,135
4.3 Financial Sector	3,512	2,687	8,470	5,783
4.4 Infrastructure	35,323	26,737	42,300	15,563
4.5 Agriculture	93,383	93,001	77,620	-15,381
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	49,584	35,201	65,149	29,948
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,761	5,486	5,440	-46
4.8 Environment	147,877	140,255	119,158	-21,097
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>38,612</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-8,152</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	36,890	8,423	-	-8,423
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,722	1,609	1,880	271
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>124,640</b>	<b>140,092</b>	<b>109,821</b>	<b>-30,271</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	22,402	14,330	10,262	-4,068
6.2 Administration and Oversight	102,238	125,762	99,559	-26,203

## **Peace and Security**

Threats from trafficking, transnational crime, and weak rule of law institutions pose the greatest risks to citizen safety in the Western Hemisphere, particularly for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Continued U.S. cooperation and assistance to address 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 bolster the weak 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 and ensure the rule of law is firmly established in former conflict zones. In the Caribbean, U.S. maritime and law-enforcement assistance under the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will leverage cooperation between Caribbean nations and the United States to meet citizen safety threats and ensure a comprehensive approach to security in the hemisphere. U.S. law-enforcement assistance in Haiti will repair buildings damaged by the earthquake, strengthen the Haitian National Police and Coast Guard, and provide support to the United Nations Stabilization Mission.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Strengthening democratic governance and institutions in order to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable are critical prerequisites to securing 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 resilient to the impacts of crime and trafficking. CARSI programs will address severe capacity deficits in the region's administration of justice and support assistance for civil society and at-risk populations, particularly youth. CBSI programs will support justice-sector reform and community-based policing. In Colombia, U.S. assistance supports more effective administration of the rule of law, particularly in communities most at risk from trafficking, and respect for human rights. In Haiti, U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of government institutions at the parliamentary, national, and local levels, improve access to justice, protect vulnerable people, and help to deliver basic services consistent with their constitutionally mandated roles.

## **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 address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative; improve nutrition through the Feed the Future program; and support health programs that focus on especially vulnerable populations. U.S. resources will also increase access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. Programs will 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 support service delivery, infrastructure, and health system strengthening in three priority geographical corridors, improve the access to basic services, advance the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and continue to support the Ministry of Health's response to cholera and other infectious diseases.

## **Economic Growth**

To ensure the benefits of economic growth accrue broadly and inclusively, U.S. assistance will support a partnership-based approach that draws upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy,

and climate programs will create growth in a sustainable manner. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, initiated by President Obama at the 2009 Summit of the Americas, will promote shared ownership of these challenges between governments in the hemisphere. It will 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. Programs will also promote private sector competitiveness and economic opportunities in rural areas prone to poverty, and will support skills training that facilitate school-to-work transition, train youth in entrepreneurship, and link youth to jobs. 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 in order to increase farmers' incomes.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

U.S. assistance will continue to provide direct humanitarian relief and support collaborative, regional efforts in order to augment the hemisphere's ability to respond to and mitigate the impact of disasters.

## Argentina

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. 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 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. Argentina's unexpected seizure of U.S. military equipment in February 2011 and subsequent Argentine decisions placed new constraints on security and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Argentine governments.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	897	1,350	814	-536
International Military Education and Training	297	750	544	-206
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	270	-30

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Argentina</b>	897	1,350	814	-536
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	897	1,350	814	-536
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	297	750	544	-206
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	750	544	-206
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	300	300	-	-300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	225	-	-225
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	75	-	-75
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	300	300	270	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	270	-30

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Argentina</b>	897	1,350	814	-536
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	897	1,350	814	-536
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	270	-30

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	750	544	-206
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	225	-	-225
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	75	-	-75
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	<b>40</b>	-	<b>-40</b>
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	40	-	-40

### **Peace and Security**

The United States will provide the Argentine military and government officials with training to combat transnational crime and proliferation and to improve the Argentine military's peacekeeping capacities. Training programs will focus on enhancing the Argentina's law enforcement, customs, and military interoperability in peacekeeping operations.

International Military Training and Education (IMET): The United States will provide assistance for professional development and technical training to strengthen the professionalism within the military and defense establishment; as well as bolster Argentina's aviation program, and enhance the Argentine interoperability with the 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 many nations of Latin America and Africa in developing peacekeeping capabilities. Argentina's Peacekeeping Center recently became one of only three nations in the world that has been Pre-Deployment Course certified by the United Nations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): Building on earlier efforts to strengthen the enforcement of strategic trade controls through improved inspection and detection of commodities of concern, the United States will now address the judicial phase of enforcement by increasing Argentina's capacity to investigate and prosecute strategic trade control violations. The Export Control and Related Boarder Security (EXBS) program will also work with Argentina to enhance its industry outreach approach. EXBS will continue efforts to address proliferation threats in the Tri-Border region and to assist in enhancing enforcement agencies' capacities to target operations based on methodical risk analysis techniques.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. agencies in Argentina monitor feedback from local counterparts regarding 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 Security, 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: 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. FY 2011 results were not satisfactory and provide little performance-related information, as training engagement during CY 2011 was severely constrained in the aftermath of the February 2011 Argentine seizure of

sensitive U.S. military cargo at Buenos Aires International Airport. Should the United States succeed in re-launching its training cooperation agenda, continued funding of established aid programs would allow Argentina to expand its regional leadership in combating WMD proliferation, and strengthen its peacekeeping capacity.

Informal and formal assessments with the Government of Argentina, prior to the February 2011 interruption of normal engagement, showed 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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 budget request is based on the successful implementation of ongoing programs; the presumption of a normalization of U.S. assistance programming efforts with the Argentine government; and the 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

Increases in drug, human, and arms trafficking have caused an increased in organized crime and gang violence, giving Belize one of the highest per capita murder rates in the world. U.S. assistance to Belize is focused on preventing transnational drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) from using Belize as a transshipment area for illicit drugs, precursor chemicals, money, and illegal weapons. The United States will also assist Belize's efforts to counter trafficking in persons, including special interest aliens (SIAs) seeking illegal ways into the United States. U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical assistance will directly support the top U.S. strategic goals of combating DTOs and enhancing peace and security in Belize.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	410	390	1,030	640
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	850	650
Global Health Programs - State	20	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	190	190	180	-10

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Belize</b>	410	390	1,030	640
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	390	390	1,030	640
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	200	200	850	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	125	125	531	406
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50	50	213	163
1.5 Transnational Crime	25	25	106	81
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	190	190	180	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	190	180	-10
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	20	-	-	-
3.1 Health	20	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Belize</b>	410	390	1,030	640
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	390	390	1,030	640
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	315	315	711	396
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50	50	213	163
1.5 Transnational Crime	25	25	106	81
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	20	-	-	-
3.1 Health	20	-	-	-

### Peace and Security

United States assistance will help Belize in its efforts to develop a sustainable solution to high crime and narcotics trafficking by funding programs to curtail the illicit drug trade, strengthen border security, increase citizen security, and improve maritime interdiction. FMF and IMET assistance to Belize is critical to achieving United States counternarcotics and other transnational security goals in Central America. U.S. assistance in Belize will complement security assistance and program funding under the Central America Regional Security Initiative.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): United States assistance will support the Government of Belize's efforts to combat DTOs by providing equipment and training to sustain maritime assets used for interdiction missions, enhance the defensive posture of maritime units by providing weapons, and increase troop mobility by providing vehicles. The enhanced capability will strengthen Belize's ability to partner with the United States to interdict and deny drug, human, and weapons trafficking organizations, and will improve Belize's patrol, surveillance, and interdiction capabilities, thus strengthening security in Belize and throughout the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): United States assistance will fund professional military education and technical courses for members of the Belize Defense Force and the recently established Belize National Coast Guard (BNCG) that are essential to enhancing the security of Belize's national territory. IMET assistance will further develop BNCG operational and interdiction capabilities, discouraging transnational criminal activities; and, improve maritime safety and search-and-rescue capacities.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government performed periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal end-use monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use. Formal inspections (including 18 on-site inspections) of Belizean organizations that have received FMF-provided equipment were performed in December 2010 and January 2011. 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.

The Commanding Officer of the BDF is an IMET-recipient, as are much of the senior officer staff. The BNCG – which was developed from its inception with U.S. assistance – can now provide limited patrol

services and humanitarian support (sea rescues). In FY 2011, the BNCG reported 136 rescues. BDF troops participated in two Louisiana National Guard (LANG) deployments to Haiti in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Building on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities, FY 2013 IMET and FMF resources will be focused on securing Belize's borders and strengthening Belize's land and maritime interdiction capabilities. Belize's land borders with Guatemala and Mexico are long and sparsely populated. The BDF is the only force capable of patrolling most border areas, although it lacks the necessary manpower to maintain constant patrols. Well-trained troops and officers will allow for more effective patrolling with Belize's limited resources. While U.S. government funding has developed the BNCG's capabilities from the ground-up, the force needs to increase its capabilities for it to begin to adequately patrol Belize's maritime territory and be able to interdict well-armed narco-traffickers.

## Bolivia

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bolivia remains one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, with more than 50 percent of the population living below the poverty line and 26 percent living in extreme poverty. A major producer of coca and cocaine, Bolivia faces serious economic and social challenges. Against this backdrop, U.S. assistance will support Government of Bolivia (GOB) counterparts, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to address key social, economic, and law enforcement needs. U.S. assistance will continue its longstanding support for the Bolivian health sector by assisting the Ministry of Health's Intercultural Family and Community Health program, which seeks to improve health conditions among vulnerable segments of the population, especially women and children under five years of age. U.S. assistance will provide limited administrative and logistical support for Bolivian counternarcotics efforts and seek to encourage greater Bolivian cooperation in this area. It will also help agricultural producers improve the volume, quality, and marketability of alternative crops in targeted agricultural value chains.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	41,915	28,330	22,215	-6,115
Development Assistance	10,350	6,500	7,515	1,015
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,367	14,100	9,500	-4,600
International Military Education and Training	198	230	200	-30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bolivia</b>	41,915	28,330	22,215	-6,115
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	15,198	7,730	5,200	-2,530
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	198	230	200	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198	230	200	-30
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	15,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	500	500	620	120
<b>Development Assistance</b>	500	500	620	120
2.2 Good Governance	500	500	620	120
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	16,367	14,100	9,500	-4,600
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	16,367	14,100	9,500	-4,600
3.1 Health	16,367	14,100	9,500	-4,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>895</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>895</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,850	1,000	2,895	1,895
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	4,000	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>41,915</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>22,215</b>	<b>-6,115</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>15,198</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>-2,530</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198	230	200	-30
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	15,000	7,500	5,000	-2,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>120</b>
2.2 Good Governance	500	500	620	120
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>16,367</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-4,600</b>
3.1 Health	16,367	14,100	9,500	-4,600
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>895</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,850	1,000	2,895	1,895
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	4,000	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>-4,122</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,035	520	485	-35
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,494	7,387	3,300	-4,087

### Peace and Security

U.S. foreign assistance will support Bolivia's efforts to address rising crime and insecurity resulting from illicit drug production and trafficking. A small portion of assistance supports Bolivia's capacity to participate in international peacekeeping operations. Other donors provide some support for law enforcement training, but negligible support for counternarcotics operations. Support for integrated development is closely coordinated between the United States and other donors.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will be used to provide professional development, technical, and safety training courses to the Bolivian military to help further develop its capabilities to respond to natural disasters, provide humanitarian assistance, and participate in peacekeeping operations.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will focus on completing the nationalization of counternarcotics programs and costs associated with operational support of interdiction and eradication to the Government of Bolivia. The United States will continue providing limited support for Bolivian counternarcotics efforts, such as monitoring coca cultivation and the interdiction of drugs and precursor chemicals, with a focus on capacity building.

U.S. assistance will also continue to support training for enhanced institutional capacity for law enforcement and the criminal justice system. Training will include train-the-trainer courses on investigative techniques, human rights protection, combating trafficking in persons, and other topics.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In order to better respond to citizen needs and ensure that Bolivians enjoy municipal representation, the Bolivian government enacted the Law for Popular Participation (LPP) in 1994, which divided the national territory into 311, then new, local governments. Although municipalities are now generally politically and fiscally strong, they are administratively weak. Consequently, a significant portion of the locally elected governments still fall short of international standards of accountability and efficiency. Therefore, the fundamental role of municipal governments as engines of local social and economic development requires the strengthening of financial, administrative, and management capacities, and the establishment of public trust.

Development Assistance: In coordination with the Bolivian government and other local actors in the municipal development sector, U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen the management capabilities of local governments. These activities will increase accountability and transparency and bring critical public resources and decision-making closer to citizens. Programs will work with municipalities and citizen groups to promote open communication between government and constituents.

### **Investing in People**

The Bolivian government continues to face challenges in improving health sector services for its citizens. U.S. assistance, through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), will contribute to improving the quality of health services for Bolivians, especially women and children, and to increasing access to health care in targeted areas. This will be achieved by strengthening the national health system, increasing access to high quality, integrated health services such as reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal and child health), and empowering underserved rural populations to obtain health care. Through health sector donor meetings, the United States 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 – donors that provide support in maternal, child and adolescent health care, reproductive services, and health systems strengthening activities. The U.S. government will also collaborate with bilateral donors, such as Canada, Belgium, Spain, and Japan, which fund improvements to health facilities, provide health sector capacity strengthening, and support health and medical care. U.S. assistance will continue to be channeled through local organizations and host country systems.

Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID): U.S. assistance will support the Bolivian government's Development Plan to ensure the health of vulnerable Bolivians by funding health sector activities that reduce maternal and child mortality and increase the use of voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- **Maternal and Child Health:** U.S. assistance will focus on reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality in targeted areas by expanding community-based preventative health services and strengthening emergency obstetric and neonatal care networks. The United States will also provide technical assistance, training, and equipment to improve the services provided to severely malnourished children in the most food insecure municipalities and communities.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** U.S. assistance will fund voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving the skills of health care providers, strengthening the sustainability and capacity of health centers to respond to needs, and increasing access to and awareness of contraceptives through social marketing, especially in rural areas.

### **Economic Growth**

Bolivia's agricultural productivity continues to be among the lowest in Latin America due to fragile soils, water scarcity, climate change, lack of appropriate technology and expertise, lack of access to local and international markets, and limited infrastructure. U.S. assistance will support Bolivian Government counterparts, civil society, other donors, and nongovernmental organizations to promote sustainable agricultural productivity in order to increase incomes and reduce food insecurity. It will 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 donor meetings and associated sector working groups, the United States will coordinate assistance with other donors who provide assistance in agriculture and environment, water and sanitation, economic infrastructure, and science and technology.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support the protection of Bolivia's vast biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources, goods, and services. This assistance will support natural resource management and species protection where productive activities occur; strengthen indigenous and rural communities in order to promote conservation and sustainable natural resources management; and support activities to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector. In areas with high biodiversity, U.S. assistance will focus on sustainable food production that reduces the impact on biodiversity. U.S. assistance will improve productivity and increase sales of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in order to generate and sustain employment and raise incomes. The program will help generate income through innovative agribusiness production technologies and diversification. In all instances, there will be a concerted effort to engage in public-private partnerships in order to leverage the maximum amount of resources for U. S. assistance activities, a crucial step towards longer-term sustainability and local ownership of Bolivia's development agenda. U.S. assistance will help increase access to food by improving market access for selected agricultural value chains and will strengthen management practices. Activities will strengthen producers' associations and service providers in and near coca-eradication zones and help them to improve the volume, quality, and marketability of their crops. In all sectors, local capacity building is paramount not only for discrete project sustainability, but also to ensure overall local investment in the development trajectory of Bolivia.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID/Bolivia conducted two strategic assessments and one in-house performance evaluation: the first phase of a Gender Assessment, which will be an important input in the development of a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in the near future; a Climate Change Assessment, also an input for the CDCS; and the midterm performance evaluation of the El Alto Lake - Titicaca Pollution Management Activity (PROLAGO) to assess the results and outcomes delivered by the project.

Currently, USAID/Bolivia is engaged in preparatory work for three evaluations to be conducted in FY 2012 as follows: the Integrated Alternative Development (IAD) final performance evaluation; the health strategic objective final performance evaluation; and the Amazon Project midterm

performance evaluation. Additionally, USAID/Bolivia will undertake baseline studies in order to provide information on two new projects: the pilot NATURA Water Eco-managed project and a project on local government strengthening. The studies will provide key information for developing the CDCS and will help identify key areas of focus.

USAID also conducted a Global Climate Change study that addressed environmental issues related to climate change. The results indicate that climate change is significantly affecting Bolivia. Additionally, the study showed that many Bolivians are not aware of the importance of taking care of the environment and that there are still many actions to be undertaken to protect the climate and avoid the negative effects of climate change.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The first phase of USAID's gender assessment helped inform actual and future projects on current gender gaps, constraints, and opportunities that should be addressed and considered in project implementation. According to the gender assessment, although advances have been made with regard to women's empowerment and equality, significant gaps still exist. USAID projects will now address some of these limitations and work toward positive changes in attitudes and practices among men and women. The results of the PROLAGO project midterm evaluation indicate that some project components were more effective than others, but these recommendations do not require budget adjustments. In addition, the Food Security project has undergone an audit, which recommends improved integration of health and economic growth activities, reflecting the need to better balance funding between health and economic growth.

Studies and evaluations that will be undertaken during FY 2012 could influence budget decisions as follows. The IAD project final performance evaluation is focused on identifying lessons learned and best practices with a focus towards future funding of similar activities. The Amazon Project midterm performance evaluation will highlight implementation issues and best practices to ensure more effective achievement of project results and outcomes during the second half of the project. The health strategic objective final performance evaluation is intended to determine which health actions are more effective and to provide guidance to USAID for future strategy design.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID/Bolivia does not plan to implement a second phase of its Integrated Food Security Program, so it will conduct a final performance evaluation on the project in FY 2013 in order to share lessons learned during implementation and best practices with Bolivian authorities as well as other missions that may be implementing food security programs. USAID/Bolivia will also conduct a final performance evaluation for the Amazon Project. This evaluation will inform a possible follow-on to this project. In addition, a performance evaluation of the Municipal Strengthening Project in FY 2013 will help USAID/Bolivia in the design of a larger Democracy and Governance project in FY 2014.



## Brazil

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

FY 2013 will mark a transition of the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID)'s role in Brazil, the 6th largest economy in the world and a global leader in social and economic development. Rather than models more appropriate with less-developed economies, the United States and Brazil are committed to forging a strong partnership that promotes development in other countries, principally in Africa and the Western Hemisphere. Innovative trilateral collaboration will prioritize transnational challenges that are of mutual interest, including food security, health, the environment, agriculture, and economic development. In doing so, United States presence will be transformed from a classic development assistance mission to a policy engagement, trilateral assistance, and environmental stewardship mission. Planned initiatives will further strengthen the Brazilian Cooperation Agency's capacity, while increasing the impact of development-based U.S. assistance. As a consequence of this important and groundbreaking partnership, the nature and size of USAID's presence in Brazil will change. At the same time, the United States will continue to support security through military training, counternarcotics, transnational crime, rule of law, and anti-terrorism programs; along with piloting innovative technologies in health. FY 2013 will complete the transition from bilateral assistance to trilateral cooperation. Finally, partnerships with Brazil's vibrant private sector and effective leverage of corporate social responsibility funds and programs will be at the core of U.S. activities with Brazil.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	23,321	17,240	6,195	-11,045
Development Assistance	15,000	12,000	2,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	1,300	1,300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,990	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	631	640	625	-15
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	300	270	-30

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Brazil</b>	23,321	17,240	6,195	-11,045
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,031	3,940	2,895	-1,045
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	631	640	625	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	631	640	625	-15
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	1,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	2,900	1,915	-985
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	85	-15

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	400	300	270	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	300	270	-30
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	-
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	-
3.1 Health	1,300	1,300	1,300	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>4,990</b>	-	-	-
3.1 Health	4,990	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	11,500	10,000	-	-10,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>23,321</b>	<b>17,240</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>-11,045</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>-1,045</b>
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	300	270	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	631	640	625	-15
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	2,900	1,915	-985
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	85	-15
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	-
3.1 Health	6,290	1,300	1,300	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	11,500	10,000	-	-10,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>-2,986</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	394	600	-	-600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,126	3,972	1,586	-2,386

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance will help enhance interoperability between both countries' military forces, including defense, natural disaster response, and military efforts to counter transnational crime. The Government of Brazil continues 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 work with the Brazilian government to combat illicit narcotics

trafficking and consumption, organized crime, and money laundering in Brazil. Through the 2006 bilateral agreement on Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, U.S. assistance also works to improve Brazilian law enforcement capabilities and enhance cooperation between American and Brazilian public security agencies.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): The Department of State will contribute to fostering a professional Brazilian 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): U.S. assistance will support cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian law enforcement agencies in order to improve Brazil's capacity to combat transnational criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and associated illicit activities. U.S. assistance will promote respect for the rule of law through professional training for police, prosecutors, judges, and prison officials. The Department of State will continue to assist the Government of Brazil to strengthen port and border security. U.S. assistance will also support law enforcement training programs to build institutional capacity in the areas of money laundering and financial crimes, cyber-crimes, major event management, basic narcotics enforcement, and other pertinent themes. In addition, the United States will support drug prevention and demand reduction programs in an effort to reduce the increasing narcotics consumption in Brazil. U.S. assistance will also aid Brazil in preparing for the security challenges inherent to hosting major events like the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): U.S. assistance will fund training and equipment to enhance Brazilian 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**

U.S. assistance to Brazil in the health sector prioritizes pilot testing of new technologies in HIV/AIDS treatment. The Brazilian government has implemented a successful treatment program that extends free antiretrovirals to people living with HIV/AIDS. At the same time, however, Brazil faces new challenges in prevention among most-at-risk populations (MARPs) and in ensuring continuous and reliable offerings of early and rapid HIV counseling and testing to target groups, concentrating on the highest incidence rates. Assistance provided through the GHCS accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

#### Global Health Programs (GHP) - 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. Funds will be used by USAID and the Centers for Disease Control to increase evidence-based decision-making and expand HIV/AIDS diagnosis among most at-risk populations; foster evidence-based debates about treatment as prevention; pilot new prevention technologies; and strengthen the Brazilian government's capacity to program, execute, and monitor the use of HIV/AIDS funds. FY 2013 is envisioned to be the last year of funding for USAID-implemented HIV/AIDS programs.

### **Economic Growth**

Brazil's economy has grown significantly over the past thirteen years, bringing tens of millions of Brazilians into the middle class and producing tangible improvements in areas such as agriculture, food

security, nutrition, clean energy, and health. In the specific areas of agriculture, food security, and health, Brazil is assisting emerging countries to design and implement successful policies and programs that promote social and economic inclusion and lead to sustained economic growth. Through trilateral partnerships, the United States and Brazil will collaborate to share agricultural expertise with third countries.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. will continue to strengthen its partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) to implement jointly-funded projects in third countries. Building upon Brazil's expertise in agriculture, food security, and school feeding, funds will be used to address mutual development objectives, focusing on priorities in sub-Saharan Africa and in South and Central America. Activities may involve the establishment of third country-based agricultural platforms that enhance local agricultural practices and promote increased internal productivity; development of enhanced seeds and training for entrepreneurs in the agri-business sector; and home and school gardens, among others. Following trilateral pilot activities being developed in Mozambique, USAID will seek to promote trilateral cooperation activities with Brazil in strategic priority areas in agriculture, with a likely focus in Haiti, Honduras, Angola, and other countries in the Western Hemisphere and in the African continent.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID continuously conducts inter-agency portfolio reviews and has developed performance management plans for existing foreign assistance objectives. USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) require regular reports from implementing partners outlining accomplishments achieved during each quarter, as well as programmatic work plans for activities planned over the fiscal year. For example, USAID and CDC conduct regular project site visits to assess programmatic implementation of all activities, and USAID also plans to conduct an evaluation of tuberculosis health activities that will be concluding in FY 2012. The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) conducts End Use Monitoring (EUM) on all projects throughout the year culminating in an EUM report submitted January 31. Pipeline analyses are mandatory for the above agencies, as are site visits and agency and partner performance evaluations and financial audits. Regular meetings and joint site visits are also adopted as a best practice.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance monitoring plans are in place for all programmatic areas. Targets and actual results data are updated regularly and fed into data collection and reporting systems in order to inform decision making. Trilateral cooperation activities with Brazil are in the early stages of implementation in Mozambique. USAID will continue to monitor these promising activities closely in order to incorporate lessons learned into the programming of FY 2013 funds for trilateral cooperation in agriculture. NAS continually uses EUM and site visit data to evaluate the utility of both projects and specific purchases in order to inform decisions on continuation or termination of projects.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on EUM results NAS intends to enhance its focus on institutional capacity building through training and strategic purchases of specialized U.S. source equipment. USAID and CDC's joint site visits provide information that is utilized to refine future programmatic interventions. With FY 2013 funds, the United States will continue to assist Brazil to expand HIV/AIDS diagnosis among MARPs using the most advanced technology available, thus continuing to reduce the spread of the epidemic in Brazil. In addition, USAID will utilize FY 2013 funds to build upon and expand successful pilot experiences in trilateral partnerships.

## Chile

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Since the end of the military dictatorship in 1990, Chile has maintained a stable democracy with strong institutions, a commitment to a market-based economy, and a focus on social justice. U.S. assistance will target crimes that threaten Chile, the region, and the United States. It will support Chile's efforts to further modernize its military, enhance its 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. assistance will also support efforts to build Chile's capacity to broaden its peacekeeping and coalition operations, as well as help expand joint efforts between the 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,321	1,155	1,080	-75
International Military Education and Training	821	855	810	-45
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	300	270	-30

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Chile</b>	1,321	1,155	1,080	-75
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,321	1,155	1,080	-75
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	821	855	810	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	821	855	810	-45
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	500	300	270	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	300	270	-30

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Chile</b>	1,321	1,155	1,080	-75
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,321	1,155	1,080	-75
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	300	270	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	821	855	810	-45

## **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 Chilean 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.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): These funds will support Chile's efforts to comply with their United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations. These obligations include dealing with violent 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance is monitored and evaluated based on Chile's participation in U.S.-funded programs and training. The Embassy conducted informal monitoring of programs through interviews with participants and pre and post-course student evaluations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in 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 250 students to participate in a variety of programs. These participants gained valuable knowledge, increasing Chile's interoperability with the U.S. military. Chilean officials participated in an international Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) conference and hosted and participated in an advanced boarding officer training course and a weapons of mass destruction commodity identification training in 2011. These programs increased Chile's ability to design and implement a comprehensive EXBS system. This feedback informed Post's decisions on future training programs, including which courses should receive students.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Programmatic and budgetary choices reflect the past successes of these programs. Continuation of funding as requested for FY2013 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

U. S. assistance since FY 2000 has brought significant progress in addressing the country's security, development, and governance challenges. Building on this, the Government of Colombia (GOC) is vigorously pursuing an "integrated action doctrine" defined in its new National Consolidation Plan (NCP), which aims to re-establish state control and legitimacy in strategically important areas previously dominated by illegal armed groups through a phased approach that combines security, counternarcotics, and economic and social development initiatives. The U.S. Government supports the GOC in carrying out its ambitious agenda by selectively working in key "consolidation zones," where drug trafficking, violence, and the lack of government presence have historically converged. The U.S. Government coordinates these efforts through the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI), an inter-agency, whole-of-government approach to providing U.S. assistance across the full spectrum of activities, including: eradication and interdiction; capacity building of the military, national police, and prosecutor units; creation of viable options for citizens in the licit economy, particularly in the agricultural sector; support for the implementation of GOC reforms in land restitution; reparations for victims and vulnerable populations; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants; promoting respect for human rights and the rule of law and protection of vulnerable citizens (e.g. human rights and labor activists); and addressing global climate change and environmental issues in one of the most ecologically diverse countries in the world. In part due to the success of the NCP, Colombia is taking on an increasing share of the costs and responsibility for addressing the country's citizen security challenges.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	453,218	383,015	331,825	-51,190
Economic Support Fund	184,426	179,000	155,000	-24,000
Food for Peace Title II	10,443	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	47,904	37,000	30,000	-7,000
International Military Education and Training	1,695	1,665	1,575	-90
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	204,000	160,600	142,000	-18,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	4,750	3,250	-1,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Colombia</b>	453,218	383,015	331,825	-51,190
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	356,525	293,639	262,063	-31,576
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	119,176	104,124	98,738	-5,386
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,515	13,624	14,105	481
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	102,661	90,500	84,633	-5,867

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>47,904</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-7,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47,904	37,000	30,000	-7,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>-90</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,695	1,665	1,575	-90
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>183,000</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>128,500</b>	<b>-17,600</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,250	15,750	14,028	-1,722
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	171,750	130,350	113,972	-16,378
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	500	500
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,250	2,250	1,000	-1,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,500	2,250	-250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>33,929</b>	<b>-1,171</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>-171</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,079	11,604	12,646	1,042
2.2 Good Governance	8,613	2,400	4,864	2,464
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,488	2,396	1,946	-450
2.4 Civil Society	1,070	4,200	973	-3,227
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,000	14,500	13,500	-1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>36,376</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>-12,543</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>36,376</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>-12,543</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	32,000	36,376	23,833	-12,543
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-5,900</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-5,900</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,400	-	-2,400
4.8 Environment	11,000	15,500	12,000	-3,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>10,443</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>10,443</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,443	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>453,218</b>	<b>383,015</b>	<b>331,825</b>	<b>-51,190</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>356,525</b>	<b>293,639</b>	<b>262,063</b>	<b>-31,576</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,250	2,250	1,000	-1,250



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	79,864	70,539	61,958	-8,581
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	274,411	220,850	198,605	-22,245
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	-	500	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>33,929</b>	<b>-1,171</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,079	26,104	26,146	42
2.2 Good Governance	8,613	2,400	4,864	2,464
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,488	2,396	1,946	-450
2.4 Civil Society	1,070	4,200	973	-3,227
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>36,376</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>-12,543</b>
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	32,000	36,376	23,833	-12,543
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-5,900</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,400	-	-2,400
4.8 Environment	11,000	15,500	12,000	-3,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>10,443</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,443	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>17,763</b>	<b>21,335</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>-14,635</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,995	5,150	-	-5,150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,768	16,185	6,700	-9,485

## Peace and Security

U.S. assistance supports the NCP's objectives of increasing the visibility and effectiveness of the Colombian state presence in strategically selected consolidation zones, minimizing the influence and control of terrorist and criminal organizations, and creating more viable options for citizens in the licit economy. Sustainable progress will be achieved by increasing economic alternatives to illegal cultivation; supporting institutional reforms within the police, military, and military justice system; facilitating reintegration of ex-militants, including child soldiers; supporting victims of conflict, with a focus on women, Afro-Colombians and indigenous populations, and restitution of property; countering illicit trafficking in drugs and conventional weapons; and continuing to support humanitarian demining and anti-kidnapping activities.

**Economic Support Fund (ESF):** U.S. assistance will support GOC efforts to establish state presence and authority in strategically determined "consolidation" areas where appropriate levels of security have been established. Activities will initially focus on 33 of the 51 designated NCP consolidation zones through three major Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods Initiatives (CELI) contracts. Assistance will improve livelihoods and support stability in these areas by increasing licit economic opportunities and developing crop alternatives that move economic activity away from coca cultivation. Efforts will support products that offer comparative advantages, improve producer organizations, and provide technical assistance and agricultural services. To further reinforce the GOC's legitimacy in these zones, activities will continue building local institutional capacity to respond to social needs and basic service delivery (e.g. health care and education), thereby strengthening community cohesion to withstand threats by illegal armed groups and narco-traffickers. U.S. assistance will also support other GOC-led reforms that broaden access to finance, including assistance to financial institutions that introduce innovative products such as mobile

banking. Assistance will further support the GOC in implementing the landmark 2011 Victims and Land Restitution Law that addresses root causes of the conflict by providing restitution to conflict victims and reinstating formal land titles to small land holders whose land was illegally seized. The United States will continue to partner with the GOC, civil society, and the private sector in realizing the objectives of the Justice and Peace Law, which offers reduced sentences and opportunities for reintegrating demobilized members of illegal armed groups into society. Assistance will further support vulnerable communities, particularly Afro-Colombian, indigenous and internally displaced populations, and women, 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 transnational organized crime, 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; sustainment and training; ground operations for the Colombian military; riverine operations (to include the Riverine Combat School), air operations and sustainment; and maritime interdiction operations, including high speed interdiction boats, and coastal helicopters and surveillance radars.
- **Support to Governance (Civil Military and Military Information Support Operations):** Civic action 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, Colombian regional training centers 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, and human rights. 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 will seek to further 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 consolidation and alternative development opportunities. Working within the framework of the NCP and CSDI, these projects will focus on areas where coca cultivation is high and where insecurity enables drug trafficking and terrorist organizations to engage in illegal activity. As the Colombian National Police assume increased security responsibilities from the Colombian military in these areas, capacity-building efforts for the police will continue to take on additional importance. In addition, assistance will focus on increasing the ability of the Colombian National Police to transfer this expertise and share best practices throughout the region and beyond, especially to Central America and Mexico. Limited assistance aimed at supporting local

drug-demand prevention programs throughout Colombia, as well as assistance to encourage demobilizations and foster a culture of lawfulness, will continue to be key components. The U.S. Government is committed to collaborating closely with the GOC to continue to transfer additional operational and financial responsibilities in a sustainable manner, while fulfilling the Administration's pledge to maintain "shared responsibility" in addressing citizen security.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- **Humanitarian Demining (HD):** U.S. assistance helps Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of GOC demining teams, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance increases the GOC's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC and ELN in the Montes de Maria, Antioquia, Meta, and Nariño/Putumayo departments. A recent Colombian Presidential decree now allows for international civilian nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to take part in the operational demining process. Meaningful U.S. support to one of the several international NGOs preparing to begin demining operations in Colombia would encourage other donor countries that have previously been opposed to funding demining activities conducted by the military.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): ATA funding will continue to support the GOC's transition to a traditional ATA program that offers courses on cyber investigations, computer forensics, anti-kidnapping, post-incident response, and other so-called "soft skills" training. ATA plans to deliver cyber-security training to counter and investigate cyber-related threats, including training to retrieve additional evidence for prosecutions. Another focal point of ATA training will be assisting the GOC in its recently prioritized efforts to build effective border security measures, including land, air, and maritime border security, preventing terrorists and other criminals from entering or transiting Colombia en route to other countries, particularly the United States.

**Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will continue to focus on democracy and human rights programs in select consolidation zones, promote respect for human rights, expand the rule of law, enhance democratic and economic governance and political competition, strengthen civil society and trade unions, and assist families of victims regarding their cases and legal processes, ensuring that their claims are legitimate and avoiding fraudulent cases.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. rule of law activities will focus primarily on CSDI municipalities and departments to support increased access to justice in the formal and alternative justice systems. Assistance will provide grants to civil society; strengthen and expand the network of Justice Houses, conciliation centers, and alternative dispute resolution providers; support local institutions and organizations to meet justice needs of women and other vulnerable groups; assist public defenders and judges; and build capacity at law schools. At the national level, U.S. assistance will support civil society in promoting justice sector reform, build capacity in the Public Defender's Office, and assist with the Superior Judicial Council with agrarian courts.

U.S. Government-supported human rights programs will build a culture of respect for inclusive human rights and improve the capacity of government actors to prevent and respond to human rights violations with a heightened focus on consolidation regions. Activities will build the capacity of human rights nongovernmental organizations, law schools, the Office of the Vice President, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Human Rights Ombudsman, the Inspector General, the Attorney General, the Search Commission for Missing Persons, the Constitutional Court, and the National Police.

Good governance projects will focus on reforms and capacity building critical to the consolidation of state presence in CSDI municipalities. U.S. policy reform activities will include support for development and implementation of laws, decrees, regulations, systems, and processes that address land restitution and reform, access to finance, labor, vulnerable populations, environment, royalties, public administration, trade capacity building, and the development of capital markets at the municipal level. U.S. assistance 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. Government-supported civil society programming will focus on building civil society capacity and 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. In line with USAID Forward policies, a local organization will manage the new civil society strengthening mechanism, helping to expand local capacity.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The emergence of criminal organizations from the remnants of the paramilitary organizations, drug trafficking groups and guerrilla units, as well as common criminals, remains a primary threat to Colombian justice. These organized criminal groups, known as "Bandas Criminales" or BACRIM, are significantly smaller than former paramilitary groups and are distinct from them in terms of goals, organization, and propensity to collaborate with the FARC. BACRIM are largely responsible for increased violence and drug trafficking throughout the country, and have been identified by the Colombian government as a major law enforcement and security concern. The Justice Sector Reform Program will continue working with the newly formed GOC BACRIM Unit in the construction and design of Victim/Witness Assistance Centers in the Sectional Prosecutor Offices in major cities, modeled after U.S. Attorney's Offices in the United States. Centers assist families of victims through information, updates and explanations of their cases and legal processes, accompaniment to the case hearings, and referrals to psychological and social services. Gender sensitive training will address problems of the large number of female victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Additional centers will be opened throughout Colombia, and will be duplicated with the Human Rights Unit and its regional offices.

U.S. assistance programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will continue to support capacity building within the Colombian justice sector, including strengthening the organization of the Prosecutor General's Office. Support 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. Projects will also continue to support the Colombian justice sector's implementation of the oral 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**

The armed internal conflict in Colombia has contributed to having made a large portion of its population socially and economically vulnerable and unable to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens. The country continues to have one of the largest numbers of victims of human rights abuses because of the violence, including victims of forced displacement, forced disappearances, kidnapping, sexual and gender-based violence, forced child recruitment, and landmines. Almost four million Colombians are officially registered as internally displaced persons (IDP), and over 350,000 have claimed reparations through the judicial system. Colombia's ethnic minorities, including Afro-Colombians and indigenous

groups, have suffered disproportionately from the armed conflict. The United States will work towards implementation of the U.S.-Colombia Joint Action Plan to Promote Racial and Ethnic Equality agreed by the two countries. To address the root causes of its internal armed conflict, Colombia passed the Victims and Land Restitution Law in 2011, which establishes the rights of those who have suffered from the conflict. It mandates the restoration of the rights of Colombia's victims, including IDPs, through specialized assistance and transitional justice initiatives, which encompasses rehabilitation, truth and historical memory programs, reintegration into their communities, and reparations. U.S. assistance will support GOC implementation of these important reforms, supporting reconciliation and stability for the country's transition from endemic violence to sustainable peace.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **Policies, Regulations, and Systems:** The U.S. Government will provide technical assistance to the GOC's new Victims Unit and other relevant institutions in managing and coordinating key components of the Victims Law. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of many entities – departmental and municipal governments, civil society and victims' organizations, new regional victim attention centers, and other public and private actors – to insulate from corruption and facilitate the implementation of the Victims Law, particularly in the delivery of victims' services. U.S. assistance will support a comprehensive system for registering victims and managing assistance and reparation programs, including protocols that safeguard information related to victims. Training will additionally be given to public officers involved in the registry and information management processes. U.S. assistance programs will support GOC services to IDPs, prioritizing areas with conflict-affected populations and regions with vulnerable Afro-Colombian and indigenous populations.
- **Social Services:** U.S. assistance will strategically enhance the GOC's capacity to provide timely and effective victims' services by addressing key weaknesses and service delivery bottlenecks. Projects will strengthen the capacity and coordination of national and local governmental entities for effective delivery of physical, psychosocial, and community rehabilitation services, as well as transitional justice processes for administrative and collective reparations. Efforts will strengthen host country counterparts, civil society organizations, and other community resources to promote and advance attention and reparations approaches for victims of the conflict. Technical assistance will provide public and private institutional capacity building at national, local and regional levels, support community interventions for displacement prevention, and promote structured GOC-led IDP resettlement.

#### **Economic Growth**

Deforestation caused by illegal logging has resulted in a 10 percent loss of the over 50 million hectares of Colombian forest in the past 20 years, including in the vulnerable Amazon basin. Colombia has ranked third among countries most affected by extreme weather in 2010, partially due to climate change. U.S. assistance projects will focus on the environment and protected areas management, with a special emphasis on sustainable landscapes, biodiversity, and Enhancing Capacity-Low Emissions Development Strategy (EC-LEDS). Additionally, the Policy Program will continue to support a variety of national-level policy reforms that support inclusive economic growth and prosperity, ensuring the benefits of trade are more equitably shared, particularly for marginalized populations such as Afro-Colombians, IDPs, women, LGBT persons, people with disabilities, and those most susceptible to the illicit coca economy.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Under the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative, funds will be used for activities in natural and commercial forestry, agroforestry, silvopasture, and protected areas management to address climate change and reduce threats to biodiversity. The GCC initiative funding will include efforts through the EC-LEDS

program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Colombia, providing capacity building to Colombian governmental and nongovernmental institutions, and will focus on promoting economic development within a clean energy and greenhouse-gas emissions mitigation framework.

Ongoing and new U.S. Government-supported programs 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. The United States will provide technical assistance to develop national and sub-national forest and land use strategies that seek to provide sustainable development and greenhouse gas benefits in the context of economy-wide low carbon development strategies. The U.S. Government will provide technical and financial support for the development of appropriate predictive models for Colombia and its regions and the design of a National Adaptation Plan, which establishes policy guidelines and alternatives for managing growing funding streams and transfers originating at the international level. Activities will also include assistance in developing carbon markets and other environmental services.

Trade programming efforts will focus on empowering small business, facilitating trade, building a modern workforce, and promoting sustainable practices and environmental cooperation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Colombia convenes regular CSDI interagency meetings and conducts working groups with the GOC to discuss opportunities and required adjustments for optimal program implementation. Key monitoring activities include annual programmatic reviews, quarterly financial reviews, and regular project site visits. A five-year monitoring and evaluation contract provides performance monitoring through an innovative web-based database that implementing partners regularly update. This allows the U.S. Government to analyze the progress of select projects. The U.S. Government also performed an evaluation of the Child Soldier Project and recommendations provided clearer insights into the child recruitment process. USAID conducted an assessment of assistance to Internally Displaced People, and will soon conduct a performance evaluation on the Reintegration Program that began in 2005. U.S. assistance is also supporting baseline studies for the Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Program and trade union strengthening activity, which will enable the completion of future impact evaluations.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) conducted monitoring and evaluation for its programs through continuous site visits and program reviews. A continuous dialogue between NAS program offices and GOC counterparts resulted in timely program portfolio reviews that target counter-narcotics assistance where it is most effective. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation is undertaken through end-use monitoring activities, weekly meetings on the aerial eradication program, and daily oversight of large aviation support contracts to ensure set targets are met. NAS also performed pipeline reviews of assistance funds to assess appropriate spending and program management.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The IDP Assessment led to a shift in strategy from direct service provision to strengthening the institutions responsible for victims' services, in accordance with USAID Forward policy reforms aimed at assisting local partners. The Indigenous Assessment identified governance as a top priority for indigenous communities; planners therefore incorporated these and other findings into the new Afro-Colombian/Indigenous Program. The evaluation of the Reintegration Program will determine which of the various methods used to promote reintegration and help ex-combatants stay out of illegal armed groups have been most effective. This evaluation will be critical when USAID/Colombia conducts a strategic planning process in 2013. During

that process, the Mission will determine if any additional assistance is necessary to promote successful “graduation” from demobilization and reintegration assistance.

An internal program assessment of INCLE assistance to the Colombian National Police determined that police capacity building is successfully moving forward. Based on assessment findings, NAS will increase funding for police training and support to establish one more JUNGLA company -- elite police forces that conduct counter-narcotics interdiction operations, and provides training to forces from other partner nations facing similar problem sets.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: U.S. activities in consolidation zones are helping the GOC advance towards a sustainable end-state where the state is present in every department and peace and security are permanent. While the U.S. Government will continue to play a “first responder” role in newly secured municipalities, providing rapid, quick-impact assistance and helping local governments with service delivery, assessments and evaluations have shown that the United States can realign its support toward providing technical assistance on the design of legal and institutional mechanisms to help the GOC develop a quick and flexible response capacity. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support implementation of the historic victims’ assistance and land restitution legislation, which are critical to addressing the root causes of the conflict in Colombia and moving towards a sustainable peace.

Analysis following the nationalization of the NAS Helicopter Program and parts of the Aerial Eradication Program revealed that U.S. assistance can support one more forward operating location as the GOC assumes funding of core operations. This will maximize the use of NAS resources and increase the actual yearly hectares of illegal drug crops eradicated. As the GOC has achieved significant security gains in recent years, U.S. assistance has shifted support to the GOC’s initiatives for restoring and strengthening the rule of law and government presence throughout the country. The United States will, therefore, start a strategic Rule of Law initiative that will enhance capacity in both Colombia’s police force and justice system to address the threat from the BACRIMs. This initiative will support some of the new anti-BACRIM units being created in Colombia’s security forces.

## 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	743	690	1,752	1,062
Foreign Military Financing	349	315	1,402	1,087
International Military Education and Training	394	375	350	-25

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Costa Rica</b>	743	690	1,752	1,062
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	743	690	1,752	1,062
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	349	315	1,402	1,087
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	349	315	1,402	1,087
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	394	375	350	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	394	375	350	-25

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Costa Rica</b>	743	690	1,752	1,062
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	743	690	1,752	1,062
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	394	375	350	-25
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	349	315	1,402	1,087

### 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 in Costa Rica will complement security assistance provided through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).



Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will help sustain the previous investment in interceptor boats for the Costa Rican Coast Guard and surveillance capability in the Costa Rican Air Police. Assistance will include the provision of spare parts, refresher training and other support for boats and aircraft, and communications equipment. FMF funds will also provide maintenance support for existing Costa Rican boats and aircraft, equipment that is important for regional operations and interoperability with equipment of other nations in the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Assistance will provide training to Costa Rican security officials primarily involved in border security, such as the Coast Guard, Air Police, 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. 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.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government performed periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use. Formal inspections (including 18 on-site inspections) of most Government of Costa Rica recipients of FMF were performed in October 2010 and January 2011. The U.S. government 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. The U.S. Coast Guard conducted joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard and through such operations was able to observe and evaluate the employment of FMF-purchased boats, and the professional conduct of IMET-trained coast guard officers.

IMET and FMF assistance helped improve Costa Rica's interdiction of illicit maritime drug trafficking in 2011, evidenced by the seizure of 500 kilograms of cocaine from a boat at sea, an interdiction supported by IMET-funded trained officials.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Building on lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities, FY 2013 IMET and FMF resources will be focus on securing Costa Rica's borders and strengthening Costa Rica's air and maritime interdiction capabilities. While U.S. government funding has improved Costa Rica's air and maritime interdiction capabilities, Costa Rican air wing and coast guard forces are still heavily overtaxed and outnumbered by the number of drug traffickers and quantities of drugs moving through the country. IMET funds will provide training for additional air wing and coast guard personnel and be used to train the newly formed border police.

## Cuba

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cuba will continue to support human rights and civil society initiatives that promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression. Programs will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to prisoners of conscience and their families, as well as strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cuba</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	17,000	15,000	5,000	-10,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Cuba</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	17,000	15,000	5,000	-10,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	2,500	2,000	-500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,500	2,000	-500

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The government of Cuba is the only government in the Western Hemisphere that is not democratically elected, and is simultaneously one of the most politically repressive in the world. The U.S. Government factors the challenges of operating in this unique environment into all programming decisions.

U.S. assistance for Cuba aims to empower an independent 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 emphasizing programs with direct on-island impact to a wider group of organizations. U.S. assistance aims to strengthen a range of independent elements of Cuban civil society, including 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. To advance the cause of human rights in Cuba, U.S. assistance supports independent Cuban efforts to document human rights violations, provides humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, and builds the leadership skills of existing and future civil society leaders. U.S. assistance also supports the dissemination of information regarding market economies.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Cuba program included several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011. The findings significantly informed out-year budget and planning decisions, including continuing to emphasize program areas most likely to achieve direct, on-island impact.

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, U.S. implementing agencies work closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of project activities, identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors, and measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

In FY 2011, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State worked closely with grantees and contractors to incorporate performance management at the program design and implementation stages. 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 continue to conduct joint internal quarterly program reviews to discuss challenges and successes and ensure programs are on track to meet goals and objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from FY 2011 evaluations and assessments informed selection of priority activities for out-year assistance funds, including continuing support for freedom of information and communication among Cuban civil society.

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.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 assistance will be used to support activities that demonstrate the greatest impact. In response to the increasingly vibrant and vocal pro-democracy movement on the island, U.S. assistance will be used to support nascent pro-democracy groups, while enhancing information sharing opportunities through the use of technology and media.

## Dominican Republic

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Dominican Republic (DR) is the largest economy in Central America and the Caribbean. Despite rapid macroeconomic growth over the past few years, obstacles to sustainable development persist including the poor quality of the country's education system; the inability of the health system to adequately respond to the population's needs; weak economic competitiveness; and severe inefficiencies in the energy sector. Violence also has increased in the DR in recent years. While there have been coordinated efforts to address corruption, improving transparency continues to be a priority in order to consolidate the country's democratic gains. The U.S. Government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these issues while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. U.S. assistance helps build accountable and transparent institutions that can better serve the needs of the Dominican people and strengthen democratic governance. In addition, U.S. assistance stimulates income generation opportunities for small businesses and rural communities, improves the protection of the environment, enables local organizations to promote ecological and cultural tourism, and furthers the equitable provision of quality health and education services. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will continue to complement bilateral programs in the DR and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and rule of law programs.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	36,996	30,110	29,840	-270
Development Assistance	18,103	12,300	13,300	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,250	9,250	9,025	-225
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,043	7,750	6,750	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	600	810	765	-45

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	36,996	30,110	29,840	-270
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	600	810	765	-45
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	600	810	765	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	810	765	-45
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,769	300	4,240	3,940
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,769	300	4,240	3,940
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	150	1,870	1,720
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	150	2,370	2,220
2.4 Civil Society	1,269	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	21,927	24,000	19,235	-4,765

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>-3,540</b>
3.2 Education	3,634	7,000	3,460	-3,540
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,025</b>	<b>-225</b>
3.1 Health	9,250	9,250	9,025	-225
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	9,043	7,750	6,750	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>600</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	590	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	3,350	3,000	3,600	600

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>36,996</b>	<b>30,110</b>	<b>29,840</b>	<b>-270</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>-45</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	810	765	-45
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>3,940</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	150	1,870	1,720
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	150	2,370	2,220
2.4 Civil Society	1,269	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,927</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>19,235</b>	<b>-4,765</b>
3.1 Health	18,293	17,000	15,775	-1,225
3.2 Education	3,634	7,000	3,460	-3,540
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>600</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	590	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	3,350	3,000	3,600	600
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,832</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>1,110</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,114	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,718	2,050	3,060	1,010

## **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, as well as the crime and violence driven by illicit trafficking that affects the safety of both U.S. and Dominican citizens. Bilateral programs implemented through CBSI will help ensure Dominican law enforcement, military, and judicial systems are more effective in addressing crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering, as well as address the needs of at-risk youth, and promote social justice. The trans-shipment of illegal narcotics through the DR continues to be a significant problem, with large quantities projected for 2013 and a corresponding negative impact on crime and border concerns. CBSI initiatives will continue to support the enhancement of host nation law enforcement capacity and capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Through the provision of professional military education and technical training courses conducted by the Department of Defense, the U.S. Government will maintain close cooperation on shared security issues including counternarcotics trafficking, counterterrorism, transparency, civilian control of the military, and interoperability. Human rights will remain a crosscutting theme in all U.S.-sponsored courses. U.S. assistance will continue aiding Dominican border and port 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 has contributed to the enhancement of accountability, transparency, and responsiveness of key government institutions in providing services to its citizens. U.S. programs are strengthening citizen demand for transparent and responsive government, and increasing overall citizen participation in the development and implementation of key policy reforms in the country.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will sustain support for Dominican civil society coalitions and continue integrating civil society development as a cross-cutting priority within other vital sectors in the DR such as health, education, and economic growth. Programs will continue to improve justice sector performance, executive branch effectiveness, public safety, and citizen security.

USAID will build on the successful efforts of the Participatory Anti-Corruption Initiative with the Dominican government, civil society, and key international partners. In partnership with the World Bank, USAID will strengthen Dominican civil society's capacity to advocate for increased government transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the delivery of key public services. USAID will prioritize its assistance within the scope of citizen security and police reform in order to increase the stability of the DR and the well-being and security of Dominican citizens while restoring public confidence in law enforcement entities and the judiciary.

## **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 basic education.

Global Health Programs (GHP): U.S. assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID will maintain support of a two-pronged, integrated program related to maternal and child health, and health systems. The program will continue supporting 10 public hospitals to improve the quality of healthcare services for expectant mothers and newborns. The program observed impressive results during 2011, demonstrated by

the 16 percent and 22 percent reductions in maternal and infant mortality, respectively, as compared to 2010. FY 2013 funds will consolidate improvements in the 10 focus hospitals and further replication of successful interventions in neighboring hospitals. During FY 2013, independent teams will assess each of the supported hospitals to determine whether they meet the criteria to be Maternal and Child Health Centers of Excellence. Based on the findings of the Maternal and Child Health program midterm evaluation in FY 2012, USAID and the Dominican government will develop strategies to ensure successful handover and sustainability of the program.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Dominican government will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. In alignment with the U.S.-Dominican Partnership Framework, U.S. assistance will continue to support integrated HIV prevention, care and treatment programs for the most vulnerable populations. The U.S. Government implements these activities by partnering with the public sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGO). In order to ensure sustainability, a particular focus of the program is to continue institutional capacity building within the health system and among local NGOs.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will maintain effective collaboration with the Dominican Ministry of Education (MOE) to build on improvements in the quality of education and student performance. The MOE will remain engaged with USAID's local implementer in the reading and math teacher training components of the Effective Schools Program, which is being implemented as a model for broad national replication. The Effective Schools Program will improve reading, writing, and math in early grades, while also working to advance public elementary school administration and reduce gender-based violence in schools. Activities include teacher training, in-classroom teacher coaching, didactic materials, school administration, boosting parent-teacher associations, and student evaluations.

USAID's public-private partnership program will continue to deliver teacher training, classroom reading corners, libraries, didactic materials, and teacher work rooms. USAID assistance will explore opportunities to work directly through government systems as part of the basic education activities.

The United States, as well as other international donors, will continue supporting the MOE's 10-year plan (2008-18) aimed at implementing 10 policies that heighten the equity and quality of education. Further, USAID will remain connected with other donor organizations (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF, and The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development) in activating private, political, and civil sector actors to monitor and evaluate education reform.

## **Economic Growth**

U.S. foreign assistance, through USAID, will continue complementing the efforts of the Dominican government, the private sector, and other donors to: reduce poverty and increase food security by generating sustainable economic growth among small rural businesses; and protect the country's environment and ameliorate the negative effects of global climate change, particularly in the country's agricultural and tourism sectors. Based on an analysis of the vulnerability to climate change on the country's farming and tourism sectors, USAID will deliver adaptation and mitigation programs. USAID will work closely with the Dominican government's Commission for Global Climate Change, the Ministry of the Environment, other international donors, environmental NGOs, and the private sector, to develop and implement policy instruments to foster climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID will continue to implement programs that will improve food security and mitigate the negative effects of climate change, including programs that eliminate policy disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development in these areas. In

particular, USAID will focus on specific watersheds and geographical regions of the country most vulnerable to damages caused by droughts, hurricanes, and floods that negatively impact low income groups. In accordance with the USAID Forward reforms, programs will be implemented through local organizations. Under the President's Feed the Future Initiative, USAID food security programs will be directed to small farm producers and processors to improve their competitiveness by enhancing productivity, product quality, and net incomes. In addition, these programs will take advantage of new innovative production and processing technologies, as well as the export marketing opportunities afforded by CAFTA-DR.

Under USAID's Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID will keep strengthening Dominican institutions through training and technical assistance in addition to providing relevant materials throughout the education system. Specific activities will include technical and financial assistance to protect the country's fragile ecosystems and natural resources, with special attention given to the conservation of forests and biodiversity through improved management of protected areas, watersheds, and coastal resources.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011 in the Dominican Republic.

- USAID evaluated the following Economic Growth projects: the CAFTA-DR Implementation; the Rural Economic Diversification; and the Dominican Sustainable Tourism Alliance. The evaluation identified cross-cutting findings, lessons learned, and best practices.
- USAID conducted a mid-term review of the Health program which revealed impressive reductions in maternal and child mortality by 16 percent and 22 percent in 2011. The Dominican government's official data demonstrates that 90 percent of the reduction in maternal deaths is attributed to the ten hospitals supported by USAID.
- A mid-term review of a USAID education program revealed that teacher training improved the quality of instruction and, in turn, positively affected student performance.
- Based on a comprehensive youth assessment, USAID designed a five-year multi-disciplinary at-risk youth program.
- In 2011, an assessment of Community Justice Houses (Casas de Justicia) verified strong local demand for critical legal aid, guidance and referral services on issues such as domestic abuse/gender violence, trafficking in persons, and conflict mediation. The assessment indicated that the Dominican government saves close to \$800 per individual Justice House mediation.
- In FY 2012, program evaluations will be carried out for the Maternal and Child Health program, the environmental program, the political party strengthening program, and basic education.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the monitoring and evaluation activities noted above.

- Efforts to strengthen local institutions that represent over 1,000 small-scale enterprises in sustainable tourism and agricultural diversification will continue to advance the cluster-based approach. As an example, the Dominican Consortium for Tourism Competitiveness received USAID support to promote environmental and cultural sustainable tourism. Similarly the REDDOM Foundation signed alliances with Kraft Global Foods, Parmalat, and Tropicalia.



- USAID substantially increased training in management and accountability of health systems, biosecurity enhancements, third stage labor best practices, prevention of neonatal and maternal sepsis, and Kangaroo Mother Care.
- USAID's Effective School Program proven methodologies motivated the MOE to expand the model to an additional 109 schools with MOE and other donor funds, including the private sector. The MOE is working to expand these methodologies nationwide.
- USAID will pursue opportunities to expand Community Justice Houses (Casas de Justicia) serving more than 15,000 Dominicans annually in poor and marginalized communities in three cities. These centers are becoming self-sufficient, with 70% of their budget not funded by U.S. assistance.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Given the weak institutional capacity confirmed by strategic planning assessments and exercises, FY 2013 funds will help to strengthen 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. Also, USAID will partner with local and international organizations to strengthen local demand for transparent and accountable governance. During FY 2013 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. Public-private partnerships will strengthen existing alliances and promote new ones in support of at-risk youth and small-scale enterprises. FY 2013 resources for economic growth will advance Presidential Initiatives to mitigate the negative effects of global climate change, improve food security, and foster an economic environment that generates employment and income among rural low-income populations. Finally, the FY 2013 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 democratic participation, disrupt illegal activities, conserve biodiversity, and address climate change. The United States will work with the Government of Ecuador and broader civil society to advance the long-term objectives of stability, strengthened democratic institutions, and environmental protection. Building strong counternarcotics cooperation with Ecuador is key to U.S. national security interests, particularly as these efforts help support our counternarcotics work with Colombia.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	24,254	19,830	21,310	1,480
Development Assistance	17,270	14,000	16,000	2,000
Food for Peace Title II	1,585	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	499	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	400	380	360	-20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	-	-500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ecuador</b>	24,254	19,830	21,310	1,480
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,364	7,230	9,748	2,518
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,965	1,400	4,438	3,038
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,965	1,400	4,438	3,038
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	499	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	499	450	450	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	400	380	360	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	380	360	-20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,350	4,350	4,450	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	150	50	-100
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	-	-500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,402</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,402</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	600	1,605	1,005
2.4 Civil Society	1,080	1,000	1,397	397
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>-2,440</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>-2,440</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,225	1,000	2,302	1,302
4.8 Environment	9,000	10,000	6,258	-3,742
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,585</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>1,585</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,585	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>24,254</b>	<b>19,830</b>	<b>21,310</b>	<b>1,480</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>10,364</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>9,748</b>	<b>2,518</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	899	1,330	810	-520
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	9,315	5,750	8,888	3,138
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	150	50	-100
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,402</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	600	1,605	1,005
2.4 Civil Society	1,080	1,000	1,397	397
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>-2,440</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,225	1,000	2,302	1,302
4.8 Environment	9,000	10,000	6,258	-3,742
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,585</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,585	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>703</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	100	760	660
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,456	3,010	3,053	43

### Peace and Security

Because of its proximity to drug-producing countries, Ecuador is a major transit country for drugs bound for the United States and is used as a support area for Colombian armed groups, despite Ecuadorian armed forces' continuing efforts to address this issue. Significant levels of drug trafficking also result in money laundering in the Ecuadorian economy. U.S. counternarcotics and anti-trafficking programs, alternative development activities, and military training help confront these challenges.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with the Ecuadorian government 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. Support to value chains will boost the incomes of small rural producers and businesses. U.S. assistance will also improve the ability of local governments to provide municipal infrastructure and access development funding from both state and other donor sources and financial institutions, increasing the capacity of communities to withstand the threat of narcotics trafficking. A credit guarantee agreement will link local entities to private sector bank loans

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will bolster counternarcotics operations by modernizing the capacity of police and military in interdiction, evidence collection, and strengthened port and maritime controls. The United States will provide equipment and training support for police and military presence in strategic locations. New programs in support of community policing will enhance our cooperation with the Ecuadorian government on improving citizen security and reducing burgeoning crime rates. U.S. assistance will also fund training and equipment to help Ecuador's military protect the northern region against incursions by illegal armed groups. With U.S. support in FY 2011, police seized 22.1 metric tons of cocaine, 152 kilograms (kg) of heroin, and 4.5 metric tons of cannabis.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will provide professional development, technical, and resource management training and education courses to military officers and enlisted members, which are essential for force development, modernization, and professionalization. Targeted training and education will help strengthen the Ecuadorian military's ability to control its national territory, thereby denying areas for terrorist organizations to train and organize, and will support regional security efforts and combat the trafficking of weapons, goods, and people. This assistance will reinforce the principles of a civilian-controlled military, respect for human rights, and effective resource management.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will procure logistical support and spare parts for the Ecuadorian Air Force's aircraft used to transport troops and materials for search-and-rescue (SAR), disaster response operations, and operations along the northern border. Funding will provide spare parts and support for tactical vehicles for operations along the northern border, enhancing Ecuador's control over its sovereign territory.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance promotes long-term efforts to strengthen the democratic system by supporting local governments and building local capacity that encourages citizen participation in democratic processes.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support training and technical assistance to 10 municipal governments in distinct areas, including: improved citizen security, revenue generation through local taxes and service fees, implementation of computerized municipal records, and long-term strategic planning. Programs will work with municipalities and citizen groups to promote participatory budgeting, open communication between government and constituents, and citizen oversight to improve local government financial accountability. Finally, USAID will facilitate training to ensure that government contracting and related information is open and transparent. Most of the participating municipalities will be located in Ecuador's border and coastal provinces, contributing to regional stability and security programs. U.S. assistance will support citizen security through youth programs that promote social cohesion and analyze conflict risks. Citizen security activities will also link to USAID support to the justice sector.

U.S. assistance will support civil society organizations in order to have an impact on national-level democracy issues such as press freedom, freedom of association, government transparency, citizen security, and justice. Programs will improve the capacity of citizen groups to build coalitions, advocate around key issue-areas with national authorities, and improve administrative and financial management.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance for the judiciary will focus on increasing speed and professionalism in the prosecution of criminal cases, particularly those related to narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and trafficking in persons. Programs will improve the implementation of the country's criminal procedures code through training for judges, prosecutors, and judicial police.

### **Economic Growth**

Ecuador's challenge is to develop a vibrant and viable economy while preserving some of the highest biological and cultural diversity in the world. U.S. assistance will help create a social and political environment in which economic development is broad-based, with improved living standards throughout the country. Programs will help Ecuador identify options that mitigate impacts to and help sustain the services provided by the country's biological and natural resource services. This approach will support the U.S. commitment to biodiversity conservation and to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will focus on developing well-functioning markets that will increase incomes and employment opportunities for micro and small producers and improve markets for international trade and investment. Through the promotion of public-private partnerships, assistance will broaden economic benefits and generate competitive jobs. U.S. assistance will also support mobile banking to reduce the transactions costs of doing business with the private and public sector and encourage local investment in key priority areas through credit guarantee instruments.

Deforestation is the principal source of Ecuador's carbon emissions and also a major threat to biodiversity, which in turn increases vulnerability to climate-driven risks for people, agriculture, industry, and nature. U.S. assistance will address drivers of deforestation and integrate biodiversity conservation in support of sustainable livelihoods, as well as identify and demonstrate best practices for decreasing forest emissions threats. The solutions will be cost-effective, create the potential for participation in international financial systems, and support equitable participation of indigenous groups and local communities. The United States will collaborate with Ecuador to help the country adapt to the impact of current and future 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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID will conduct a performance evaluation to examine the sustainability of past programs—totaling over \$120 million—in the country's northern border region from 2001 through 2011 in order to improve future effectiveness and impact. In FY 2013, USAID will also carry out a performance evaluation of its watershed conservation activities in order to determine whether the program's often-replicated model is sustainable over the long term. Finally, USAID will carry out a performance evaluation of its coastal forests conservation project in order to inform the strategic direction of the biodiversity program in Ecuador.

The Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) conducts weekly and monthly meetings with the police and other partners to assess progress of activities, and reviews and follows up quarterly reports to confirm program performance. In FY 2012, for example, ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the Police Anti-Narcotics

Directorate (DNA) Canine Units identified multiple strengths in canine-handling at the DNA headquarters, enabling the DNA to replicate these best practices in other canine units throughout the country. Monitoring and evaluation of the DNA vehicle program identified weaknesses in vehicle maintenance, prompting the DNA to plan new quality control measures for auto mechanic service contracts. The Military Group (MILGRP) 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 Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID regularly monitors the Government of Ecuador's counterpart contributions to development programs. This monitoring showed strong GOE commitment to and funding for infrastructure activities in the northern border region. As a result, USAID decided to reduce the share of its northern border alternative development projects that is used for construction of bridges, potable water systems, and irrigation canals. USAID will instead use these resources for other urgent development priorities such as civil society strengthening and biodiversity conservation. In addition, a USAID assessment of biodiversity and tropical forests revealed a number of priority threats to Ecuador's extremely rich biodiversity. This threat analysis will form the basis of USAID's future programming across sectors, including especially environment and economic growth.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Performance information resulted in FY 2013 decisions to emphasize the areas of environment and governance in U.S. assistance. The U.S. Government and Ecuador will continue cooperation to develop financial and management approaches that will efficiently and sustainably use and conserve the country's forests and landscapes while increasing the prosperity of Ecuador's people. Some programs will begin phasing out as the prioritization of development activities proceeds in line with a USAID strategic plan under development.

## El Salvador

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

El Salvador has been a strong, durable United States partner on security and defense issues. However, endemic crime and impunity threaten El Salvador's progress by undermining the legitimacy of state institutions and impeding economic growth. As one of four countries worldwide selected to participate in the Partnership for Growth (PFG) effort, a joint U.S.-El Salvador multidisciplinary team identified the two most critical constraints to economic growth: crime and insecurity; and low productivity in tradables. The governments of El Salvador (GOES) and the United States subsequently identified 20 goals in a five-year Joint Country Action Plan to work in partnership with local organizations, the private sector, and other donors. As part of this effort, the majority of U.S. assistance for El Salvador will be aligned to support of the Joint Country Action Plan. Additionally, USAID's bilateral health program will end and education efforts will be reframed in support of the Joint Country Action Plan goals.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	29,778	28,204	41,800	13,596
Development Assistance	23,904	23,904	39,000	15,096
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	-	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,247	1,250	1,800	550
Global Health Programs - State	20	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,086	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,521	1,050	1,000	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>El Salvador</b>	29,778	28,204	41,800	13,596
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,768	2,300	2,800	500
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	1,247	1,250	1,800	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,247	1,250	1,800	550
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	1,521	1,050	1,000	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,521	1,050	1,000	-50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,750	3,500	10,059	6,559
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,750	1,500	10,059	8,559
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,764	1,500	2,500	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,986	-	7,559	7,559
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	2,000	-	-2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,606</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-4,540</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-4,540</b>
3.2 Education	7,500	12,540	8,000	-4,540
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	20	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	3,086	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>20,941</b>	<b>11,077</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>20,941</b>	<b>11,077</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	1,540	2,205	665
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,150	5,000	5,520	520
4.3 Financial Sector	825	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,679	824	10,716	9,892
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,500	2,500	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>29,778</b>	<b>28,204</b>	<b>41,800</b>	<b>13,596</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,768	2,300	2,800	500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>10,059</b>	<b>6,559</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,764	1,500	2,500	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,986	2,000	7,559	5,559
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>12,540</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-4,540</b>
3.1 Health	3,106	-	-	-
3.2 Education	7,500	12,540	8,000	-4,540
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>20,941</b>	<b>11,077</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	1,540	2,205	665
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,150	5,000	5,520	520
4.3 Financial Sector	825	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,679	824	10,716	9,892
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>1,440</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	90	-	675	675
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,090	2,395	3,160	765



## **Peace and Security**

Crime is a major impediment to economic growth and development in El Salvador. To reduce crime, U.S. assistance 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. security assistance will help train and equip the Salvadoran military to counter illicit trafficking and respond to natural disasters. Bilateral citizen safety and rule-of-law programs will complement the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

Foreign Military Financing (FME): U.S. assistance will bolster the Salvadoran military's efforts to control its land and maritime borders to address transnational threats, including illicit trafficking. Funding will also support enhancement of the Salvadoran military's disaster response capacity. These funds will support the acquisition and maintenance of interdiction and patrol boats and spare parts, and aircraft spare parts, accessories, and maintenance support.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET assistance will be used to provide professional development training for senior, mid-level and non-commissioned officers, as well as training focused on civil-military relations, joint operations, counterterrorism, resource management, and technical maintenance capabilities. Continued U.S. assistance will focus on targeted units within the Salvadoran military, such as the Cuscatlán Group (counter-illicit-trafficking), and the humanitarian relief unit (disaster relief).

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

El Salvador has one of the highest levels of non-political violence in the world and one of the highest homicide rates within all of the Americas, with roughly 58 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Beyond direct costs, crime and insecurity have an incalculable deleterious effect on the growth of El Salvador's business sector. Crime and insecurity also negatively affect the legitimacy of government authority and institutions. The United States and El Salvador intend to address the security constraint to growth by focusing on institutional strengthening and crime and violence prevention. U.S. assistance promotes rule of law and citizen confidence in the justice system, supports the GOES national level crime prevention efforts, and contributes to crime reduction at the municipal level and improves citizen security.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Government will work with the GOES to strengthen multiple institutions in the justice and security sector to reduce crime and increase security; ensure crimes are prosecuted with greater transparency, efficiency, and efficacy; and enhance the public perception of these government institutions. The United States will work with the GOES to professionalize and reform police, prosecutors, judges, and security personnel; and protect Salvadorans from crime on public transportation systems.

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. Funding will also help the GOES' national level efforts to develop and implement crime and violence prevention policies and to strengthen crime prevention through community-based activities. Through the PFG, the GOES and the United States will work together to expand services for youth-at-risk, including business creation, job placement, and to support community policing at the national level. These activities will complement programs under CARSI.

## **Investing in People**

The PFG analysis revealed challenging shortcomings in human capital development in El Salvador. The United States will help to bridge the gap between labor expectations of the business sector and existing and

prospective workers' skills through vocational training, higher education, and schools that encourage innovation and technology. Funding will help improve the quality of and access to education services, including violence prevention programs. Public-private partnerships will not only increase the flow of resources to the education sector, but also address citizen safety issues.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will help improve educational outcomes for lower secondary school students and increase access to educational opportunities for in school and out-of-school youth in targeted municipalities with high crime rates. U.S. assistance will continue to promote partnerships between Salvadoran and United States higher education institutions to improve curricula. U.S. funding will develop local capacity to plan, manage and evaluate the quality of educational programs in high-risk communities and to provide relevant educational opportunities for out-of-school youth.

- **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 to finish their education and to prevent them from joining gangs. Resources will support after-school activities that include leadership training, life skills, and workforce readiness in order to engage youth in productive educational activities. U.S. assistance will continue to support the implementation of the Ministry of Education's full-time inclusive school strategy. This will also include technical assistance and training to school principals, teachers, communities and students in high-risk communities, implementing full time inclusive school strategies.
- **Higher Education**: U.S. assistance will support the GOES and private sector efforts to improve tertiary training and higher education quality. Funding will be used to strengthen institutional capacity, upgrade professional development, improve linkage to workforce demands, and to revise the curricula of selected local universities to respond to the country's economic and security needs.

## **Economic Growth**

The share of tradables in the country's GDP has declined since 1990, likely a consequence of low productivity of Salvadoran firms operating in this sector. Low productivity in the tradables sector is one of two binding constraints identified in the PFG Joint Country Action Plan impeding economic growth in El Salvador. To address this constraint, U.S. assistance will continue to support the GOES and the private sector to: maintain a sustainable and sound fiscal policy; help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) improve productivity and competitiveness to broaden participation in local and export markets; and strengthen the competitiveness of municipalities to expand trade and investment. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to support youth insertion in the labor market, and working with the GOES, to find innovative ways to link natural resource management to sustainable private sector options that encourage protection and conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will finance activities to:

- Help improve tax policy and administration systems with an emphasis on strengthening public expenditures management systems to increase tax collections, minimize tax evasion and elusion rates, and rationalize government spending of public funds by the Ministry of Finance.
- Streamline GOES agencies and private sector mechanisms to effectively support the growth of SMEs to improve exports of local high-value products and services, and create more opportunities and better operating conditions to participate in global markets.
- Improve municipal competitiveness to promote and attract investments and trade to increase economic growth.

- Support GOES and private sector efforts to ensure that education and skills of the labor supply match labor market demand. This support will facilitate a cumulative investment in human capital that will boost labor productivity and increase incomes and improve living standards for Salvadorans.
- Develop alliances and public-private partnerships to provide technical skills and language training assistance to improve access to employment for youth in El Salvador's tradables sector.

Assistance may also be used to implement a new activity through direct assistance to the Ministry of Environment to help improve management and conservation of protected areas and endangered species to secure the ecological integrity of these areas and endangered/flagship species in El Salvador, and to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on protected areas.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In November 2006, El Salvador signed a 5-year, \$461 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, which entered into force 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. In December 2011 the MCC selected El Salvador as eligible to develop a separate, second compact; MCC is in the very early stages of starting to work with El Salvador on compact development, most likely building from the PFG constraints analysis.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of its performance management efforts in FY 2011, USAID conducted three assessments and two evaluations to inform activity design. An assessment of Salvadoran higher education institutions and their academic courses was completed and will provide information for higher education assistance. Two other assessments in the health and basic education areas provided information for USAID's joint actions with the GOES in adjusting public school schedules and improving national health accounts. Final evaluations and assessments were conducted for trade programs supporting CAFTA-DR and the biodiversity project.

USAID also conducted semiannual portfolio reviews, including pipeline analyses, to determine areas of action for strategic, management, and operational issues, particularly relating to projects and programs that will shape forward planning for the Mission's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy.

For FY 2012, USAID will conduct assessments in the areas of democracy and education, including the Democracy Survey, a study on school drop-outs and impacts on youth violence, and a study to identify lessons learned in teacher training programs. USAID will also conduct a pre-feasibility study for a new biodiversity project. In addition, USAID has three mid-term performance evaluations scheduled for FY 2012 in the areas of transparency and governance, municipal competitiveness, and workforce development.

The United States performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, and undertakes periodic program and sector assessments. The United States also incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the Military Group Commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command

(SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation is a critical component of the Mission's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General Inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the Mission's Military Group monitors and evaluates its activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The IACM has highlighted a steady increase in the flow of cocaine through Central American littoral waters and through remote parts of key Central American transit countries. This increase in the flow of cocaine has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in crime and violence in El Salvador. The 2011 UNODC Global Study on Homicide further confirmed the increased violence. In response, the U.S. Government and its Central American partners committed to take steps to improve maritime interdiction and enhance the rule of law in remote areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Because of the U.S. Government's approach to focus its efforts with the GOES through the implementation of the PFG Joint Country Action Plan, FY 2013 funding will primarily support programming that contributes to the country's two major constraints to growth: crime and insecurity and low productivity in tradables.

Based on assessments and analysis, and to further complement programming in CARSI, funding increases are sought for FY 2013.

## Guatemala

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guatemala continues to face major challenges to successful development, including historic inequality, poverty, and a weak government that lacks the necessary capacity and controls to address many development issues: insecurity, impunity, low quality education, high chronic malnutrition rates, and vulnerability to economic fluctuations and natural disasters. Guatemalans lack protection against organized crime, struggle to feed and educate their children, and face challenges with respect to natural resource management. U.S. assistance will focus on improving citizen security and justice, increasing levels of economic growth and social development in the Western Highlands, fostering sustainable management of natural resources, and mitigating the effects of global climate change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,161</b>	<b>95,185</b>	<b>93,570</b>	<b>-1,615</b>
Development Assistance	49,325	46,325	56,000	9,675
Food for Peace Title II	38,085	25,000	17,000	-8,000
Foreign Military Financing	499	500	750	250
Global Health Programs - USAID	18,068	17,600	17,100	-500
International Military Education and Training	192	760	720	-40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,992	5,000	2,000	-3,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>110,161</b>	<b>95,185</b>	<b>93,570</b>	<b>-1,615</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,112	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	700	700
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>250</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	499	500	750	250
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>-40</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	192	760	720	-40
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>5,215</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>10,825</b>	<b>19,520</b>	<b>8,695</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,734	6,465	8,460	1,995
2.2 Good Governance	4,654	4,360	8,060	3,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	-	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>-480</b>
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	1,020	-480
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>3,992</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,992	5,000	2,000	-3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>40,484</b>	<b>45,350</b>	<b>34,534</b>	<b>-10,816</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>-4,956</b>
3.1 Health	-	2,000	-	-2,000
3.2 Education	6,000	9,000	6,044	-2,956
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>11,390</b>	<b>-5,360</b>
3.1 Health	16,416	16,750	11,390	-5,360
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>18,068</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>-500</b>
3.1 Health	18,068	17,600	17,100	-500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,708</b>	<b>31,250</b>	<b>34,326</b>	<b>3,076</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>32,325</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>29,736</b>	<b>5,236</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	13,000	13,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,525	2,000	4,736	2,736
4.8 Environment	11,300	9,500	12,000	2,500
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>6,383</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>-2,160</b>
4.5 Agriculture	6,383	6,750	4,590	-2,160
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>15,286</b>	-	-	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>15,286</b>	-	-	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,286	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>110,161</b>	<b>95,185</b>	<b>93,570</b>	<b>-1,615</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>910</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,803	1,260	1,470	210
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	700	700
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>5,215</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,726	11,465	10,460	-1,005
2.2 Good Governance	4,654	5,860	9,080	3,220
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	3,000	3,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>40,484</b>	<b>45,350</b>	<b>34,534</b>	<b>-10,816</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	34,484	36,350	28,490	-7,860
3.2 Education	6,000	9,000	6,044	-2,956
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>38,708</b>	<b>31,250</b>	<b>34,326</b>	<b>3,076</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	19,383	19,750	17,590	-2,160
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,525	2,000	4,736	2,736
4.8 Environment	11,300	9,500	12,000	2,500
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,286	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>7,364</b>	<b>6,890</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>-1,142</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,104	1,125	1,463	338
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,260	5,765	4,285	-1,480

### **Peace and Security**

Escalating crime rates and the corrosive effects of organized crime, gang, and transnational illicit trafficking of narcotics, persons, weapons, and contraband threaten Guatemala. Peace and Security assistance will help 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. U.S. assistance in Guatemala will complement security assistance provided through the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support the Government of Guatemala's efforts to prevent and prosecute trafficking in persons (TIP) crimes as well as to protect TIP victims. Assistance will strengthen key Guatemalan institutions, including the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, and will advocate for the creation of Guatemalan government sponsored TIP shelters. U.S. assistance will improve services provided to victims of trafficking.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): Assistance will help improve the Guatemalan military's ability to address transnational crime and secure its borders. The United States will assist the Guatemalan government's efforts to combat illicit maritime and air traffic by maintaining existing boats and aircraft to conduct counterdrug, 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 Guatemala's armed forces. These funds will also support the professionalization of Guatemalan military officers and the promotion of human rights, civil-military relations, and military justice within the Guatemalan military.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

According to recent public opinion polls, security is the number one concern of the majority of Guatemalans. Since 2004, the rate of criminal victimization has almost doubled, leading to spiraling levels of violence, which along with the persistence of extreme inequality and poverty, creates an environment for criminal organizations to flourish. Drug traffickers and other criminal organizations including human traffickers, contraband rings, youth gangs, and others are attempting, in some cases, to compete for control

of some political institutions—especially at the local level. U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of security and justice institutions (SJSIs) and seek to reduce levels of corruption and violence in targeted communities.

Development Assistance (DA): Funds will promote rule of law, human rights, good governance, free and fair elections, and political competition and consensus building. U.S. assistance will strengthen the Government of Guatemala’s capacities for the prosecution and adjudication of crimes; improve management, administration, and coordination among SJSIs; strengthen accountability and transparency of key SJSIs; implement sustainable interventions to reduce the vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and drug trafficking organizations; improve trust between police and community in target areas; and increase civic responsibility. DA funds will also be utilized to strengthen local governments in connection with Feed the Future (FTF) objectives. U.S. resources will support elections and political party processes through discrete technical support to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and technical assistance and training for electoral legal reforms.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to support the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) to strengthen the rule of law through greater state capacity to prevent, investigate, and combat serious crimes, reduce impunity, and increase transparency.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will implement an integrated set of health and nutrition interventions to pursue the U.S. whole-of-government Global Health Initiative Plus and FTF goals. Funding will help improve the health of the country’s most vulnerable populations through improved access to and use of quality nutrition supplements, family planning services, and maternal and child health (MCH) projects. U.S. government assistance will also improve the availability of sustainable and quality health care and nutrition services. Through key nutrition education and behavior change efforts with female community leaders, United States funding will improve dietary diversity and the health status of pregnant women and children less than two years of age. Support for literacy will focus on enhancing education models and strengthening quality in basic education with the ultimate goal of ensuring that primary school students are reading at grade level. Assistance will also support non-traditional primary completion programs for out-of-school children by strengthening existing flexible and traditional options, including upper secondary programs, which focus on professional and career development and vocational tracks.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance for basic education will improve the reading skills of students in first to sixth grades through improved reading instruction and reading delivery systems. Funding will strengthen demand for quality education services at the local level and enforce Ministry of Education strategies to strengthen education quality. Funding will also support two models of alternative education: (1) non-traditional (flexible) secondary education models and primary completion programs for out-of-school and over-aged children and youth (up to 15 years of age), and (2) local workforce development and vocational/technical education support by providing workforce readiness and life competencies skills.

Global Health Programs – USAID (GHP-USAID): U.S. government assistance will employ an interagency approach that aims to decrease maternal and infant mortality, increase investments in and accountability of maternal and child health programs, create awareness of the effects of chronic malnutrition, improve nutrition behaviors and hygiene practices, and increase voluntary family planning services. U.S. resources will improve both the quality and the level of transparency and accountability of health services, and will include healthcare provider training programs, quality assurance initiatives, more and better public health financing, increased commodity distribution, anti-corruption measures, greater transparency, and



institutionalization of new and sustainable approaches. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- *Maternal and Child Health:* Funds will improve the quality of care that 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 infant mortality and strengthening of the Ministry of Health's capacity to reduce mortality and morbidity of mothers and newborns.
- *Nutrition:* The United States will focus efforts on reducing chronic malnutrition in the Western Highlands, the area of Guatemala with the highest chronic malnutrition rates. U.S. assistance aims to contribute to a significant reduction of chronic malnutrition through culturally-appropriate health behavior change programs. These programs will implement activities to address the root causes of high levels of chronic under-nutrition that have not improved significantly in this geographic area over the past 20 years. Funds will promote cohesive policy and civil society participation to address the challenge of improving the nutritional status of pregnant 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 will 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 FP/RH services, especially for poor, hard-to-reach, and underserved populations. Funds will improve the policy environment for increased funding and delivery of FP/RH services, strengthen civil society groups' capacity to advocate for Guatemalan 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 United States will continue working with the Guatemalan government on demand creation efforts, such as education, information, and behavior change activities.

## **Economic Growth**

An estimated 1.8 million people in Guatemala are food insecure, the majority of whom are located in the Western Highlands. Additionally, Guatemala is one of the top 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Destructive weather events, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes pose nearly annual threats to Guatemala's agricultural production, infrastructure and human life. U.S. economic assistance seeks to build food security, promote economic growth, alleviate poverty, and sustainably manage natural resources in order to improve living standards of Guatemalans who are impoverished. Through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Guatemala to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

Funds will support activities aimed at improving access to food, increasing incomes, helping rural small-scale producers take better advantage of free trade, and developing sustainable agricultural practices necessary to mitigate vulnerability and improve adaptation to the impacts of global climate change. To foster trade and investment, U.S. assistance will facilitate open trade and assist in the provision of public goods for agricultural producers, especially sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and irrigation systems.

To help reduce rural poverty, U.S. assistance will also invest in improving the competitiveness of small- and medium-scale producers as engines of rural economic growth and employment.

U.S. assistance will promote the use of market incentives to improve sustainable forestry land management and support the Guatemalan government's efforts to address global climate change and improve management of vital landscapes so Guatemala can participate in global carbon credit market schemes. Global Climate Change Initiative funding will also support a lower emissions development pathway for Guatemala through a Low Emissions Development Strategy.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support a coordinated set of programs as part of the Government of Guatemala's sub-national food security strategy focused on the Western Highlands. 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 coffee and horticulture products that have potential for income generation. U.S. assistance will support linkages with the private sector to advance rural development, and will help develop rural, community-based enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental services activities (i.e. ecotourism, carbon credit and trade), and will assist in biodiversity conservation, adaptation to the effects of climate change, and carbon-sequestration credit programs. U.S. assistance will also support Guatemalan efforts to develop and implement policies, laws, and regulations to promote small-scale rural producers' competitiveness and productivity.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID conducted several assessments and evaluations. In preparation for the development of its new Country Development Cooperation Strategy and a new Security and Justice Sector Reform Project, USAID undertook a Security Sector Reform Assessment and a Democracy and Governance Assessment. Also in FY 2011, the results of the 2010 Democratic Values Survey were presented. This survey is part of the Americas Barometer of Vanderbilt University and covers democratic values and behaviors, and evaluates key democratic institutions. In preparation for the development of a new Community Nutrition and Health project, USAID undertook a Nutrition Sector Assessment. A Family Planning Sector Assessment produced recommendations that were used to develop two new family planning projects. In addition, the USAID-supported 2009 National Maternal Mortality Report was completed and presented by the Government of Guatemala in November 2011.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a USAID partner, conducted an external evaluation of the Housing Resettlement Project and found that while the resettlement process needed to be consolidated, the program exceeded expectations in terms of number of beneficiaries. The USAID-funded Forest Concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) Evaluation Report was translated into English in October 2010.

The U.S. government performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, and undertakes periodic program and sector assessments. The interagency also incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the Military Group Commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation is a critical component of the Mission's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General Inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the Mission's Military Group monitors and evaluates its activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the results of the Housing Resettlement project evaluation, USAID decided to start a follow-on activity with UNDP to provide technical assistance for completing schools, strengthening community committees to operate and maintain basic services, and increasing the capacity of residents to generate income from microenterprises. The MBR evaluation finding informed the design of activities related to the sustainable forest management in the Department of Petén.

The IACM has highlighted a steady increase in the flow of cocaine through Central American littoral waters and through remote parts of key Central American transit countries. This increase in the flow of cocaine has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in crime and violence in Guatemala. The 2011 UNODC Global Study on Homicide further confirmed the increased violence. In response, the U.S. government and its Central American partners committed to take steps to improve maritime interdiction and enhance the role of law in remote areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Based on assessments and analysis, and to further complement CARSI programming, funding increases for FMF are sought for FY 2013.

# Guyana

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for Guyana focuses on the key U.S. foreign policy priorities of improving peace and security and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Guyana's economic growth has been steady, and the political environment has been improving with the help of U.S. assistance. However, challenges to Guyana's continued development persist, including weak infrastructure, rising crime, poor security, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) activities complement bilateral programs in Guyana and provide additional assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, and at-risk youth.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>-3,859</b>
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	13,525	10,525	6,681	-3,844
International Military Education and Training	386	315	300	-15

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>-3,859</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	386	315	300	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
2.4 Civil Society	400	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>-3,844</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>-3,844</b>
3.1 Health	13,525	10,525	6,681	-3,844
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,700	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	600	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	-	-	-

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Guyana</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>-3,859</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	386	315	300	-15
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>400</b>	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	400	-	-	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>13,525</b>	<b>10,525</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>-3,844</b>
3.1 Health	13,525	10,525	6,681	-3,844
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>2,600</b>	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,700	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	600	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300	-	-	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,108</b>	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	424	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,684	-	-	-

### 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, effectively fight local and regional terrorism and violent criminal activity, and interact with U.S. forces to respond to natural disasters or other crises. Military assistance activities are complementary to other U.S. Government objectives and activities, including CBSI.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funding will advance the professional development and technical capacity of Guyana's military. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness, interdiction capabilities, and provide professional military education, allowing for increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

### Investing in People

Tangible achievements in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Guyana include expanded access to HIV prevention, treatment, and care services for persons living with HIV/AIDS, including orphans and at-risk children. These achievements have been largely due to assistance provided by the U.S. Government. With a concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic, the primary objective of U.S. Government assistance is to ensure a sustained country-led approach to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment can continue beyond PEPFAR. In 2013, U.S. assistance will focus on: increasing prevention activities for most at-risk populations, increasing use of high quality data for decision-making, and ensuring an efficient supply chain system.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - State: Linkages with PEPFAR: Guyana will receive significant support to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2011, USAID supported an analysis of the sustainability of HIV/AIDS services in Guyana and a health systems assessment of the Guyana Ministry of Health's key system functions. The Mission also completed a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for its agriculture activities, and other assessments and analyses to evaluate programmatic and financial performance and guide decisions for FY 2012 and FY 2013, as highlighted below.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Government analyzed the costs and the financial and human resources available and necessary to sustain Guyana's HIV/AIDS program through 2015. Findings will promote sustainability and have informed the focus of U.S. Government initiatives, including the intensification of program reach to vulnerable groups and the integration of the health and social services being provided to these groups.

The health systems assessment provided a comprehensive assessment of key system functions in the Guyana Ministry of Health. Its findings have provided policymakers and program managers with information on strengthening the health system.

To comply with USAID environmental standards and international trade regulations, USAID/Guyana completed a "Pesticide Evaluation and Safer Use Action Plan" (PERSUAP) for its agriculture activities. This plan will guide agriculture partners on the use of pesticides and mitigate any associated risks. Agricultural program activities will end in FY 2012.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With FY 2013 resources, the overall PEPFAR program is now focused on sustaining programs and strengthening the larger health care delivery system.

## Haiti

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Two years after a massive earthquake struck its capital in January 2010, Haiti is making strides to recover from one of the largest urban catastrophes in modern history. The earthquake, followed by a cholera epidemic, severely weakened Haiti's economic, social, and political institutions, hindering the government's ability to provide security and public services. In May 2011, after a protracted, contested presidential election, Haiti saw the first democratic transition of power from a democratically elected leader to an elected member of the opposition. Despite significant developmental challenges, the Government of Haiti (GOH) and its people are determined to recover and get back on a positive development trajectory.

The United States, in close cooperation with the international community, remains a steadfast partner in Haiti's efforts to lay the foundations for reconstruction and long-term sustainable development. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will continue to work toward a stable and economically viable Haiti, under the interagency Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and its four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy; Food and Economic Security; Health and Other Basic Services; and Governance and Rule of Law. To capture stronger programmatic integration and synergy, the U.S. Government is concentrating activities in three geographic corridors: Port-au-Prince and its environs; St. Marc in the central west region; and the Northern Corridor, Cap-Haitien.

Overall, U.S. assistance will help stimulate economic growth and create opportunities outside the overcrowded capital of Port-au-Prince, such as the Northern Corridor, where the U.S. Government partners with the GOH, other donors, and the private sector in a potentially "game-changing" development investment around a new industrial park. U.S. assistance will provide energy, shelter, and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; boost agricultural production and enhance food security; strengthen the GOH's capacity to effectively deliver public services in health, education, and other sectors; and enhance governance and rule of law. As a priority country for implementing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, the Secretary of State's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, and the Administrator's USAID Forward, the United States will increasingly work with the GOH and local Haitian institutions to increase local capacity and country ownership, reform procurement systems, and foster greater application of innovations, science, and technology, among others, to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability of foreign assistance. These reforms are at the center of the U.S. Government's strategic efforts to implement a fundamental shift in the way it does business and refocus development.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380,261</b>	<b>357,161</b>	<b>339,963</b>	<b>-17,198</b>
Economic Support Fund	131,000	148,281	141,000	-7,281
Food for Peace Title II	44,838	23,000	23,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,597	-	1,600	1,600
Global Health Programs - State	156,240	141,240	131,543	-9,697
Global Health Programs - USAID	26,946	25,000	25,100	100
International Military Education and Training	220	220	220	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,420	19,420	17,500	-1,920

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>380,261</b>	<b>357,161</b>	<b>339,963</b>	<b>-17,198</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>19,236</b>	<b>17,455</b>	<b>-1,781</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-896</b>
1.5 Transnational Crime	896	896	-	-896
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,597	-	1,600	1,600
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	220	220	220	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>-2,485</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,320	15,250	13,975	-1,275
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,500	2,570	1,360	-1,210
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	300	300	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>19,210</b>	<b>32,436</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>-10,571</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>31,136</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-11,136</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,746	9,164	7,000	-2,164
2.2 Good Governance	3,164	10,746	10,000	-746
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	11,226	3,000	-8,226
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>565</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	1,300	1,865	565
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>217,691</b>	<b>184,980</b>	<b>182,633</b>	<b>-2,347</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>8,955</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>
3.2 Education	8,955	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>25,550</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>7,250</b>
3.1 Health	19,791	8,740	11,810	3,070
3.2 Education	3,055	-	2,220	2,220
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,704	-	1,960	1,960
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>156,240</b>	<b>141,240</b>	<b>131,543</b>	<b>-9,697</b>
3.1 Health	156,240	141,240	131,543	-9,697
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>26,946</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>100</b>
3.1 Health	26,946	25,000	25,100	100
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>111,229</b>	<b>110,477</b>	<b>116,130</b>	<b>5,653</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>102,089</b>	<b>96,426</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>13,074</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,266	9,016	530	-8,486
4.3 Financial Sector	2,687	2,687	8,470	5,783



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	30,323	26,737	42,300	15,563
4.5 Agriculture	35,700	35,700	30,000	-5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,940	11,200	4,260
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,746	4,746	3,000	-1,746
4.8 Environment	12,427	10,600	14,000	3,400
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>14,051</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>-7,421</b>
4.5 Agriculture	9,140	14,051	6,630	-7,421
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-8,152</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>9,823</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-8,323</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	8,423	-	-8,423
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,150	1,400	1,500	100
<b>Food for Peace Title II</b>	<b>10,148</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>171</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,576	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	572	209	380	171

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>380,261</b>	<b>357,161</b>	<b>339,963</b>	<b>-17,198</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>19,236</b>	<b>17,455</b>	<b>-1,781</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,137	15,470	15,795	325
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,500	2,570	1,360	-1,210
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,196	1,196	300	-896
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>19,210</b>	<b>32,436</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>-10,571</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,046	10,464	8,865	-1,599
2.2 Good Governance	3,164	10,746	10,000	-746
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	11,226	3,000	-8,226
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>217,691</b>	<b>184,980</b>	<b>182,633</b>	<b>-2,347</b>
3.1 Health	202,977	174,980	168,453	-6,527
3.2 Education	12,010	10,000	12,220	2,220
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,704	-	1,960	1,960
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>111,229</b>	<b>110,477</b>	<b>116,130</b>	<b>5,653</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	9,266	9,016	530	-8,486
4.3 Financial Sector	2,687	2,687	8,470	5,783
4.4 Infrastructure	30,323	26,737	42,300	15,563
4.5 Agriculture	44,840	49,751	36,630	-13,121

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,940	11,200	4,260
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,746	4,746	3,000	-1,746
4.8 Environment	12,427	10,600	14,000	3,400
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>-8,152</b>
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,576	8,423	-	-8,423
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,722	1,609	1,880	271
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>14,958</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>10,654</b>	<b>-273</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,395	1,250	1,150	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,563	9,677	9,504	-173

### **Peace and Security**

The U.S. Government 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. U.S. assistance 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 English language proficiency and training capacity of the Haitian Coast Guard's (HCG) core officers.

Foreign Military Financing (FME): Security goals will be addressed through activities supporting border management and control, maritime security, and human rights. Assistance will support the Haitian Coast Guard's efforts to patrol and defend Haiti's maritime borders.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): 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 improve rule of law and security in support of our development objectives. Activities include providing training and technical assistance to increase the size and professional capabilities of the HNP, as well as to increase its administrative, logistic, and managerial capacities; expanding and improving Haitian counter-narcotics capability and operations; increasing the ability of Haitian police to combat money laundering; 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, including its most vulnerable.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The 2010 earthquake decimated Haiti's governing institutions and interrupted the country's electoral calendar. National elections in 2010 and 2011 ushered in a new president and parliament, and a new government was finally formed in October 2011. Since assuming office, the new government has demonstrated its commitment to improve governance and expand the rule of law, both of which are critical to Haiti's long-term stability and economic growth. However, the recent resignation of the Prime Minister and the ensuing political crisis will no doubt have an impact on the pace of the reconstruction efforts, at least in the short term. Meanwhile, U.S. assistance, coordinated closely with other donors, will support the development of transparent and accountable governance institutions, advocate for and protect the rights of

vulnerable citizens, strengthen judicial independence, promote meaningful citizen participation in political processes, and support decentralization and electoral processes.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance programs will build upon previous investments in addressing key policy reforms, institutional capacity building, service delivery, and infrastructure. Technical and financial assistance will target priority ministries and the parliament, as well as municipal governments and civil society partners in the three target corridors. In FY 2013, resources will be used to improve the GOH's ability to mobilize and track revenues and expenditures, thereby increasing the capacity of public institutions to manage resources and deliver basic services at the national and local levels. U.S. assistance will support the parliament in its efforts to represent constituent interests, oversee GOH reconstruction efforts, and draft and enact key reform legislation supporting Haiti's development across all sectors. Funding will also support technical assistance, materials, and equipment for the preparation and conduct of elections. U.S. assistance programs will also expand access to justice and reduce pre-trial detention, also via technical assistance, materials, and equipment. U.S. Government programs will help strengthen the independence of the judiciary and to implement penal code reforms. Furthermore, U.S. assistance will help the GOH and civil society organizations ensure a more effective protection of the rights of the most vulnerable populations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. programs will be closely coordinated with various entities within the GOH, including the Ministry of Justice and the HNP, to improve the operation of Haiti's prison system. Funds will strengthen the capacity of corrections personnel to effectively manage and maintain facilities upgraded or newly-built after the earthquake and may include support for limited infrastructure improvements. Funds will also provide equipment and training to new and existing Haitian prison personnel to operate a prison system that makes progress toward meeting international standards.

### **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. Prior to the 2010 earthquake, the Ministry of Health (MOH) estimated that 40 percent of the Haitian population had no access to basic health services. At present, Haiti has the highest rates of infant mortality (57 deaths per 1,000 live births) and under-five mortality (83 deaths per 1,000 live births) in the Western Hemisphere. The enrollment rate for primary school is 67 percent, but less than 30 percent of these students reach the sixth grade. Even more striking is that only 49 percent of students entering third grade can read a single word. U.S. assistance will continue working toward the long-term goal of improving access to basic services beyond pre-earthquake levels, with the GOH increasingly taking a lead role in their delivery. Assistance provided through the Global Health Program (GHP) accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. The GHP funding will help ensure access to high quality primary health care services covering around half of the population, and to strengthen the GOH's capacity to plan, lead, and manage the health sector. All USG health activities will fall under a Partnership Framework with the GOH, which is under development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Consistent with USAID's 2011-2015 Education Strategy, programs will focus on early grade reading and contribute to the Agency goal of reaching 100 million children with improved reading skills by 2015. In close collaboration with other donors, U.S. assistance will help build the Ministry of Education's (MOE) capacity to teach Haitian children to read. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is leading the design of an instructional model and materials for teaching reading in grades one through three. Other activities include developing standards for reading and for teacher professional practice, training teachers and supervisors in the most up-to-date instructional

methods, and providing technical assistance to the MOE on licensing and standards. Funding will also support assessments on early grade reading and school management effectiveness.

Food for Peace Title II: The USG will also engage with food insecure populations outside of the three priority development growth corridors through USAID Multi-Year Assistance Programs (MYAPS) funded under the Food for Peace Title II program. These programs integrate nutrition and food security elements under the Feed the Future initiative. Activities will emphasize malnutrition prevention and nutrition improvement by targeting the first 1,000 days of life, through mother and child health and nutrition programs. Activities will address food insecurity at two levels – food access and utilization – by supporting the improvement of nutrition and feeding practices, increasing the targeted population’s access to pre- and post-natal care, improving the prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses and providing Title II supplementary fortified, blended foods to pregnant and lactating women and children six to 23 months. In geographic locations selected based on levels of food insecurity, USAID will implement an integrated cross-cutting package of activities aimed at increasing the targeted households’ access to nutritious foods and improving their food security.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - 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 Programs (GHP) - USAID: GHP-USAID funds will continue to support improved access to and use of quality basic health services. In addition, focused health systems strengthening activities will enable USAID to increasingly shift the management of GHP-USAID-funded health service delivery activities to the MOH based on their institutional capacity.

- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH):** U.S. assistance will contribute to the expansion of access to high-quality voluntary FP/RH services and information. Activities will include the provision of a mix of family planning methods, including long-acting and permanent methods; logistical assistance for the delivery of FP/RH commodities; and technical assistance to the MOH to reinforce FP/RH services at the national level. Increased focus will be placed on improving accessibility of FP/RH services for special populations, such as people with disabilities.
- **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** GHP-USAID funds will support delivery of child health services including immunization, breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding. Programs will 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. Programs will place a greater focus on maternal and neonatal health interventions including training on emergency obstetrics and neonatal care; they will also continue to support cholera prevention and treatment activities.
- **Nutrition:** U.S. assistance will support the expanded availability, accessibility, and use of integrated care and support services, including nutrition, among people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children, and vulnerable families. Increased focus will be placed on improving the nutritional status of women and children. Specifically, efforts to improve nutritional outcomes will provide support to strengthen and scale up country-specific social and behavior change programs while advancing approaches to improve dietary quality and diversity, including micronutrient adequacy. Policy and advocacy efforts to support food and nutrition policies and programming will complement these efforts. Concurrently, nutrition activities will be a key component of the package of Basic Health Services available countrywide.

## **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will continue to address longer-term objectives of food and economic security. As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the efforts of the GOH to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. Activities will be carried out in the three targeted geographic corridors to increase agricultural productivity, enhance the productivity of the fertile plains through improved watershed management, and strengthen agricultural markets. The economic security program aims to achieve job creation through micro, small, and medium-sized enterprise development, including a minimum percentage of female-owned firms. Activities seek to enhance industry and firm competitiveness, ease access to financial products and services, and improve the business investment environment.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In FY 2013, the USG will continue to support economic revitalization with activities in agriculture, environment, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, workforce development, and improved macroeconomic governance. The agribusiness, garment, and construction industries are targeted as best prospects for significant job growth and will include vocational training programs that would enhance opportunities for women and youth.

- U.S. assistance will continue to enhance rural livelihoods and opportunities, and strengthen the GOH's capacity to manage food security, agricultural, and other commodity programs. Activities will address crop irrigation, post-harvest handling, processing, and marketing to increase production for local and export sales. Assistance activities aim to increase access to agricultural technologies, improve soil and water management and rehabilitate irrigation and rural road systems. As part of an interagency agreement with USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is helping to develop managerial and operational capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture. Many local organizations and community groups will be trained to provide agricultural extension services.
- U.S. assistance will continue to improve critical financial sector and economic infrastructure, facilitate access to cash and credit, increase access to information and communications, improve the legal and regulatory environment, and strengthen the institutional capacity of the GOH and other Haitian institutions for private sector-led growth and development. The objective is to increase employment, focusing on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. Major initiatives include support for improved competitiveness in select industries through a value-chain approach, and improved access to capital. The USG will also support initiatives in mortgage financing to stimulate investment in housing. Investment in mobile banking will enhance financial inclusion by providing formal banking services to the poor. In addition, the U.S. Department of Treasury is supporting relevant ministries of the GOH in structural reorganization, modernized legislation and regulation, and more efficient administration in debt issuance and management, public budgeting, banking and insurance regulation, and financial law enforcement.
- U.S. assistance will help improve and expand the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity through rehabilitation and new construction to reduce losses, increase access, and improve reliability, using renewable energy resources where feasible. FY 2013 program funding will allow for continued investment of this kind, as well as the introduction of alternative energy solutions where feasible. To spur job creation and economic growth, USG infrastructure investments will focus on providing power for the southern industrial park project.
- In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, U.S. assistance programs will continue to protect investments in fertile agricultural plains through targeted tree planting activities that support

reforestation, soil conservation and improved management of surrounding watersheds while increasing incomes for hillside communities. Programs will also support biodiversity conservation.

Food for Peace Title II: U.S. food-assisted agriculture programs will target rural households that are vulnerable to food insecurity, including female farmers in targeted communities that have been selected for food-assisted nutrition, and mother and child health interventions. The purpose is to increase food availability and access to nutritious food by diversifying agricultural productivity and income. Programs will strengthen small-scale agricultural production to improve livelihoods as well as improve information and market analysis for targeted households to improve market access.

### **Humanitarian Assistance**

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. Government assistance implemented by USAID will continue efforts towards the long-term goal of strengthening national and local government capacity to reduce disaster vulnerability through improved preparedness, planning, risk assessment and mitigation, early warning, and response activities.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): FY 2013 funding will assist with costs associated with expanding early warning systems that include surveillance and food security monitoring. In addition, programs will continue to build the capacity of national disaster readiness institutions and local communities to identify and successfully respond to vulnerabilities and potential shocks in the future.

Food for Peace Title II: Resources will also be used to implement complementary activities building GOH national and local capacity to undertake food security monitoring, tracking, and reporting on early warning indicators.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID/Haiti continues to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts. In line with USAID Forward reforms, it is undertaking an innovative and rigorous approach to measuring the impact of U.S. government investments in Haiti by establishing an interagency framework for a multi-year, multi-dimensional M&E program to ensure greater accountability and application of lessons learned

At the core of this program are robust, multi-sectoral baseline and annual surveys that will improve the depth and breadth of development impact analyses. The objective is to help establish causal linkages between individual project activities and the overarching goals of the USG Post-Earthquake Haiti Strategy, utilizing a core set of development indicators. To support this comprehensive M&E effort, USAID has increased internal staff resources and created the infrastructure for more rigorous and comprehensive project-level data collection, management, and analyses by establishing a six-person M&E unit, supported by M&E staff from mission-wide technical teams.

Despite disruptions caused by the earthquake, USAID conducted two evaluations in FY 2011: a final performance evaluation of the USAID-administered disaster mitigation and preparedness program, and a mid-term evaluation of a health social marketing program. In early FY 2012, USAID also conducted an evaluation of the basic health services delivery project, which provides services to approximately 50 percent of the Haitian population. In FY 2013, more health services projects will be assessed to determine if course corrections are necessary.

USAID's M&E efforts in Haiti are complemented by increased oversight by a USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) team, co-located at the Mission, and the General Accountability Office (GAO), both

tracking foreign assistance expenditures and performance. To date, the RIG and GAO have audited shelter, health, education, agriculture, and finance projects. In addition to USG oversight activities, the GOH has taken an active role in collecting project information for coordination and oversight.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Mission in Haiti uses several M&E tools to inform budget and programmatic decisions, including portfolio reviews, financial assessments, evaluations, and cost-benefit analyses. For instance, after a FY 2011 portfolio review, USAID acted on a recommendation to increase the use of mobile money, an innovative system that utilizes cell phones for banking transactions, in turn mitigating corruption and simplify payment processes. In another example, under the Shelter program, USAID conducted a rigorous cost analysis of various housing construction scenarios, which helped Mission and Washington leadership to reprioritize activities, identify cost-containment measures, and reallocate budgets.

In November 2011, USAID evaluated its large and complex health care delivery project which provides services to approximately 50 percent of the Haitian population. Among the achievements cited were the project's robust performance monitoring system and its sound service delivery model with several interlocking elements. Recommendations, which are now being applied to the design of future programs, included the retention of the service delivery model using performance-based contracting, and transitioning project management responsibilities from the contractor to the MOH at a cautious pace.

USAID also conducted an after-action review of the parliamentary strengthening project, gathering input from stakeholders in the Haitian parliament well as project staff. Key lessons learned were incorporated into the design and implementation of the follow-on project, including the need for greater dissemination of information to a wider range of parliamentarians and parliamentary staff, as well as a more participatory process that targets greater ownership by the parliament of the planning and implementation process.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID investments for FY 2013 follow the strategic priorities defined in the U.S. Government Strategy in Haiti. Health has the largest share of the budget, followed by infrastructure and agriculture. In line with the agency's USAID Forward procurement reform, the health service delivery project is being redesigned to be implemented from within the MOH, building the Ministry's capacity to manage the health care system. The Mission is participating in a variety of assessments of the MOH and key government offices, to determine their level of readiness for receiving and managing "government-to-government" assistance. USAID is collaborating with the World Bank on these assessments and subsequent plans for building the capacity of the MOH to manage donor assistance directly. Assuming the results of the assessments are supportive, in FY 2013, USAID will increasingly, but cautiously, shift its resources for health service delivery to direct management by the MOH.

Regarding infrastructure, an assessment of GOH electricity management completed in November 2010 helped establish clear targets and design for energy development. FY 2013 targets include the completion of repairs for five electrical substations in Port-au-Prince and completion of the Northern Industrial Park power plant. The government electricity management is targeted to increase from 22 percent cost effectiveness to 45 percent with 70,000 customers paying for and receiving electricity.

A Feed-the-Future project in Haiti's northern corridor in FY 2013 will utilize lessons learned from an existing agricultural and watershed improvement project. The FY 2013 investments in agriculture will contribute to the 2014 target of 100,000 rural households, in the three target corridors, with increased incomes from improved agricultural production and increased.

## Honduras

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for Honduras will strengthen democracy and the rule of law, enhance citizen security, and support vulnerable communities and at-risk youth to combat gangs, violence, and narcotics trafficking. U.S. assistance will continue to address food security by promoting the decentralization of government authorities and resources to the local level, encouraging citizen participation in local and national government, and increasing the accountability of public officials. U.S. assistance will also continue to address Honduras' high infant and child mortality, malnutrition, and poverty rates by improving delivery of health services. The U.S. program will also increase agricultural production and farmers' incomes, while also promoting renewable energy use and protection of the environment.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,017</b>	<b>56,966</b>	<b>58,150</b>	<b>1,184</b>
Development Assistance	42,266	46,266	49,000	2,734
Foreign Military Financing	998	1,000	3,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	10,988	8,000	4,500	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	765	700	650	-50

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>56,017</b>	<b>56,966</b>	<b>58,150</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,950</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	998	1,000	3,000	2,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-50</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	765	700	650	-50
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>2,454</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>2,454</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	580	580	2,315	1,735
2.2 Good Governance	6,385	6,698	6,767	69
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	850	850	1,500	650
2.4 Civil Society	1,685	2,064	2,064	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,688</b>	<b>21,574</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>-6,200</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>9,874</b>	<b>-2,700</b>



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	9,700	12,574	9,874	-2,700
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-3,500</b>
3.1 Health	10,988	8,000	4,500	-3,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,066</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>2,980</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>23,066</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>2,980</b>
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	17,000	17,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,566	-	6,480	6,480
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,500	3,000	-3,500

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>56,017</b>	<b>56,966</b>	<b>58,150</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,950</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,763	1,700	3,650	1,950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>2,454</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	580	580	2,315	1,735
2.2 Good Governance	6,385	6,698	6,767	69
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	850	850	1,500	650
2.4 Civil Society	1,685	2,064	2,064	-
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>21,688</b>	<b>21,574</b>	<b>15,374</b>	<b>-6,200</b>
3.1 Health	11,988	9,000	5,500	-3,500
3.2 Education	9,700	12,574	9,874	-2,700
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>23,066</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>2,980</b>
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	17,000	17,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,566	-	6,480	6,480
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,500	3,000	-3,500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>-164</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,050	1,650	1,300	-350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,357	4,426	4,612	186

### Peace and Security

Honduras and the United States jointly face a number of transnational threats, including arms and drug trafficking, international terrorism, and gang-related and other criminal activity. Funding will support the professionalization of the Honduran military to enhance its capacity to serve Honduras' civilian leadership effectively and cooperate more fully with the United States and other regional partners to confront

transnational threats. The following activities will complement security assistance funding and program funding under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will supply equipment, spare parts, training, and maintenance support for interdiction boats to improve Honduras's ability to confront transnational threats, including the trafficking of drugs, arms, and persons. Funding will provide vehicles, communications equipment, and protective gear for forces conducting operations in the La Mosquitia region of Honduras and helping to extend government control to the region.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will be used to provide professional military education to mid-level and senior officers to support their professional development and improve civilian-military relations. This training will reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and promote respect for human rights. Funding will also support technical and resource management training.

### **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 political decision-making; and reinforce support for democracy and civilian rule. It will also address conditions that have caused decreasing voter participation rates and allegations of fraud that persist by supporting efforts to increase citizen participation in election monitoring. In recent international surveys, Honduras has 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 early 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.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will improve key municipal services in up to 45 communities through strengthened management and oversight, engagement with civil society, and partnership with national institutions. Services that are widely used will be targeted to demonstrate the benefits of decentralization of authority and resources. U.S. assistance will support oversight of local service delivery, use of public resources, and access to public information by citizens to ensure that government is responsive to their needs. Assistance will help local governments solicit citizen participation and feedback on their performance and the performance of local service providers. To strengthen accountability, U.S. funding will assist key Honduran government agencies and non-governmental partners to improve oversight, audit, and watchdog functions, and build demand for reform. Additionally, activities will promote reform and implementation of laws that are critical to strengthen democracy in Honduras, including the Transparency Law and NGO Law. Building upon previous U.S. assistance, the United States will support national government and civil society monitoring efforts leading up to the November 2012 primaries. Funding will also support reconciliation activities that promote resolution of policy differences through peaceful, constitutional means.

### **Investing in People**

U.S. assistance will focus on improving and decentralizing maternal and child health services, improving HIV/AIDS prevention and care in specific high risk groups, and improving food security for the poor. U.S. programs in the education realm will emphasize learning opportunities for out-of-school youth and quality improvements in the formal education system. This assistance will help Honduras meet the Millennium Development Goals of universal access to preschool and 100 percent primary school completion by 2015.

Global Health Program (GHP) - USAID: Maternal and Child Health: USAID will support improved and expanded maternal and child health activities and accelerated reform of the national health system.

Decentralization efforts will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of health services by shifting their management to local levels to increase coverage, quality, and accountability of services. This assistance will facilitate the delivery of a basic package of health services to the poorest and most vulnerable and will be done in close coordination with the Inter-American Development Bank.

Global Health Program (GHP) - State and USAID: HIV/AIDS Prevention: Honduras will receive funding to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of PEPFAR. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance for basic education will improve early grade competencies such as literacy and numeracy, and will also provide basic literacy and numeracy and life skills to youth and young adults. Activities will reduce currently high dropout 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 area will be administrative decentralization through strengthening community capacities for local government, parents, and civic organizations to demand and implement improvements in management and pedagogy. Innovative strategies, such as involving the private sector in youth training, will be introduced to improve the quality of post-primary and alternative education systems to prepare a better-educated and more competitive work force and provide youth with an alternative to gang membership. Assistance is designed to help Honduras achieve its goal to have all children complete preschool and primary education, and be able to find opportunities for lawful employment opportunities, thus improving citizen security.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S.-funded food security programs will help the poorest farmers raise incomes by diversifying production into high value crops and by learning the skills necessary to negotiate and build relationships with banks, brokers, processors, and exporters. Agricultural development efforts will remain closely tied to nutrition activities to ensure that additional income is channeled to improving the health and productivity of the family, particularly children. U.S. assistance will also support sustainable natural resource management through the promotion of renewable energy use, global climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, 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, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Honduras to implement the country-led comprehensive food security strategy. This strategy aims to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In 2010, Honduras's \$205 million, five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) ended. The MCC program promoted agricultural productivity and the improvement of the national road network to enhance Honduran capacity to take advantage of opportunities under the United States - Central America Free Trade Agreement. U.S. assistance will continue to build on MCC's successes, particularly those activities under the Feed the Future initiative which improve incomes and nutrition for the poorest Hondurans through market-based agricultural interventions. The MCC plans to re-engage in Honduras through a Threshold Program.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID conducted regular field monitoring visits to all of its development programs. In the health sector, regular assessments and management reviews led to refined work plans, the establishment of technical assistance priorities, and helped determine the quality and results of program interventions. In FY 2011, with USAID support, the Government of Honduras initiated its Demographic and Health Survey and, in FY 2012, its HIV/AIDS Behavioral Surveillance Survey. To support systemic reform efforts and improve the quality of education, results from an education study, supported by USAID, were disseminated publicly in FY 2011 and training was carried out with the Ministry of Education, school district leaders and decision-makers, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. Another USAID-supported education study initiated in FY 2011 will provide information on the effectiveness of coordinated efforts to improve community security, including increasing access to training and employability skills and alternative education for at-risk youth. Additionally, USAID consulted quarterly on Feed the Future program results with the Food and Nutrition Advisory Committee, which is comprised of other donors, the private sector, and local organizations, and is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. In FY 2011, USAID also started an impact evaluation for the Feed the Future program.

The U.S. government performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, and undertakes periodic program and sector assessments. The interagency also incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the Military Group Commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation is a critical component of the Mission's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General Inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the Mission's Military Group monitors and evaluates its activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the aforementioned assessments and studies conducted have already informed USAID's programmatic choices in democracy and governance, health, education, and economic growth. In democracy and governance, USAID is using results from elections program monitoring to inform decisions for the 2013 general election cycle. Results from the previous Americas Barometer survey proved valuable, indicating that USAID should continue using the survey in 2012. An assessment of the Mission's HIV prevention strategy identified best practices, results, and lessons learned that have influenced new activities. During FY 2011, USAID conducted monitoring activities of its market-based agricultural and environmental development programs, which confirmed the need for rigorous, third-party evaluations and baseline data collection. USAID anticipates that it will use FY 2013 funds to continue current evaluation activities and to develop new evaluation programs for the environment and renewable energy program.

The IACM highlighted a steady increase in the flow of cocaine through Central American littoral waters and through remote parts of key Central American transit countries. This increase in the flow of cocaine has been accompanied by a dramatic increase crime and violence in Honduras. The 2011 UNODC Global Study on Homicide further confirmed the increased violence. In response, the U.S. government and its Central American partners committed to take steps to improve maritime interdiction and enhance the rule of law in remote areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Several evaluation and assessment activities are slated for FY 2012 that will influence FY 2013 plans. In democracy and governance, the Americas Barometer survey will provide valuable insights into Hondurans' political perspectives, ensuring that FY 2013 funds will be used to promote increased citizen participation in local government service delivery and anticorruption reform efforts. In health, USAID's support to the Honduran government's Demographic and Health Survey will allow USAID to measure the performance of the health program's indicators. Due to increased adoption of modern contraception methods and a declining fertility rate in Honduras, USAID will close out its family planning programming in FY 2013. In education, technical research and studies supported by USAID will shape programming to improve school quality, student learning, and cross-sector interventions. Building on lessons learned from the monitoring and evaluation activities implemented in FY 2011 and FY 2012, USAID will start the design of new activities with Feed the Future funds. In the new design, FY 2013 funds will be allocated for market-led activities implemented directly by private sector local organizations. USAID's economic growth program will also fund two third-party midterm evaluations – an impact evaluation of its Feed the Future program and a performance evaluation of its environmental program. Additionally, a market assessment will inform how to sustainably link poor farmers with markets to scale up development results.

Based on assessments and analysis, and to further complement programming in CARSI, a funding increase is sought for FMF in FY 2013.

## Jamaica

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States will strengthen its partnership with Jamaica by providing assistance to address key social issues that contribute to high levels of violent crime and transnational criminal activity. Priority goals include reducing corruption; promoting greater transparency and good governance; fostering Jamaican participation in regional security efforts; strengthening basic education; and increasing adaptation to climate change. In FY 2013, U.S. assistance to Jamaica will be complemented by regional HIV/AIDS programs managed through the United States-Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Framework and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) efforts.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,589	5,700	5,398	-302
Development Assistance	5,350	5,000	5,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	300	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,200	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	739	700	398	-302

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Jamaica</b>	7,589	5,700	5,398	-302
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	739	700	1,398	698
<b>Development Assistance</b>	-	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	739	700	398	-302
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	739	700	398	-302
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	3,500	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	300	-	-	-
3.1 Health	300	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	1,200	-	-	-
3.1 Health	1,200	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,350	2,000	2,000	-
<b>Development Assistance</b>	3,350	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	350	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>-302</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>698</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	739	700	1,398	698
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	1,500	-	-	-
3.2 Education	2,000	3,000	2,000	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	350	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	2,000	-
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>834</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	609	-	684	684

### Peace and Security

Crime and violence are the single most debilitating factors in attempts to build Jamaica's economy. The nexus between crime, corruption, and a deeply entrenched culture of political patronage fuels Jamaica's crime epidemic and social instability. Weak, or in some cases absent, community-level governance structures limit access to and availability of social services and licit economic pursuits, leaving the populace few alternatives outside of criminal ventures. Jamaica's youth, particularly boys and young men, are the main perpetrators and victims of crime, with gang participation starting as early as six years old. Sustainable change will require addressing at-risk youth populations, starting at the elementary level, in order to reverse the acceptance of violence and provide real alternatives to a life of crime.

International Military, Education, and Training: Security assistance will provide professional military education to senior Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) Army, Air Wing, and Coast Guard officers, with the aim of enhancing the abilities of the JDF leadership to operate more effectively and efficiently in a transnational threat environment. The program will provide the tools for senior JDF decision makers to operate at a strategic level with a positive outlook toward the United States, and continued respect for civilian authority. Funds will also provide technical and professional training to junior officers and enlisted service members.

### Investing in People

Multiple challenges remain in order for Jamaica to realize fully all of its human capital potential. Insufficient investment in basic education perpetuates disparities in performance among primary students across the island. At the school and classroom levels, most teachers and school administrators have limited materials, little support in the classroom, and inadequate training for working 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.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance in basic education will support the MOE to increase broader access to quality education with a focus on improving performance in reading. USAID/Jamaica will align the present education project with Goal One of the USAID's Agency Education Strategy, which aims to improve reading skills of children in grades one through three in selected poorly performing schools. USAID will also focus on improving primary school completion, especially among boys.

USAID has laid a firm foundation by supporting the training of teachers, development of reading standards, and the definition of both the curricular content scope and the instructional sequence. U.S. assistance will place emphasis on improving teacher effectiveness; increasing availability of reading materials; and strengthening classroom and school management. In addition, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening regional capacities for overall school management and accountability.

These activities will significantly buttress U.S. efforts to broadly promote community transformation, as well as safety and security. Remedial education and early grade reading will comprise a majority of activities for children in communities prone to violence and crime. USAID will continue to address the reading deficiencies in grade three by strategically focusing on remedial reading through a targeted summer school program.

### **Economic Growth**

Jamaica's economic performance has continued to experience negative growth. 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 bleak fiscal situation continues to erode the business climate on the island, and a lack of competitiveness negatively affects the country's future economic growth prospects. Compounding Jamaica's challenging economic enabling environment is the lack of income diversification among rural communities and a verifiable negative impact of Global Climate Change (GCC) on livelihoods.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will be used to support the Jamaican government in its efforts to adapt to the impact of climate change in various sectors. Based upon the results of the 2011 USAID GCC Vulnerability Assessment for Jamaica, current activities are focused on adaptive measures for climate resilient livelihoods such as aquaponic systems (soil-less culture with incorporated fish farming), and addressing climate change implications on fresh and saltwater fishing. Other key components address the alteration of planting dates to buffer the effects of climatic variation and selecting more resilient crop varieties. In FY 2013, the Mission will continue to focus on these areas and place special emphasis on increased rainwater harvesting for irrigation and domestic use, multipurpose agroforestry for anti-erosion measures, relocating crops to less vulnerable areas, storage to reduce the vulnerability of markets, and better land management to address erosion and soil loss. U.S. assistance will also finance capacity building, institutional strengthening, and governance systems to address climate change. Technical assistance will focus on mainstreaming national and local adaptation measures to inform urban and rural community disaster mitigation strategies, coastal resource management, improved and informed planning for weather and seasons, and other measures necessary to offset the negative impact of climate change to ensure that U.S. assistance supports GCC efforts and the USAID Climate Change Strategy.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID/Jamaica issued a comprehensive Mission Order on performance management, emphasizing both monitoring activities for program management, as well rigorous evaluation efforts to better assess results. In addition, USAID/Jamaica has



recently intensified strategic planning exercises that will incorporate lessons learned and best practices from previous programs, helping to determine those approaches that will be continued and/or where new approaches should be developed.

In FY 2011, USAID conducted a GCC Vulnerability Assessment, as noted above, to identify environmental threats and Jamaica's needs in this sector, and ultimately inform programming. Moreover, USAID supported, and will continue to support, the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The LAPOP study is a bi-annual public opinion survey centering on democratic values and behaviors. This survey assists in measuring the impact of anti-corruption, civil society, and community policing programs in Jamaica. USAID also supported, and will continue to support, the MEASURE Evaluation Phase III project. MEASURE III is designed to strengthen the Ministry of Health's (MOH) capacity to collect, analyze, and use data for program and policy decision making. In addition, MEASURE III assists the MOH in conducting surveys of most-at-risk populations and increases the capacity of HIV stakeholders to collect accurate data in a timely manner.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's GCC activities were heavily informed by the 2011 Vulnerability Assessment, directing the foci to adaptive measures for climate resilient livelihoods such as aquaponic systems and addressing climate change implications on fresh and saltwater fishing. The LAPOP study and the MEASURE Evaluation Phase III are being used to assess country context and measure program performance, and revise program strategies as appropriate. In FY 2012, USAID will dedicate resources to an evaluation of the Community Based Policing Program, to determine results and sustainability, as well as the future direction of the program. Also in FY 2012, USAID/Jamaica will conduct a mid-term evaluation of its Basic Education Program, which will also help to inform program decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 budget request will allow USAID/Jamaica to consolidate gains made in its Education, Health, and Peace and Security programs. Funds will also be used to continue implementation of climate change adaptation activities that will support the Government of Jamaica's efforts in this area.

## Mexico

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. partnership with Mexico will continue to support Mexican efforts to develop and sustain stronger rule of law institutions and practices as part of its democratic tradition. By weakening transnational criminal organizations, reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, creating a 21st-century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and growth on both sides of our 2,000-mile shared border. Due to growing bilateral cooperation among law enforcement and prosecutors on both sides of the border, Mexican institutions are more effective partners, and the Government of Mexico continues to arrest high-profile and violent drug traffickers. In FY 2013, both countries look to consolidate, further institutionalize, and sustain the progress made as a result of the Mérida Initiative. Funding will also support programs to increase Mexico's competitiveness and mitigate social inequality, thereby reducing the pressures that drive youth to criminal activities or migration. Environmental funding will promote clean energy and low-carbon development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and is in strong support of ongoing Mexican government policies and practices.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178,145</b>	<b>330,125</b>	<b>269,499</b>	<b>-60,626</b>
Development Assistance	25,000	33,350	23,000	-10,350
Economic Support Fund	18,000	33,260	35,000	1,740
Foreign Military Financing	7,984	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,455	1,000	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,006	1,635	1,549	-86
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	117,000	248,500	199,000	-49,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,700	5,380	3,950	-1,430

Note: FY11 Actual funding reflects only Mexico INCLE funding appropriated in the FY 2011 Full Year Continuing Appropriations (CR) Act. In addition to CR funding, Mexico received \$175 million in the FY 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act as "advance funding" on FY2011 appropriations.

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>178,145</b>	<b>330,125</b>	<b>269,499</b>	<b>-60,626</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>44,690</b>	<b>94,015</b>	<b>67,499</b>	<b>-26,516</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>7,984</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,984	7,000	7,000	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>-86</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,006	1,635	1,549	-86

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>-25,000</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	30,000	67,000	55,000	-12,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	13,000	-	-13,000
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>-1,430</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,180	2,750	-1,430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>201,760</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>-22,760</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>33,260</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>1,740</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,250	20,000	20,533	533
2.2 Good Governance	6,650	8,240	7,533	-707
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	5,020	6,934	1,914
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>168,500</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>-24,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	87,000	155,500	123,000	-32,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	13,000	21,000	8,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.2 Education	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,000</b>
3.1 Health	3,455	1,000	-	-1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-8,350</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-8,350</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,450	13,350	11,000	-2,350
4.8 Environment	14,050	16,000	10,000	-6,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>178,145</b>	<b>330,125</b>	<b>269,499</b>	<b>-60,626</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>44,690</b>	<b>94,015</b>	<b>67,499</b>	<b>-26,516</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,180	2,750	-1,430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,200	1,200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,990	8,635	8,549	-86
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	30,000	67,000	55,000	-12,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	13,000	-	-13,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>201,760</b>	<b>179,000</b>	<b>-22,760</b>

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	96,250	175,500	143,533	-31,967
2.2 Good Governance	6,650	21,240	28,533	7,293
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	5,020	6,934	1,914
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-3,000</b>
3.1 Health	3,455	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	2,500	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-8,350</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,450	13,350	11,000	-2,350
4.8 Environment	14,050	16,000	10,000	-6,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>17,273</b>	<b>22,777</b>	<b>17,773</b>	<b>-5,004</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,885	855	854	-1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,388	21,922	16,919	-5,003

## Peace and Security

U.S. programs under the Merida 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 2013, assistance programs will also 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 Mexican 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 appropriate equipment for existing aircraft and secure communications. 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 help strengthen Government of Mexico efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel, further institutionalize respect for human rights and the rule of law in military operations, and improve and expand the military's capacity to fight transnational crime. Training will include professional development courses for senior and mid-level officers, English-language training courses, human rights instructor courses to further efforts to strengthen human rights awareness and compliance, and technical assistance related to information analysis, operational planning, logistics, resource management, and aircraft sustainment and maintenance.

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 Mexico's law enforcement entities, including special units and the corrections system. 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 U.S. and Mexican citizens from drug abuse. Projects to promote justice sector reform and foster a culture of lawfulness throughout Mexico will

reinforce the rule of law and strengthen the ability of communities to resist the influence of organized crime.

#### Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA):** ATA funding will support training to enhance national leadership protection through Protection of National Leadership basic protection courses and tactical support team training, as well as chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear readiness and response training. ATA will deliver training to Mexican federal law enforcement officials to allow them to better counter and investigate cyber-related threats and assist the Attorney General's Office and the Public Security Office in their efforts to control drug trafficking. ATA funding will also assist the Mexican government in building effective border security measures, including land, air, and maritime border security, in order to prevent terrorists or other criminals from entering or transiting Mexico en route to other countries, particularly the United States.
- **Export Control and Border Security (EXBS):** The United States will continue to support implementation of Mexico's new export control system and enhance related licensing, regulatory enforcement, and industry compliance components. Efforts through 2013 will focus on bringing Mexico into compliance with requirements of the Australia Group, Nuclear Suppliers Group, and Missile Technology Control Regime. EXBS will also provide specialized training to Government of Mexico enforcement agencies to develop sustainable weapons of mass destruction (WMD) detection, identification, and interdiction training capability at Mexican ports of entry.

#### **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. In anticipation of the transition in national governments that will take place following Mexico's July 2012 elections, it will be important to maintain and consolidate advances in institutionalizing Mexico's justice sector reforms and build upon the increased bilateral and interagency cooperation under the Mérida Initiative. Specifically, the United States will continue to support Mexico's transition from a written, inquisitorial system to what promises to be a more effective oral, public, and adversarial one by 2016, which is the constitutionally-mandated deadline for the nationwide completion of the reform process. The United States will continue to support efforts in Mexican states that are implementing reforms to ensure the justice system functions more efficiently and transparently, and provide technical assistance at the state and federal levels to develop legislation that supports internationally recognized standards of human rights.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): U.S. assistance aims to institutionalize the rule of law by supporting the implementation of criminal justice sector reforms and strengthening the transparency and accountability of Mexico's new justice system. Additionally, U.S. assistance, targeted mainly at the state level, will support the development and implementation of comprehensive policies to prevent and reduce crime and violence in key target cities identified along the border. A new rule of law program will provide training for justice sector personnel and technical assistance to strengthen court administration, case management, human rights, and justice sector institution-building in key selected states. Monitoring and evaluation efforts will support an in-depth comparative analysis of the impact of the reforms in order to identify the effectiveness of the new system and to address areas for continued improvement in various states. Through direct engagement with civil society organizations, U.S. assistance will support monitoring of justice sector performance, promote civic engagement in governing institutions, and ensure that reform momentum continues through the governmental transition. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of human rights groups, expand protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and journalists, and work to ensure that human rights are integrated into all aspects of the justice system. Finally, U.S. assistance will

expand the provision of services, primarily along the border, to at-risk youth who are most vulnerable to engage in criminal activity.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will 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 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. INCLE funds will support crime prevention programs and community-based strategies to deter violence. The U.S. Government will also direct resources toward creating stronger and more resilient communities that can stem the flow of recruits for drug cartels.

### **Investing in People**

As an upper middle-income country, Mexico's performance on standard social development indicators is comparatively strong. However, narco-trafficking-related crime and violence, especially near the U.S.-Mexico border, affects Mexico's security and economic development, with a particularly significant impact on young people. Funding in this area is focused on higher education to strengthen local university and youth capacity, and will complement and expand U.S. Government engagement with at-risk youth supported with ESF. FY 2012 was the last year in which funding was provided for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis programming due to Mexico's strong prevention performance and extremely low prevalence rates.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support new programs with Mexican universities to develop curricula, expand training programs, and enhance internal capacity in the areas of criminal justice, economic competitiveness, human rights, and climate change. Funding will build on and leverage long-standing partnerships between U.S. and Mexican universities in a range of disciplines. Work in this area will also include activities that prepare youth for the job market, with a focus on communities most affected by crime and violence.

### **Economic Growth**

Although Mexico performs well on international competitiveness indices, greater economic competitiveness is constrained by security concerns that increase the costs of doing business, barriers to domestic competition in key sectors such as energy and telecommunications, weaknesses in the educational system, and inefficiencies in the labor market. While Mexico is responsible for 1.6 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and is the 13th largest emitting country in the world, it has made reducing emissions a national priority. U.S. assistance supports Mexico on the national level in its efforts to increase economic competitiveness and achieve its national goals of a low-carbon future.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will support new programs to promote Mexican government systemic policy and institutional reforms that will ultimately result in increased private investment, more domestic competition in private sector provision of goods and services, sustained economic growth, and the generation of employment opportunities for Mexico's young people. In addition, through direct work with local think-tanks and non-governmental organizations, U.S. assistance will strengthen the role of civil society in oversight and advocacy for economic policy changes and increased transparency. Funding will also support ongoing programs that provide technical assistance for mitigation efforts in both energy use and the forestry and land-use sectors. Proposed Global Climate Change Initiative funding will include efforts through the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program to support the development and implementation of LEDS in Mexico. These programs are expected to result in the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by more than a million tons by the end of FY 2013.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Ambassador and Embassy Country Team remain involved in implementing and evaluating the Merida Initiative, as approved in April 2011 by the U.S. – Mexico High Level Group, which is chaired by Secretary of State Clinton and her Mexican counterpart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Patricia Espinosa. In FY 2011, this included the development of comprehensive metrics to measure the impact of Merida activities and the finalization of a strategy with an associated monitoring and evaluation system for a new component of Merida focused on stronger and more resilient communities.

USAID conducted a comprehensive evaluation of its flagship rule of law program to inform planning for a follow-on activity that will assist target states to implement the new criminal justice system. Also, USAID conducted a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the new criminal justice system in states that are implementing the U.S.-supported reform versus states that are still functioning under the old system. USAID and the Mexican government also collaborated on an initiative to launch a nation-wide public opinion survey to establish a baseline for measuring the impact of the justice sector reforms on public perceptions of security and justice. Finally, USAID and the Government of Mexico conducted a joint assessment to explore the utility of increased at-risk youth and community development programming in three target cities along the U.S.-Mexico border.

In FY 2012, USAID will conduct two evaluations: 1) the final evaluation of its tuberculosis activities as the program phases out, and 2) an evaluation of its ongoing competitiveness program to inform future program activity.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the aforementioned comprehensive review of the follow-on rule of law program, activities will continue to focus on strengthening the legislative framework for criminal justice reform and building the capacity of justice sector institutions to effectively implement the new system. Comparative analysis showed that states implementing the new system with U.S. assistance have higher prosecution rates, lower levels of impunity, and less congested courts than states that are not implementing the reform. As a result, the U.S. Government decided to continue providing assistance to states that are currently implementing the reform and achieving positive results. A joint U.S.-Mexico assessment resulted in the specific recommendation to focus on at-risk youth interventions and community development activities in Ciudad Juarez, Tijuana, and Monterrey, including a determination that sufficient capacity and experience existed to engage directly with local organizations.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 budget request does not include any resources for health activities. Both tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS activities will be phased out and future efforts taken over by the Mexican government due to strong prevention performance and low prevalence rates.

## Nicaragua

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening Nicaragua's eroding democracy through training for emerging democratic leaders, increasing civil society engagement, supporting an independent media and improving local governance. U.S. assistance will also promote economic growth and poverty reduction through development of market-led enterprises in the highly-impooverished north-central region. Through military to military engagement and prevention programs focusing on education and skills development, support to citizen security will continue in under-governed areas of the Caribbean coastal region where drug trafficking and related criminal activity is rising.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>13,099</b>	<b>110</b>
Development Assistance	16,400	8,900	12,000	3,100
Foreign Military Financing	339	399	399	-
Global Health Programs - State	897	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,891	2,900	-	-2,900
International Military Education and Training	538	790	700	-90

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>13,099</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>-90</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	339	399	399	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-90</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	538	790	700	-90
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>2,950</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>2,950</b>
2.2 Good Governance	2,750	2,000	3,700	1,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,800	1,100	1,500	400
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	1,200	2,050	850
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>9,288</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-4,900</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.2 Education	2,500	2,500	500	-2,000



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	897	-	-	-
3.1 Health	897	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	5,891	2,900	-	-2,900
3.1 Health	5,891	2,900	-	-2,900
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,600	2,100	4,250	2,150
<b>Development Assistance</b>	7,600	2,100	4,250	2,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,350	500	-	-500
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,250	1,600	4,250	2,650

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Nicaragua</b>	24,065	12,989	13,099	110
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	877	1,189	1,099	-90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	877	1,189	1,099	-90
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	6,300	4,300	7,250	2,950
2.2 Good Governance	2,750	2,000	3,700	1,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,800	1,100	1,500	400
2.4 Civil Society	1,750	1,200	2,050	850
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,288	5,400	500	-4,900
3.1 Health	6,788	2,900	-	-2,900
3.2 Education	2,500	2,500	500	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,600	2,100	4,250	2,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,350	500	-	-500
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,250	1,600	4,250	2,650
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	1,936	1,830	2,101	271
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	230	125	-105
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,436	1,600	1,976	376

### Peace and Security

Law enforcement and military modernization are critical to Nicaragua's efforts to control its remote areas and to combat human, narcotics, and other illicit trafficking, gang violence, 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 security assistance funding under the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will play a pivotal role in supporting the Nicaraguan military by providing critical hardware for combating narco-trafficking and ensuring security. U.S. assistance will provide spare parts for U.S.-donated boats and radios. This equipment will help the Government of Nicaragua operate more effectively to control remote areas of the Caribbean coast that are prone to narcotics trafficking. U.S. assistance has enabled the Nicaraguan Navy to surpass all other Central American navies in maritime drug interdiction.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): Funds will strengthen the Nicaraguan military's ability to increase its maritime security activities, improve its capacity to respond to natural disasters, conduct search and rescue operations, and participate in regional security and stability operations. U.S. assistance will also support career development training for Nicaraguan military students, which, along with training related to IMET activities mentioned above, will help further professionalize the Nicaraguan military.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

Democracy continues to backslide in Nicaragua given the Government's unwillingness to undertake meaningful reform. Despite setbacks, the democracy and governance portfolio continues to be strategically well-balanced in support of civil society, municipal governance, leadership development, and political party strengthening. U.S. assistance will focus on expanding civil society engagement at local and national levels, supporting independent media outlets that are being forced out of business, fostering a more informed citizenry, strengthening local governments, and improving coordination and collaboration among political parties. These efforts are crucial to building a sustainable democratic foundation in Nicaragua and to prevent further backsliding.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will provide training to young, emerging democratic leaders, boost civil society organizations and independent media, and support democratically elected local governments. Funds will also support activities to engage citizens in government decision-making and resource allocation and provide training to local and national leaders in effective democratic leadership and consensus building. Funding will provide for:

- Technical assistance and training to citizen groups, political parties, and municipal entities, to promote public policy dialogue and organize and promulgate governance reforms.
- Development of a core group of young political leaders to foster a more transparent, participatory and democratic society.
- Municipal support to improve the transparent management of public resources, provide basic services, including infrastructure, and encourage greater community engagement and visibility of U.S. assistance.
- Training, technical assistance and small grants to maintain an independent media and promote civil society oversight of government institutions and processes.

### **Investing in People**

Despite important achievements in education, wide inequalities persist. Nicaragua has some of the lowest education statistics in the sub-region. Nicaraguans average only five and a half years of schooling and over 18 percent of all first grade students have to repeat the grade - statistics are even lower on the country's Caribbean coast, particularly in indigenous communities. In addition, 25 percent of the country's school-aged children and youth do not attend school, a disproportionate number of whom are from the

Caribbean coast. U.S. assistance will expand access to quality basic education and vocational training for out-of-school and at-risk youth. The United States will target at-risk youth on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, co-financed with CARSI funding requested under the Western Hemisphere Regional Assistance Programs.

Development Assistance (DA): The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement after school programs to improve reading skills of low-performing early grade students. U.S. assistance will also provide primary, secondary and vocational school scholarships for children and youth, and life skills training for out-of-school youth. Funding will improve access to quality basic education and holistic alternative education for out-of-school and at-risk youth.

### **Economic Growth**

Free-market economic policies and trade agreements, particularly the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), have increased Nicaraguan exports and investments. However, 46 percent of Nicaraguans still live below the poverty line while the benefits of free trade are disproportionately concentrated among the wealthy.

Development Assistance (DA): The U.S. Government will further support market-led economic development including investment in productive infrastructure and technology; increase private sector competitiveness, and promote environmentally sustainable economic activities, focused on the north-central region of Nicaragua. U.S. assistance will fund improved production practices, appropriate technologies, improved water management, value chain development, access to finance, and modifying behaviors related to malnutrition. U.S. assistance will also continue to fund a local think tank that conducts and disseminates analysis on economic and social policies that constrain and/or promote job creation, income generation, and poverty reduction.

## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID completed the following evaluations and studies: an impact evaluation of USAID's anti-corruption assistance; an agricultural sector assessment study on determinants of Nicaragua's long term growth; the Institutions for Development Study: a political economy perspective of Nicaragua, which is meant to create awareness about the link between weak institutions and Nicaragua's periodic crises; and the Inter-Agency Conflict Assessment Framework (ICAF), supported by the U.S. government to identify potential sources of conflict, specifically in the Caribbean Coastal Region.

USAID is also conducting the following performance and/or impact evaluations in FY 2012: the final evaluation of the Human and Institutional Capacity Development (HICD) program; the final evaluation of Nicaraguan Civil Society project; a mid-term evaluation of the Enterprise and Employment (E&E) project; a mid-term evaluation of the Education for Success project; a mid-term evaluation of the Alliances II project; a mid-term evaluation of Famisalud's project; research and analysis to inform a new youth-at-risk/basic education project design; and, family planning final evaluation.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Anti-Corruption Impact Evaluation informed USAID's decision to not fund anti-corruption activities given a lack of meaningful results that were in part due to absence of political will. The Institutions for Development Study led to the consideration of increasing programmatic emphasis on legal and regulatory reforms that are more conducive to investment. Finally, the ICAF assessment led to USAID's decision to dedicate resources to at-risk youth on the Caribbean Coast.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Considering the complexity of the national political scenario and FY 2013 request levels, USAID expects to reevaluate approaches to election support and continue building the foundation for democracy. The U.S. government has invested heavily in democracy promotion in Nicaragua since 1990. Between 1990 and 2008, these efforts bore fruit with peaceful transitions between outgoing officials and newly elected officials, a more relevant civil society, and government institutions that provided services to citizens with minimal political interference. The Ortega administration reversed these gains, starting with fraudulent 2008 municipal elections. Ortega's controversial re-election in 2011 and his control over all four branches of government require meaningful immediate and longer-term changes to improve prospects for democracy. Accordingly, U.S. assistance to this sector will focus on local government promotion, leadership development, media support, and civil society strengthening.

Final evaluations of the HICD program and the Nicaraguan civil society projects will determine the parameters for the design of a new civil society project. Mid-term evaluations of E&E and Alliances II will measure progress and achievements. The Education for Success evaluation will serve as the basis for designing the new youth-at-risk/early grade reading basic education project. Funding for the food security strategy will allow the U.S. Government to focus on the vulnerable north-central region as part of a multi-donor investment strategy. Additionally, health care improvement and health and logistics management systems projects will be extended until FY 2013 to help consolidate past gains as part of the health program close-out strategy.

## Panama

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of United States assistance for Panama is to ensure that it remains a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that continues to work with the United States as a principal partner in Central America. Increasing pressure from drug trafficking and organized criminal activity contributes to security problems that threaten to undermine Panamanian security, democratic institutions and economic prosperity. The United States will continue to work in partnership with the Government of Panama to advance common interests in improving citizen safety and strengthening democratic and governance institutions.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,984	2,750	3,655	905
Foreign Military Financing	2,096	1,840	2,800	960
International Military Education and Training	738	760	720	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	135	-15

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Panama</b>	2,984	2,750	3,655	905
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,984	2,750	3,655	905
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	2,096	1,840	2,800	960
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,096	1,840	2,800	960
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	738	760	720	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	738	760	720	-40
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	150	150	135	-15
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	150	135	-15

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Panama</b>	2,984	2,750	3,655	905
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,984	2,750	3,655	905
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,834	2,600	3,520	920
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	150	135	-15

## **Peace and Security**

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 facilitate movement of cash, drugs, illegal immigrants, trafficked individuals, and weapons. As Panama continues to increase its ability to patrol its territorial waters, the illicit movement of goods and people through Panama using overland routes may grow in importance.

The flow of narcotics contributes to a continuing crime problem, 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. With strong United States support, Panama interdicted approximately 47 tons of cocaine in FY 2011. The following activities will complement security assistance funding under the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): U.S. assistance will be used to train and equip the National Frontier Service and the National Aero Naval Service, provide spare parts for boats and communications equipment for maritime security forces, and procure vehicles for Panamanian Public Forces to enhance Panama's capacity to control its borders and national territory against transnational crime.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will support training and professionalization of the Panamanian Public Forces and civilian personnel involved in security related duties. Funding will be used to support the professional development of senior and mid-level officers, to increase the capacity of security forces to conduct counternarcotics and search-and-rescue operations, maintain maritime vessels, to enhance resource management, and to increase human rights awareness.

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**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government performs periodic reviews of equipment purchased with FMF through formal End-Use Monitoring to assess operational status and appropriate use, and undertakes periodic program and sector assessments. The interagency also incorporates third-party data and analysis into its program reviews, including the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide. Continual evaluation updates are provided by the Military Group Commanders in weekly reports to the Commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and are reviewed during visits by senior SOUTHCOM officials. In addition, security cooperation is a critical component of the Mission's operations and subject to close scrutiny during bi-annual Inspector General Inspections. These inspections highlight the degree to which the Mission's Military Group monitors and evaluates its activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements to build capabilities that address mutual security concerns. Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve. The country team has assessed the improvements in public force interdiction performance and considers them to

be related in part to IMET- and FMF-funded training. The IACM has highlighted a steady increase in the flow of cocaine through Central American littoral waters and through remote parts of key Central American transit countries. This increase in the flow of cocaine has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in crime and violence in the region, including in Panama. The 2011 UNODC Global Study on Homicide further confirmed the increased violence. In response, the U.S. government and its Central American partners committed to take steps to improve maritime interdiction and enhance the rule of law in remote areas.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: 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 provision of boats and equipment to the Frontier Service has also increased their capacity for coastal and riverine surveillance. The continued training of officers will 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. Based on assessments and analysis, and to further complement programming under CARSI, funding increases in FMF funds are sought for FY 2013. Performance indicators are under development and will be integrated into the performance indicators for CARSI.

## Paraguay

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government will continue to aid the Government of Paraguay (GOP), in stemming corruption, creating jobs, reducing rural poverty, and countering international criminal organizations operating in the country. U.S. assistance is aimed at improving the stability and security of Paraguay by strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, increasing economic opportunities for vulnerable groups, encouraging a more efficient business environment, and institutionalizing reform.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>2,130</b>
Development Assistance	5,500	2,500	5,000	2,500
Foreign Military Financing	399	350	350	-
International Military Education and Training	407	380	360	-20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	150	-350

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>2,130</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-245</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	399	350	350	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-20</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	407	380	360	-20
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-225</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	375	150	-225
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>575</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>700</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	2,500	2,200	-300
2.4 Civil Society	805	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-125</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	125	-	-125
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>



(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,695	-	1,800	1,800

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>2,130</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-245</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	806	730	710	-20
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	300	375	150	-225
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>575</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	125	1,000	875
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	2,500	2,200	-300
2.4 Civil Society	805	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,695	-	1,800	1,800
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>380</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	28	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,192	145	525	380

### Peace and Security

The United States will collaborate with Paraguayan authorities and partners in the region to target specific criminals and organizations and to strengthen the GOP's presence in areas where transnational crime flourishes. To achieve these objectives, U.S. assistance will support legal reforms and provide training and equipment to bolster Paraguay's capacity to investigate, capture, and prosecute criminals. U.S. assistance will also strengthen Paraguay's military as a democratic institution through the reorganization, modernization, and professionalization of the military's key support, communications, and logistical forces, as well as through specific direct action units. 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 security missions, including in support for counterdrug and counterterrorism operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance will further the professional development of the Paraguayan military. IMET funds will also provide technical training, management training, language lab materials, and English language training. Training will build capacity to improve defense management planning, civilian oversight of the military, and respect for internationally recognized human rights.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): U.S. assistance will continue to enhance the Paraguayan government's counter-narcotics efforts, helping to disrupt criminal networks in Paraguay. Funding will be used to support Paraguay's counternarcotics-dedicated unit and the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD). INCLE will provide SENAD essential funding for operational support, equipment and commodities for its drug demand reduction program, and its drug detection canine program. This funding will also bolster SENAD operations by enabling it to fully utilize its personnel at the Asuncion base and regional offices, while taking advantage of the Drug Enforcement Administration presence in country.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

U.S. assistance will help the GOP implement reforms in the areas of rule of law and good governance. This will include aiding the Paraguayan government in addressing civil service reform, service delivery, and a government management reform. 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 of government agencies and improving prosecutors' ability to fight corruption. In the area of good governance, activities will include promoting the professionalization of the civil service. U.S. assistance will also aid the Paraguayan government's efforts to implement government management reforms, including open government policies and transparency so that public offices and ministries can provide better public services. In each of these areas, activities with civil society will build local capacity by strengthening local organizations' ability to participate in and conduct oversight of democratic processes, including anticorruption and transparency efforts. U.S. assistance in the democracy and governance sector will also contribute to the development of local capacity and host government increased efficiency aimed at ensuring sustainability with a multi-sector approach to sustain many of the gains from the Millennium Challenge Cooperation threshold programs.

### **Economic Growth**

U.S. assistance will help the Paraguayan government promote economic growth by increasing income and employment, maintaining economic stability, and finding economic alternatives that protect the country's natural resources. Since the economy is rurally focused and the rural poverty rate is very high, U.S. assistance will continue to help small agricultural producers expand and increase sustainable production to meet current and new market opportunities. These activities will also incorporate the resources and skills of public and private partners to leverage upgrades in producer technologies and increase access to financial services.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will continue to support trade-based diversification, promote exports and access to the domestic market, and encourage private sector investment. Programs will help small farmers and firms, in rural value chains, improve the quality of farming practices to link their productive capacity with the marketing, financing, and technology capabilities of larger producers and buyers. U.S. assistance will also promote the use of sound practices that achieve long-term economic benefits combined with environmental stewardship that emphasizes alternative and economically attractive uses for forests.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Over the last two years, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program worked directly with government ministries, national police, and the judiciary to strengthen government the "MCC

Threshold Program” institutions, reduce corruption, and support the rule of law. With the technical support of the program, the Paraguayan government has achieved significant results such as historically high revenue levels collected by GOP Customs, a more transparent and objective admission system and a new program of study for the National Police, an effective internal control system for the judiciary, and a new procurement system at the Ministry of Health.

In FY 2013, the USAID Democracy and Governance program will build upon the successful achievements of the MCC Threshold Program and contribute to their sustainability by strengthening the judicial ethics system, improving internal controls of public institutions, and advancing the disciplinary system - all activities that further judicial transparency and accountability. In addition, the Democracy and Governance program will significantly contribute to the sustainability of results achieved during the Threshold Program in the area of internal control and budget execution by supporting the expansion of the standardized model for internal control for public institutions and by working with the Ministry of Finance in results-based budget and evaluation.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, the USAID Mission conducted portfolio reviews for Democracy and Governance, Health, Economic Growth, and Environment, and the MCC Threshold Program. The portfolio reviews supplemented ongoing monitoring of U.S. Mission programs that focus on tracking costs and accomplishing goals. The USAID Economic Growth office also completed a midpoint evaluation of the “Paraguay Productivo” project in 2011. Paraguay Productivo is set to conclude at the end of FY 2012 and the new project design process for the next Economic Growth activity is underway. The findings from the midpoint evaluation will be incorporated into the new project design.

In FY 2011, USAID conducted a gender assessment of the entire Mission portfolio. The analysis identified gender gaps and opportunities and suggested improved methods to integrate gender into U.S. programming.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. Mission used the aforementioned portfolio reviews to examine strategic and operational issues, and determine whether activities were leading to expected results. While program adjustments were made, no significant issues were identified during the portfolio review process. The review of Democracy and Governance programs underscored that while significant challenges remain, continued support for key reforms in governance is leading to transformational change.

The findings from evaluations conducted in FY 2011 are guiding current and future programs. The Economic Growth evaluation found that the project contributed significantly to increased sales, exports, employment, and other benefits accruing to beneficiaries. Consistent monitoring of Economic Growth program activities have kept the project focused on achieving its long-term mandate. This is particularly relevant for women producers and economic opportunities for women.

The gender assessment will allow the Mission to incorporate more gender conscious considerations into the new Economic Growth activity and the new Democracy and Governance project design process in FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The Democracy and Governance team built on the foundation of reforms supported by the MCC Threshold Program when designing and starting implementation of new

Democracy and Governance activities in FY 2011. The efforts to improve civil society's influence in the political process, has made the judicial system more efficient and accountable. Improved management practices in selected ministries can be linked closely to the work of the MCC Threshold Program.

The economic growth sector expects continued success in leveraging program funds by partnering with the private sector in various activities, many of which are based on Development Credit Authority and the Global Development Alliance methodology. The Economic Growth team has incorporated best practices and lessons learned from ongoing projects into the analysis and design of a new activity, intended to result in a more cost effective and beneficiary-focused project. The new activity will continue to focus on maximizing employment opportunities for the rural poor and family income generation.

## Peru

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Peru, a key U.S. partner in Latin America, has enjoyed many years of sustained economic growth, poverty reduction, and broad support for democracy. Yet, many Peruvians, particularly outside of the coastal urban areas, receive inadequate basic services from the government and do not have incomes commensurate with the country's growing economy. With limited economic opportunities and little trust in government, some have resorted to drug trafficking and/or environmentally hazardous livelihoods. Drug trafficking, illegal logging/mining, environmental degradation, conflicts related to natural resources and terrorism fueled by narcotics trafficking could threaten Peru's economic and political future, destabilizing one of the United States' strongest democratic partners in the region. To strengthen democracy and maintain trade-led economic growth, Peru must broaden economic opportunities and strengthen government capacity to provide social services in environmentally sensitive and coca-vulnerable areas. U.S. assistance seeks to strengthen Peru's stability and democracy through increased social and economic inclusion, improved governance, and sound environmental stewardship.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	96,581	83,550	73,665	-9,885
Development Assistance	49,789	45,000	47,300	2,300
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	1,980	1,980	-
Global Health Programs - State	50	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,123	5,000	-	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	619	620	585	-35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,500	28,950	23,300	-5,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	500	-1,500

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Peru</b>	96,581	83,550	73,665	-9,885
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	62,408	53,550	51,365	-2,185
<b>Development Assistance</b>	24,789	20,000	25,000	5,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	24,789	20,000	25,000	5,000
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	3,500	1,980	1,980	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	1,980	1,980	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	619	620	585	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	619	620	585	-35

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>-5,650</b>
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	30,750	28,200	22,250	-5,950
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	750	1,050	300
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-1,500</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	500	-1,500
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,250</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,250</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,565	4,750	3,000	-1,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,435	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>9,173</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-9,500</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-4,500</b>
3.2 Education	-	5,500	1,000	-4,500
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	50	-	-	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>9,123</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
3.1 Health	9,123	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>550</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,763	-	-1,763
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	987	1,000	13
4.8 Environment	17,000	12,000	14,300	2,300

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Peru</b>	<b>96,581</b>	<b>83,550</b>	<b>73,665</b>	<b>-9,885</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>62,408</b>	<b>53,550</b>	<b>51,365</b>	<b>-2,185</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,119	4,600	3,065	-1,535
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	55,539	48,200	47,250	-950
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	750	1,050	300
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,250</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,565	4,750	3,000	-1,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,435	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	-	1,000	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>9,173</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-9,500</b>
3.1 Health	9,173	5,000	-	-5,000
3.2 Education	-	5,500	1,000	-4,500
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>550</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,763	-	-1,763
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	987	1,000	13
4.8 Environment	17,000	12,000	14,300	2,300
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>-940</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	144	1,780	1,130	-650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,045	8,290	8,000	-290

## Peace and Security

Peru is one of the world's leading cocaine exporters and is the leading producer of counterfeit U.S. currency. To address drug trafficking and related money laundering by foreign narcotics/terrorist groups like the Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), U.S. assistance promotes viable, licit agricultural production while strengthening law enforcement in coca-vulnerable areas. The three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and alternative development—which the Government of Peru (GOP) is implementing with U.S. assistance—has been a success in the San Martin region, once one of the world's major coca-producing regions, but now a global source of licit, high-value cacao and coffee. Despite major success in San Martin, illicit coca cultivation has continued, and even expanded, in poverty-ridden rural areas—particularly in the Peruvian Amazon Basin—where state presence and law enforcement are limited.

Development Assistance (DA): The USAID alternative development program invests in licit crops; provides technical assistance for farmers; strengthens farmer cooperatives; links farmers to global markets and private sector investment; and supports activities that increase trust between the population and their local government, including improving health and education services. Under this model, coca cultivation in San Martin was reduced by 89 percent between 1996 and 2010, while poverty declined significantly and government efficiency improved. U.S. assistance will expand this model in the neighboring Ucayali and Huanuco regions. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance in San Martin, Ucayali, and Huanuco helped maintain or plant over 37,000 hectares of licit crops (including cacao, coffee, and oil palm), directly benefitting approximately 23,000 families and generating more than 16,000 equivalent full-time jobs, 18 percent of which are held by women. U.S. assistance in FY 2013 will increase licit economic opportunities in these areas by strengthening producer organization capacity to access viable commercial markets and attract private investment. Funds will also be used to support government investment in productive infrastructure and ability to manage and expand alternative development activities nationwide.

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 an effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the country, in order to combat the illegal activity of transnational criminal organizations, terrorists, and insurgents in largely ungoverned areas. U.S. assistance will provide support to the Peruvian Army to increase its operational readiness for units performing missions in remote areas; spare parts, training and technical assistance for aircraft to increase airlift capability; and riverine boats and spare parts, as well as technical assistance for interdiction operations. U.S. programs will also

support enhancements to the maintenance and logistics capabilities and the continuing professionalization of the Peruvian military.

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 mid-level and 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, strengthen its judicial system, and reduce rising drug use in Peru. In 2011, with the aid of U.S. assistance, GOP authorities eradicated 10,290 hectares of illicit coca, seized 13.8 metric tons (MT) of cocaine paste and 10.7 MT of cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), and destroyed 19 HCl and 1,498 cocaine laboratories. In FY 2013, eradication operations are scheduled for the Loreto and Huanuco Departments and will replicate the successful San Martin model in the Monzon Valley, one of Peru's largest coca cultivation areas.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

In FY 2011, Peruvian national elections resulted in the third consecutive peaceful transition to a democratically elected, civilian president. The new president, Ollanta Humala, and his administration are committed to expanding the benefits of Peru's growing economy to traditionally marginalized communities, particularly in the Andes and Amazon Basin, where public services have not expanded at the same level as Peru's macro-economic growth. Lack of an effective state presence, limited economic opportunity, and sharply divided views about natural resource use have fueled illegal activity and social conflict in some areas of the country. Extending state presence and services to these areas, many of which are sparsely populated and difficult to access, has proven challenging. In addition, traditionally marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. Improvements in public service delivery cannot be realized without continued progress in the country's decentralization process and effective citizen participation and oversight, which will foster services that match citizen needs and are managed so as to mitigate and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance will fortify decentralization, particularly in the Amazon Basin regions, by strengthening sub-national government capacity to plan and manage social services such as health and education, improving citizen access to information and ability to articulate needs, and enhancing government and citizen capacity to prevent, manage and mitigate conflict. Specifically, U.S. assistance will help provide training and technical assistance to national and sub-national institutions on rule of law, transparency, strategic planning, budgeting, tax collection, evidence-based decision making, procurement, and conflict prevention and mitigation. Resources will also help civil society groups become more adept at organizing, budgeting, and engaging with the government. Activities will build the capacity of local institutions to implement and management a range of development activities. These efforts are expected to result in improved transparency, rule of law, local budget execution, public access to quality social services, responsiveness to citizen priorities and needs, civic engagement in government decision making, as well as a reduction in social conflict in target regions.

### **Investing in People**

Peru is close to meeting its goal of universal access to primary education; however, the quality of the education provided is so poor that, according to the Ministry of Education, in 2010 less than eight percent of second-graders in rural areas were reading at grade level. Peru's primary education system is among the worst in the world; it ranked 135<sup>th</sup> out of 142 countries in the World Economic Forum's 2010 Global



Competitiveness Report. Significant disparity based on socio-economic status, rural/urban residence, and ethnicity or cultural identity persists.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance supports systemic reforms in basic education that focus on improving management capacity and teaching quality. U.S. assistance will help regional governments—particularly in targeted Amazon Basin regions—increase access to basic education and improve reading proficiency by obtaining and managing funds for public education and expanding successful approaches for improved teaching quality that were previously supported by the United States. As FY 2013 will be the final year of U.S. funding for education in Peru, the program will build local capacity and work with the Ministry of Education to identify weaknesses in laws and regulations and to improve teaching quality by replicating proven curricula and teaching methodologies. USAID will respond to the requests of the Peruvian Government for assistance to improve the primary school reading skills of indigenous, multi-lingual/multi-cultural children.

### **Economic Growth**

Extensive informal and, often, illicit extractive activities continue to undermine Peru's economic foundations and seriously threaten its unique ecosystems. Home to 64.6 million hectares of tropical forest, Peru has the fourth-largest tract of tropical forest in the world. Illegal logging and mining activities compounded by weak forest management are compromising Peru's reputation as a country with a low rate of deforestation. New roads, weak forest governance, and the expansion of the agricultural frontier are placing increased pressure on Peru's environment. Informal mining activities in the Amazon Basin have further resulted in significant environmental degradation (including mercury contamination), public health issues, human rights abuses, and conflicts that threaten to destabilize large sections of the country.

For more than a decade, Peru has experienced impressive economic growth and democratic progress, which have helped the country meet the Millennium Development Goal of reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty at the national level. This national average, however, masks the concentration of impoverished populations in the Andes and Amazon Basin (in 2010, the urban poverty rate had dropped to 19 percent but remained at 54 percent in rural areas), which have yet to see tangible benefits from the country's economic advances and been plagued by conflict.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance aims to conserve natural resources of regional and global significance (notably Andean tropical glaciers and the Amazon Rainforest) located within Peru's borders, while promoting sustainable livelihoods for populations in these areas. Recognizing that illegal loggers and miners often face the same difficult choices that coca cultivators face, the United States will adapt its successful integrated alternative development approach to support improved licit and sustainable economic activities along with reliable social services in environmentally sensitive regions. Proposed activities will support a lower emissions development pathway for Peru. These activities will be coordinated with GOP forest authorities, the Ministry of Environment, and the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and will assist the GOP in implementing its Readiness Preparation Proposal for "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation" (REDD) programs and other national climate change initiatives. These activities directly support U.S. Congressional priorities reflected in the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement's Environmental Chapter and Forestry Annex.

With regard to poverty alleviation, U.S. assistance seeks to consolidate gains in promoting private sector competitiveness and economic opportunities in rural areas prone to poverty. FY 2013 will be the final year of U.S. funding for direct poverty alleviation activities, which will be transferred to the GOP. Given the current national priority to promote social and economic inclusion, especially among disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, the United States will advocate for the GOP to adopt a proven successful model of supporting small and medium enterprises in rural areas to competitively sell their products in local and international markets.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

In June 2008, USAID signed a bilateral agreement with the GOP to implement Peru's \$35.6 million Threshold Country Program proposal designed to reduce corruption in public administration and improve nationwide immunization coverage. The nationwide immunization program is complete and the anti-corruption program is virtually complete, with the exception of one activity. While no FY 2013 funding is expected to support MCC programs in Peru, MCC has agreed to extend the end date of the program until September 2012, to allow for the completion of this activity. This ongoing activity will support the Peruvian Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop a system to track corruption allegations and other misconduct by judges. This activity is linked to USAID/Peru's efforts to promote transparency and accountability. The MCC anti-corruption program has played an important role addressing corruption, not only by improving citizen awareness, but also by promoting transparency, accountability, and responsible oversight of public funds. Assistance was provided to government institutions and civil society organizations. During the remainder of FY 2012 and likely into FY 2013, USAID is planning to incorporate Threshold Country Program activities into USAID Health and Governing Justly and Democratically programs.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: With joint U.S.-GOP programmatic review and budgetary oversight, the Peruvian narcotics eradication agency has achieved a high level of efficiency in its operations, with institutional planning, budgeting, and execution that follow U.S. methodology and rules, enabling it to meet or exceed the annual narcotics eradication goal the last five years. The Humala administration is taking a strong stance on counternarcotics. Since Humala took office, Peruvian authorities increased their average cocaine seizures by approximately 1MT per month and tripled their average seizures of precursor chemicals (as of the end of 2011). The reduced FY13 budget request reflects cost savings realized from ongoing efforts to nationalize INCLE-funded programming and allows the U.S. government to continue its active engagement with Peru.

In FY 2011, USAID undertook a number of monitoring and evaluation activities. A monitoring exercise conducted with Peru's national drug control agency, DEVIDA, aimed to verify alternative development program results, and a survey of families who received alternative development assistance attempted to determine how their quality of life had improved including what factors influenced their decision to remain coca-free. A case study and baseline reconstruction of the "San Martin model" was completed and will be used to replicate the successful alternative development methodology in the Ucayali region.

USAID also conducted a performance evaluation of the Comun@s project, which established interactive computer kiosks in communities to increase access to government information. Studies on the effectiveness of communication campaigns, citizen participation, and perceptions of candidates during the 2010-2011 election seasons were done and the results were shared with candidates and newly elected leaders to help them better represent constituents. In addition, the local judiciary requested an assessment of the effectiveness of Peru's new Criminal Procedure Code, the results of which will help strengthen code implementation.

In FY 2012, USAID will carry out four performance evaluations of health, alternative development, and governance activities. These evaluations will directly influence programmatic and budget decisions for alternative development and governance and will help inform the design of follow-on activities. The health evaluations will help the Peruvian government adopt and replicate successful U.S.-supported programs as USAID phases out its assistance in this sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Assessments revealed excellent management by the Peruvian election authorities and helped inform the phase-out of U.S. elections support. The assessment of families receiving alternative development assistance helped USAID focus its support on three main agricultural products with strong markets and high global prices, rather than a wide range of less profitable crops. Data collected also helped USAID tailor its approach to the Ucayali region. The evaluation of the Comun@s activity found that it was a cost-effective way to use information technology to increase transparency. Accordingly, a similar approach will be incorporated into new activities designed to increase government transparency and citizen participation at the local level.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID's integrated alternative development approach—focused on increasing viable, licit economic opportunities and improving local government capacity to provide social services—helped significantly reduce coca cultivation and poverty in San Martin. Using monitoring and evaluation data, USAID plans to continue efforts to expand this model in the Ucayali and Huanuco regions and adopt it in other Amazon Basin regions vulnerable to illegal mining and logging. USAID's strategic plan will likely focus on five regions of the Amazon Basin that are vulnerable to illegal and environmentally threatening activities and conflicts. Efforts in all sectors will build on past successes and lessons learned to improve decentralized service provision, increase licit economic opportunities, and protect natural resources.

## Suriname

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Suriname has demonstrated a continued commitment to fighting transnational crime, the principal threat to the security of Suriname and the Caribbean. The Government of Suriname is publicly committed to the fight against narcotrafficking and is an active participant in counternarcotics efforts at the domestic, bilateral, and multilateral levels. 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 movement of illicit drugs, human trafficking, small arms trafficking, and inadequate border security. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance bilateral programs in Suriname and will provide additional assistance for law enforcement, border security, at-risk youth, and rule-of-law programs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	251	240	225	-15
International Military Education and Training	251	240	225	-15

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Suriname</b>	251	240	225	-15
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	251	240	225	-15
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	251	240	225	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	240	225	-15

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Suriname</b>	251	240	225	-15
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	251	240	225	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	240	225	-15

### 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 including widespread flooding and communicable diseases. SDF personnel will participate in IMET-funded courses to increase their professionalism and confidence in combating terrorism and violent extremist organizations, and their ability to interdict narcotics traffickers. The IMET program cements our relationship with the Government of Suriname and opens additional avenues for future cooperation with civilian leaders and military officials.

## The Bahamas

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports the key goals of bolstering law enforcement and counternarcotics efforts, including demand reduction, strengthening the criminal justice system, and improving interdiction capabilities. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative regional programs 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 support to provide integrated prevention, care, and rehabilitation programs for at-risk populations to help reduce new criminal activity and recidivism.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
International Military Education and Training	201	190	180	-10

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>The Bahamas</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	201	190	180	-10

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>The Bahamas</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-10</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	201	190	180	-10

#### **Peace and Security**

U.S. assistance will support the professionalization of Bahamian security personnel by providing them with needed equipment and training. 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 and by reducing the amount of illicit trafficking through its archipelago. U.S. assistance will also support the development and implementation of robust counter-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) programs and training.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): These funds will be used for the continued professionalization of Bahamian security forces and civilian defense officials. U.S. assistance will be used for professional military education and the technical training required for the Royal Bahamas Defense Force's equipment sustainment program.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

A regional economic hub, Trinidad and Tobago is considered a high-income country. Despite its relative wealth, however, Trinidad and Tobago continues to suffer from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. assistance to Trinidad and Tobago focuses on enabling local security and law enforcement bodies to counter the growing national and transnational crime threat. U.S. assistance also aims to bolster the drug interdiction and regional security capabilities of Trinidad and Tobago through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). CBSI programs in Trinidad and Tobago will provide assistance for law enforcement, citizen safety, social justice and rule-of-law programs.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	253	180	180	-
International Military Education and Training	253	180	180	-

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	253	180	180	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	253	180	180	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	253	180	180	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	253	180	180	-

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	253	180	180	-
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	253	180	180	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	253	180	180	-

#### Peace and Security

The United States will provide Trinidad and Tobago's military and security organizations with training and technical assistance. Programs will focus on the development of 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 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 support the professional development of mid and junior-level officers and enlisted personnel by providing training to enhance defense resource management and increase mission operational capabilities for maritime security operations.



# Uruguay

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance encourages constructive Uruguayan engagement in international affairs and improves Uruguay's ability to combat terrorism and international crime. Uruguay has a remarkable record as a contributor nation to peacekeeping operations. Uruguay remains one of the top troop and police contributors per capita to United Nations (U.N.) peacekeeping overall and the fourth largest contributor to the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti. Uruguay often serves as a consensus builder and mediator in international contexts. U.S. assistance to Uruguay strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities. U.S. assistance also promotes increased cooperation in law enforcement and in the fight against terrorism and illegal trafficking of persons, materials, and drugs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
Foreign Military Financing	399	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	590	465	450	-15

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	399	-	-	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	590	465	450	-15

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-15</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	989	465	450	-15

### Peace and Security

IMET: U.S. 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 the United States and international forces in order to participate in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and other multinational operations. In FY 2013, the focus will be on professional military education and technical training, 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 command posts, and participants 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 leveraged this experience to train other Latin American militaries, thereby multiplying the training investment.

## Venezuela

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Venezuela supports civil society efforts to protect democratic freedoms and promote human rights.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	3,000	-2,000

#### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	350	500	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,650	3,650	2,500	-1,150

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	350	350	500	150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,650	3,650	2,500	-1,150
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-300</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	-	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	890	850	600	-250

#### Governing Justly and Democratically

The Venezuela program will work with civil society to enhance access to information, encourage peaceful debate of key issues, provide support to democratic institutions, and promote citizen participation and democratic leadership. U.S. programs are inclusive and seek to promote wide participation in the democratic process.

Economic Support Funds (ESF): U.S. programs will work to promote good governance, raise awareness about social issues, increase confidence in the democratic process, and encourage citizen participation. Activities will serve to motivate public participation in the democratic process and promote the basic values of representative democracy.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID will continue to conduct routine assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID will conduct regular performance reviews during the course program management. A previous performance review to examine progress and inform out-year plans was conducted in FY 2010. USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners in order to inform decision-making.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID 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 2013 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 share a 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 and development, including energy security; 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,337	34,240	35,200	960
Development Assistance	11,231	11,640	12,600	960
Global Health Programs - State	14,550	14,850	14,850	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	6,950	6,950	-
International Military Education and Training	806	800	800	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Barbados and Eastern Caribbean</b>	32,337	34,240	35,200	960
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	806	800	800	-
<b>International Military Education and Training</b>	806	800	800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	806	800	800	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	1,035	-	2,500	2,500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	1,035	-	2,500	2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,035	-	2,500	2,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	22,300	25,800	23,800	-2,000
<b>Development Assistance</b>	2,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.2 Education	2,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	14,550	14,850	14,850	-
3.1 Health	14,550	14,850	14,850	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	5,750	6,950	6,950	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	5,750	6,950	6,950	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>460</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,696	2,400	1,100	-1,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	740	1,500	760
4.8 Environment	5,500	4,500	5,500	1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Barbados and Eastern Caribbean</b>	<b>32,337</b>	<b>34,240</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>960</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	806	800	800	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,035	-	2,500	2,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
3.1 Health	20,300	21,800	21,800	-
3.2 Education	2,000	4,000	2,000	-2,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>460</b>
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,696	2,400	1,100	-1,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	740	1,500	760
4.8 Environment	5,500	4,500	5,500	1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-650</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,210	50	-	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,905	600	-	-600

### Peace and Security

The closely related goals of combating international crime and illicit drug trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts require sustained engagement with the seven countries and 10 territories whose porous borders directly affect U.S. national security. Ineffective border control threatens U.S. border security because vulnerabilities can be exploited by terrorists, narco-traffickers, and other criminals. 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. Experiences around the world have shown that terrorist financing and logistics often parallel or use existing criminal and narco-trafficking 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, primarily through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), 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.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): U.S. assistance in this sector supports professional military education and training for the defense and maritime security forces of the seven island nations. Training will include both professional development and technical courses. The courses will enhance the maritime security capability of the Eastern Caribbean nations, while promoting human rights and democratic values. Most training is offered through the U.S. Coast Guard and helps to further interoperability for joint missions.

### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

A reduction in the number of at-risk youth engaged in crime and violence supports the U.S. Government's security interest in the region. Juvenile justice systems in the Eastern Caribbean countries lack appropriate support to assist in the positive reintegration of at-risk youth into society. Juveniles are often incarcerated with adults and recidivism rates are high. Youth who are sent through a reformed juvenile justice system would have greater opportunities for rehabilitation and to assist in the growth of their country. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs, complemented by resources from the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will strengthen the juvenile justice systems in the region. The strengthening of the juvenile justice sector also complements other U.S. Government programs targeting youth, including vocational training, and job opportunities that provide alternatives to criminal lifestyles.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance supports the strengthening of rule of law and human rights in the juvenile justice system in the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname. The program targets the following areas of the juvenile justice system: improving the legal and regulatory environment; building capacity for effective administration of the juvenile justice process; reforming practices around detention and rehabilitation, and providing alternatives to the formal system for petty and first-time offenders; and enhanced linkages with entities that indirectly support the juvenile justice system, building advocacy for the reform process. A recently conducted Juvenile Justice Assessment will guide the program, which will support both regional and national initiatives, and draw on best practices within and outside the region to establish the most effective measures for protecting juvenile rights.

### **Investing in People**

The Eastern Caribbean countries have 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, basic education, and economic empowerment.

Global Health Programs (GHP) - State and USAID: HIV/AIDS: In the Caribbean region, HIV/AIDS remains one of the leading causes of death among people aged 25 to 44 years old. U.S. assistance is critical to combating the disease, as the Eastern Caribbean nations, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago have limited resources and capacity, and other bilateral donor support has been sharply reduced.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The Barbados and Eastern Caribbean 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.

Through PEPFAR, 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 and the integration of HIV/AIDS funding and programs into broader national

programs 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 people and health systems. This package of assistance to 12 Caribbean governments and two regional entities has become a model of multi-partner technical support.

The USAID mission in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will manage FY 2013 funding and programs for HIV/AIDS programs in Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. These geographic additions more than quadruple the program's target population.

### **Economic Growth**

The United States shifted the focus of its economic growth program in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean away from direct interventions with the private sector toward youth programming. Caribbean youth face urgent problems, including a lack of readiness to enter the formal economy and limited livelihood opportunities as an alternative to criminal activity. U.S. assistance will continue to support youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities in all six OECS countries. The United States Government is also providing resources under the Economic Growth Objective to address climate change adaptation measures. Climate change initiatives will be implemented at the country level as well as through regional mechanisms.

Development Assistance (DA): U.S. assistance programs will empower youth to enter the job market or create businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth, a reduction in crime and ultimately improvements in regional security. These outcomes will be accomplished through workforce development and entrepreneurship activities that include training in basic literacy, numeracy, and technical, vocational, and life skills, as well as hands-on business and financial literacy programs. Internships and job placement will also be a continuing feature of the program. 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 and national institutions to boost the economic well-being of young people.

Programs will include curriculum support, primarily targeting those leaving the secondary school level; 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 United States will further support the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) through a two-pronged approach, supporting regional- and country-level initiatives consistent with national adaptation strategies. Funds in support of GCCCI will improve the regulatory environment, build public awareness and education on climate variability and adaptation to changes, and improve science and data systems for better decision-making in the public sector and civil society. U.S. assistance will have a significant focus on the critical areas of freshwater resilience and coastal and marine management.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, USAID/Barbados updated its Performance Management Plan to assess progress toward program objectives, take corrective action when necessary, and inform management decisions. The PEPFAR program will conduct a mid-term evaluation of the Caribbean Regional Program in FY 2012, to ascertain if the PEPFAR Program is helping countries to reach a sustainable national AIDS program model and to identify the key factors contributing to or impeding project results.



Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID completes an annual portfolio review to identify potential areas of duplication, inefficiencies, and poor performance prior to making out year budget and program decisions. USAID requires rigorous pipeline information and spending analysis and uses this information to adjust budgets and activities. Additionally, PEPFAR undertook a Staffing for Results exercise in the first quarter of 2012. This exercise identified performance issues and will be incorporated into the FY 2013 planning cycle.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: USAID HIV/AIDS-related activities in FY 2013 will continue to be in alignment with the goals and objectives of the US-Caribbean Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Framework (PF) 2010-2015. During FY 2012, a mid-term evaluation of the PF will be undertaken. This will inform any substantive programmatic adjustments which need to be taken to enable a more effective and robust delivery of technical assistance to the countries covered by the PF. USAID is committed to ensuring the delivery of sustainable, evidence-based programming which can maximize and capitalize on U.S. Government investments in the HIV/AIDS response in this region.

The current success of youth development training programs in the region confirms their importance to economic growth and crime prevention. To help ensure the sustainability of such programs it is imperative to support training providers and their program offerings through existing mechanisms such as the Caribbean Examinations Council.

## State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere seeks to counter rising threats to the safety of the hemisphere's citizens, strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions, leverage the region's strengths, foster economic opportunity for all, and promote clean energy security and mitigate the effects of global climate change. The State Western Hemisphere Regional request includes funding for key hemispheric initiatives that address citizen safety threats that directly affect U.S. national security. U.S. assistance takes advantage of the region's emerging economic potential and growth opportunities to benefit U.S. trade in the region.

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): CARSI seeks to partner with Central American governments to address the severe levels of crime and violence facing Central America from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and transnational gangs. On both a bilateral and regional basis, CARSI is designed to assist partner nations in stemming 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 in Central America. CARSI, in coordination with the Mérida Initiative for Mexico and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI), seeks to strengthen and integrate security efforts from the U.S. southwest border to Panama, including trafficking routes throughout the Caribbean. CARSI assistance aims to produce a safer and more secure Central America in which criminal organizations no longer wield the power to destabilize governments or threaten national and regional security. It seeks to prevent the entry and spread of illicit drugs, violence, and transnational threats to countries throughout the hemisphere and to the United States.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative seeks to address increasing crime and violence impacting shared U.S. and Caribbean security interests. Transnational crime and illicit trafficking in drugs continues to have an increasingly destabilizing effect on Caribbean countries, where well-funded transnational criminal elements take advantage of weak national and regional law enforcement and security systems and exploit porous maritime and land borders. CBSI reflects an expanding rule of law partnership between the United States and the nations of the Caribbean to combat the illicit trafficking and other transnational crime that threaten regional security. FY 2013 assistance will build upon prior year progress by focusing on the critical tasks of substantially reducing illicit trafficking, improving public safety, and promoting social justice in the region. The geographic reach and small size of the majority of Caribbean nations present unique challenges to combined efforts to counter illicit trafficking. In light of this, programs will support improved capabilities to share security and law enforcement information and to effectively act upon that information in a coordinated manner. Assistance will also focus on continued justice sector improvements and address root causes of crime through expanded economic opportunities and education for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations.

Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA): Energy security and climate change are urgent global challenges, and promoting clean energy, low-carbon development, and climate-resilient economic growth are key priorities for U.S. diplomacy and development. Launched by President Obama at the April 2009 Summit of the Americas, ECPA is the United States' strategic regional partnership with countries and organizations of the Western Hemisphere to promote energy security and self-sufficiency as well as mitigate the impacts of climate change. Since ECPA's launch, more than 40 ECPA initiatives are now underway, some led or supported by the United States as well as other governments of the hemisphere. Requested funding will continue to support ECPA implementation related to clean energy, energy efficiency, cross border trade in electricity, reducing emissions from deforestation, and enhancing country-capacity for climate change adaptation, which leverages resources from the multilateral development banks, private sector, civil society, and other governments of the hemisphere.

Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas: Increasing economic growth and inclusive prosperity in the Americas are key elements to 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. Pathways to Prosperity seeks to ensure the benefits of trade are more equitably shared amongst all segments of the population. Requested U.S. assistance will advance the four specific pillars of the Pathways initiative: empowering small business; facilitating trade; building a modern workforce; and promoting sustainable practices and environmental cooperation.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support commitments pertaining to U.S. participation in the Sixth Summit of the Americas, to be held in Cartagena, Colombia.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213,579</b>	<b>190,850</b>	<b>180,885</b>	<b>-9,965</b>
Economic Support Fund	76,704	79,000	85,200	6,200
Foreign Military Financing	16,467	15,000	10,000	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	109,008	90,000	81,000	-9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,400	6,850	4,685	-2,165

### Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	<b>213,579</b>	<b>190,850</b>	<b>180,885</b>	<b>-9,965</b>
<b>Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)</b>	<b>77,367</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	17,000	17,000	26,200	9,200
Foreign Military Financing	16,467	15,000	10,000	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,500	30,000	21,000	-9,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,400	2,000	1,800	-200
<b>Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)</b>	<b>101,508</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Economic Support Fund	30,000	45,000	47,500	2,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	71,508	60,000	60,000	-
<b>Economic Policy</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-6,500</b>
Economic Support Fund	26,500	16,000	9,500	-6,500
<b>Summit of Americas Commitments</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Economic Support Fund	3,204	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>-1,965</b>
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	4,850	2,885	-1,965

**Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	213,579	190,850	180,885	-9,965
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	114,276	78,800	73,285	-5,515
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	16,467	15,000	10,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,467	15,000	10,000	-5,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	86,409	56,950	58,600	1,650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,895	15,900	10,670	-5,230
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	37,814	27,450	25,530	-1,920
1.5 Transnational Crime	31,700	13,600	22,400	8,800
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	11,400	6,850	4,685	-2,165
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	5,850	3,935	-1,915
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,400	1,000	750	-250
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	59,912	84,722	78,870	-5,852
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	37,313	51,672	56,470	4,798
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,143	26,452	13,955	-12,497
2.2 Good Governance	27,170	25,220	42,515	17,295
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	22,599	33,050	22,400	-10,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,599	33,050	22,400	-10,650
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,033	6,228	10,620	4,392
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	8,033	6,228	10,620	4,392
3.2 Education	4,829	5,228	5,810	582
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,204	1,000	4,810	3,810
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	31,358	21,100	18,110	-2,990
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	31,358	21,100	18,110	-2,990
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,500	10,000	4,500	-5,500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,858	5,100	7,670	2,570
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	-	940	940
4.8 Environment	9,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000

**Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	213,579	190,850	180,885	-9,965
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	114,276	78,800	73,285	-5,515
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	5,850	3,935	-1,915

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,400	1,000	750	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	33,362	30,900	20,670	-10,230
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	37,814	27,450	25,530	-1,920
1.5 Transnational Crime	31,700	13,600	22,400	8,800
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>59,912</b>	<b>84,722</b>	<b>78,870</b>	<b>-5,852</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	32,742	59,502	36,355	-23,147
2.2 Good Governance	27,170	25,220	42,515	17,295
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>8,033</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>4,392</b>
3.2 Education	4,829	5,228	5,810	582
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,204	1,000	4,810	3,810
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>31,358</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>18,110</b>	<b>-2,990</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	12,500	10,000	4,500	-5,500
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,858	5,100	7,670	2,570
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	-	940	940
4.8 Environment	9,000	6,000	5,000	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>10,414</b>	<b>28,974</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>-5,074</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,414	28,974	23,600	-5,374

## Peace and Security

Funds will support programming intended to weaken the structure and diminish the influence and violence of drug cartels, arms traffickers, gangs, and other transnational criminal organizations operating in the region. Assistance will build host-nation security and rule-of-law institutional capacity to enable 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 corruption; foster regional cooperation and operations; and create enhanced levels of citizen safety to provide space for expanded economic and social opportunities. CARSI law enforcement assistance is designed to make sustainable impacts on crime, gangs and illicit trafficking by rebuilding the capabilities of police and security services, reforming police academies, and strengthening border inspection capabilities. For CBSI, funds will support efforts to deepen regional security cooperation, increase detection and monitoring capabilities, improve information sharing, and build long-term sustainment capability. CBSI programming will also strengthen host nation capacity to combat rising transnational and related domestic crime, violence, and national security threats through equipment and training for law enforcement personnel, expanded border and port security, prison reform, improved cyber forensic capability, and continued development of regional counterterrorism infrastructures. Assistance will improve the capacity of domestic and regional law enforcement and defense institutions, including the Regional Security System and the CARICOM security agencies. Separately from CBSI, antiterrorism assistance will fund 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 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 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. U.S. assistance will fund provision of 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 host nation corrections personnel and improve border and port security operations. Assistance will promote shared use of law enforcement information and intelligence and improve the tracking of illicit firearms.

#### Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR):

- CBSI: These antiterrorism assistance funds will assist partner nations in building advanced, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity. Training and equipment will focus on enhancing law enforcement investigation skills, securing land, air and maritime borders to prevent terrorist transit, and protecting critical infrastructure. More specifically, NADR/ATA funds will be used to strengthen computer investigations and computer forensics capabilities, promote regional training among partner nations, and prevent the establishment of safe havens.
- Hemisphere-wide: These funds will support antiterrorism assistance, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts.

#### **Governing Justly and Democratically**

CARSI rule of law programs are building the capacity of judicial actors, bolstering prosecutorial capacity, and enhancing the effectiveness of courts and prisons. CARSI programming will support host-nation efforts to re-establish effective state presence in areas at risk by supporting 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 expose corruption of government officials. U.S. resources will also support programs in juvenile justice reform 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 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 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 across countries and assist in the formulation of policies on prevention and juvenile justice.
- CBSI: Funding will support more effective administration of the rule of law in the Caribbean. U. S. assistance will support institutional capacity for juvenile justice institutions and improved 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 sustain vital rule-of-law capacity assistance programs to enable Central American governments to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate criminals and dismantle criminal organizations effectively. U.S. assistance 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 law enforcement elements through joint trainings and workshops. Funds will 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: U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability. Funds will also support educational and training programs for justice sector entities, including police, prosecutors, and judges. Among other efforts, U.S. assistance will 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 improving job-related skills and increasing educational and economic opportunities for at-risk populations. Programs will provide alternatives for at-risk youth, such as formal and informal education initiatives and training and

employment opportunities, while fostering community and government partnerships for prevention efforts. Secondly, funds will support U.S.-related commitments stemming from the Sixth Summit of the Americas.

#### Economic Support Fund (ESF):

- **CBSI - Basic Education:** U.S. assistance will support educational programming for vulnerable populations, particularly at-risk-youth. Assistance will support specific educational and prevention programs to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behavior via vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development. Programs 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. Education programs will complement workforce development and youth entrepreneurship programs.
- **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** Funding will support initiatives that promote economic growth and social inclusion through the strengthening of existing economic, democratic, and cultural connections in the region.

#### **Economic Growth**

U.S. resources will support CBSI efforts to provide at-risk youth with alternatives to illicit economic activities by offering job skills related training. Such efforts will enable youth to enter the job market more successfully or create their own sustainable businesses, thereby contributing to economic growth and regional security. Secondly, funds will support programming pertaining to the Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas initiative and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) to advance regional integration of open economies, clean energy deployment, energy security and hemispheric 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 facilitate school-to-work transition, train youth in entrepreneurship, and link youth to employment opportunities.
- **ECPA:** U.S. assistance will address the clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation pillars. In particular, funds are expected to support regional energy cooperation pertaining to energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy infrastructure, and energy poverty. Funds will also support regional climate change cooperation including sustainable land use and forestry and adaptation efforts. U.S. assistance will also leverage voluntary initiatives by the region's governments and civil society on energy and climate and promote sharing of best practices across the hemisphere. Funding will also advance public policies that foster transitions toward low carbon economies. Such efforts will reduce carbon emissions, increase access to clean energy, and foster sustainable development practices that allow countries to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change in the region.
- **Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas:** U.S. assistance will support implementation of the Pathways regional partnership to foster broad-based U.S. and hemispheric economic growth through small business development, financial reform, environmental cooperation, workforce and entrepreneurial development, labor protections and customs modernization. Program goals are expected to include small business development and access to credit efforts; financial inclusion through regulatory reforms; trade infrastructure modernization and customs training; improving workforce education and development; public participation in environmental decision-making; labor protections efforts and support for cleaner production practices through universities and market access programs.



## **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities have informed the State Western Hemisphere's program development, design, and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation efforts are tailored to specific programs and initiatives as appropriate. Both CARSI and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component. Caribbean posts provide Washington with quarterly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results, while CARSI countries provide monthly reports. These reports inform on-going program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization. For CARSI, justice sector, border control, and firearms assessments continued in FY 2011. A USAID CARSI assessment of at-risk youth and crime prevention efforts produced preliminary results in FY 2011 and further data is expected in FY 2012. The initial findings of these assessments are being used to target U.S. assistance where it is expected to achieve greatest impact. CBSI established an ongoing cooperative dialogue through technical working groups to further refine regional security priorities, coordinate implementation, and promote sharing of best practices. These technical meetings inform an annual, high-level ministerial forum that reviews progress and determines future programming priorities, the most recent of which was held in November 2011 in The Bahamas. Additionally, a CBSI interagency Performance Management Plan, composed of mutually agreed upon goals, objectives, and targets, guides implementation of the strategic framework established with Caribbean partner nations. For prior year CAFTA-DR trade capacity programs, an independent evaluation of the labor component concluded that assistance contained flaws in program design and much of the funds remained unspent, both factors that limited program effectiveness.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: For CARSI, U.S. assistance programs will be targeted at areas and regions of Central America most at risk from security threats posed by trafficking and transitional crime. CBSI activities address three key areas of United States-Caribbean cooperation: reduction in illicit trafficking, greater public safety, and social justice. In FY 2012, baseline data, consistent with the CBSI Performance Management Plan, will be collected, which will serve as the basis for future assessments of performance and inform future CBSI programming decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: For Central America, requested CARSI funding continues to represent the minimum levels needed to counter threats to regional security and bolster weak law-enforcement and justice-sector institutions. 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 progresses, full funding for FY 2013 is vital to sustain partnerships established thus far and meet Central America's citizen safety challenges. However, these resources must complement and be coordinated with an array of other actors - host nations, international organizations, third-country donors, and the private sector - as U.S. resources alone are insufficient to meet the institutional and political challenges in Central America. For CBSI, the FY 2013 request is based on the previously mentioned Caribbean, Embassy, and interagency reporting and assessments. CBSI funding will continue to take advantage of the political consensus among Caribbean nations to address citizen safety challenges within a regional partnership framework. For Pathways to Prosperity, assistance programs will carry forward demonstrated CAFTA-DR best results and practices, particularly for environment funding.

## USAID Central America Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Through the USAID Central America Regional program, the United States will continue to support key regional objectives and priorities, including crime prevention, trade, climate change, food security, and HIV/AIDS. The Regional Program will continue support for meeting CAFTA-DR and Pathways to Prosperity goals by directly engaging with the Secretariat for Central American Integration (SICA) and supporting the regional harmonization and integration agenda. U.S. assistance will seek to reduce trade barriers by strengthening key regional inter-governmental and national government institutions. Programs will also address trade and food security issues, and will continue biodiversity activities, specifically coastal marine management and fisheries, with a focus on important trans-boundary coastal resources and critical ecosystems. Additionally, HIV/AIDS activities in Central America will support the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The PEPFAR Partnership Framework, signed in March 2010, will continue guiding HIV/AIDS interventions in the region.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,562</b>	<b>32,089</b>	<b>29,711</b>	<b>-2,378</b>
Development Assistance	17,000	15,500	13,500	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	6,171	11,198	10,820	-378
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,391	5,391	5,391	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Central America Regional</b>	<b>28,562</b>	<b>32,089</b>	<b>29,711</b>	<b>-2,378</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-50</b>
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	50	-	-50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,562</b>	<b>16,589</b>	<b>16,211</b>	<b>-378</b>
<b>Global Health Programs - State</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>-378</b>
3.1 Health	6,171	11,198	10,820	-378
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>-</b>
3.1 Health	5,391	5,391	5,391	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,950</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,950</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,450	3,000	-1,450
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	7,000	9,500	9,000	-500

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Central America Regional</b>	<b>28,562</b>	<b>32,089</b>	<b>29,711</b>	<b>-2,378</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-50</b>
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	50	-	-50
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>11,562</b>	<b>16,589</b>	<b>16,211</b>	<b>-378</b>
3.1 Health	11,562	16,589	16,211	-378
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-1,950</b>
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,450	3,000	-1,450
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	7,000	9,500	9,000	-500
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>-226</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	632	220	350	130
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,634	1,766	1,410	-356

### Investing in People

The Regional HIV/AIDS Program seeks to enhance coordinated, national, and regional responses to address HIV/AIDS. The Regional HIV/AIDS Program works to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS in Central America and improve the lives of those living with HIV/AIDS. The program supports the development and implementation of policies and practices that address HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, as well as the generation of new strategic information for evidence-based decision making. USAID will work to implement prevention activities and services targeted to most at-risk populations while also strengthening the health systems within the region to support better access to quality care and treatment for those living with HIV/AIDS.

Global Health Programs (GHP):

USAID will support Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and Costa Rica to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the Central America region.

### Economic Growth

The United States assists Central American countries to achieve faster, broader economic growth and regional integration by improving coordination among the countries. In addition, USAID supports U.S. commitments to the Pathways to Prosperity initiative by working in the region to facilitate, mainstream, and broaden the benefits of international and regional trade. U.S. assistance promotes broad-based economic growth through reduced trade barriers, regional harmonization and integration, regional institutional capacity building, food safety standard requirements, and improved information systems. USAID will also continue interventions in the area of biodiversity, specifically supporting coastal marine management and fisheries and will support programs in all three pillars of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC): Adaptation, Sustainable Landscapes, and Clean Energy. In addition, USAID will provide assistance to improve regional food security through integrated markets and increased access to food.

### Development Assistance (DA):

- U.S. assistance will support new regional activities that will address trade and food security, food security policy effectiveness, and sustainable agricultural efforts by: (1) facilitating, mainstreaming and broadening the benefits of international and regional trade to promote a more open and diversified economy in the region; (2) building and strengthening value-added supply chains that increase rural income and support the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative – Feed the Future; and (3) enhancing policy effectiveness and sustainable agricultural practices.
- U.S. assistance will support sanitary and phytosanitary standards and market information systems for the Central American countries and the Dominican Republic. This program, implemented through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), seeks to harmonize trade regulations with international standards to facilitate regional and U.S. trade.
- The United States will use biodiversity funding to strengthen Central American coastal and marine resources management in order to reduce environmental threats, augment ecosystem productivity, conserve biodiversity, and improve livelihoods. U.S. assistance will also promote compliance with fisheries legislation and create incentives for best fisheries and management practices to increase incomes and to reduce the degradation of the natural systems that provide food, water, and other environmental services.
- U.S. assistance will support a new GCC Adaptation and Sustainable Landscape Program to help Central American countries reduce the vulnerability of people, places, and livelihoods from negative impacts of climate change. This assistance will integrate effective adaptive strategies and establish a clearinghouse that will collect data from a variety of sources, including NASA, USGS, and NOAA. This data will be available to end users and the program will provide the necessary tools and training for effective use of the data. Furthermore, GCC funds will help reduce emissions and sequester carbon through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) mechanisms to sustain and preserve four largely untouched tropical forests in the region. Resources will also help to begin a second phase of the clean energy initiative, which will facilitate investments in clean energy production and reduce energy consumption in the region.

USAID is coordinating closely with other donors (International Finance Corporation, Food and Agriculture Organization, German Society for International Cooperation, and others), working in the same sectors and areas to complement interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As part of its regional performance management efforts in FY 2011, USAID conducted a final performance evaluation on its three regional CAFTA-DR trade implementation projects. The evaluation identified the efficiency of program implementation, as well as best practices and lessons learned. USAID also developed a situational analysis of Central American countries to inform the drafting a public policy to improve the criminal juvenile system and enhance the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

USAID also conducted a number of program evaluations and assessments related to the Regional HIV/AIDS Program in FY 2011. Results informed the FY 2013 budget and planning decisions.

Semi-annual portfolio reviews for all programs took place in May and November 2011, focusing on pipeline and financial issues and results to determine areas of action for strategic, management, and operational decision-making.

For FY 2012, USAID plans to begin collecting baseline data for the regional Feed the Future program, which will be used for mid-term and final evaluations of the program.

**Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices:** The final performance evaluation on the CAFTA-DR trade projects offered specific recommendations for future programming in the area of trade and its relation to improving food security and nutrition in the CAFTA-DR countries. The evaluation of the USAID/USDA program on sanitary and phytosanitary standards was particularly useful in designing a second phase of the program, which began in FY 2012 and forms part of the regional Feed the Future strategy and program.

Based on the AIDS Expenditures Assessments results, USAID saw the need to continue its current programs (i.e., prevention, supply chain management, and continuum of care). Additionally, the information in the assessments supports USAID's decision to sustain a policy project across the region that addresses the structural barriers for those most at risk or living with HIV/AIDS. The identification of potential partners and target geographical areas are based on the "Situation and Response of HIV-AIDS" assessment. A qualitative study about stigma and discrimination against most-at-risk-populations, combined with the results of the bi-annual CID-Gallup stigma and discrimination measurement will be used to design a new "Social Movement" in coordination with UNAIDS. The most recent Condom Distribution Assessment provided information about the need in some countries to renegotiate strategies with the private sector for a Condom Total Market Approach.

**Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:** Regional plans for FY 2013 focus on institutional strengthening to improve food security and biodiversity, sustainable landscapes, adaptation and clean energy projects. Furthermore, FY 2013 funds will help to begin a second phase of the clean energy initiative, which will facilitate investments in clean energy production in the region. Evaluations provide valuable information that will be used to inform project development, program implementation, and strategic use of resources.

The PEPFAR Central America Program also conducted an Interagency Portfolio Review and a separate planning retreat in FY 2011. All USG agencies working on HIV/AIDS in the region participated in discussions on progress and planning. New data and evaluation findings enable USAID to make targeted shifts to better focus the program.

## USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region is an important partner for the United States, with regional development goals directly impacting U.S. national interests. Safe and prosperous societies in LAC mean that U.S. borders are secure, and migration is both legal and not undertaken to escape crime and poverty at home. The hemisphere is also our largest trading partner and stable and productive partnerships in the region mean more investment, and better jobs, products, and services here in the United States.

In the Western Hemisphere, through our continued, vigorous engagement, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will leverage our partnerships to advance a focused agenda that advances critical U.S. interests. This cooperative agenda focuses on five closely interconnected priorities: (1) improve regional transnational efforts to prevent crime and violence; (2) strengthen basic education and health care systems in targeted countries; (3) help countries take advantage of economic opportunities; (4) promote country-led food security investments; and (5) mitigate and adapt to global climate change.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,835</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>45,738</b>	<b>838</b>
Development Assistance	47,445	37,100	38,213	1,113
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,390	7,800	7,525	-275

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)</b>	<b>52,835</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>45,738</b>	<b>838</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	450	1,500	1,200	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	415	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,365	1,600	1,800	200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>23,035</b>	<b>-5,765</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>15,510</b>	<b>-5,490</b>
3.2 Education	19,000	21,000	15,510	-5,490
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,525</b>	<b>-275</b>
3.1 Health	5,390	7,800	7,525	-275
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>19,703</b>	<b>6,703</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>19,703</b>	<b>6,703</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,950	-	8,000	8,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	4,345	3,803	-542
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	900	-100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,515	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	16,750	7,655	7,000	-655

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)</b>	<b>52,835</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>45,738</b>	<b>838</b>
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-100</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	450	1,500	1,200	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	415	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,365	1,600	1,800	200
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>23,035</b>	<b>-5,765</b>
3.1 Health	5,390	7,800	7,525	-275
3.2 Education	19,000	21,000	15,510	-5,490
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>19,703</b>	<b>6,703</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,950	-	8,000	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	4,345	3,803	-542
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	900	-100
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,515	-	-	-
4.8 Environment	16,750	7,655	7,000	-655
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>347</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,052	450	1,000	550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,096	3,438	3,235	-203

### Governing Justly and Democratically

The democratic landscape in much of the Western Hemisphere has improved over the last two decades. Across the region, popular support for universal values such as free elections and freedom of expression, combined with a deepened understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship, have provided a stronger foundation for democracy and good governance. However, this positive trend has not been uniform, and in some countries has reversed course. Democratic institutions have been put at risk by entrenched corruption and wavering commitment to the rule of law, while personalized or authoritarian politics have hollowed out institutional capacity, compromised the separation of powers, and hampered civic expression. Growing crime and violence is jeopardizing the safety of citizens, as well as their confidence in democratic institutions, as governments and civil institutions in the region are ill-equipped to respond to the threats posed by gang and organized crime activity.

Development Assistance (DA): USAID supports strategic approaches that promote participatory democracies by emphasizing the responsibility of citizens to engage as full partners in creating accountable

governance. The USAID/LAC Regional Program will do this by: (1) providing technical support to USAID Missions to implement evidence-based crime prevention programs consistent with the latest research; (2) enhancing USAID programming to support effective justice and security sector institutions; and (3) supporting regional actors as they work to implement the principles enshrined in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, including freedoms of expression, assembly and democratic checks and balances. The USAID/LAC Regional Program will support the following:

- **Citizen Safety:** Citizen safety will be addressed through programs that address crime prevention and rule of law institution-building, policy-making assistance, and improved coordination and implementation of related programs. This assistance will directly complement activities carried out under Merida Mexico and the Central America Regional and Caribbean Basin Security Initiatives. To address citizen safety, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will also support the Americas Barometer project at Vanderbilt University and its regional partner institutions throughout the region to conduct surveys measuring citizen perception and experience with democracy and key institutions. The Americas Barometer surveys provide a critical and unique vehicle by which citizens can express their concerns to policymakers. These surveys identify areas/countries of concern for further policy and programmatic attention; priority areas for USG and host-government investment, knowledge gaps, and best practices to be replicated.
- **Facilitating South-to-South Best Practices Exchange:** The USAID/LAC Regional Program will seek opportunities to improve the quality of partnerships with host governments and citizens in the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, freedom of expression, and democracy - particularly in regions where they are under threat. Additionally, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will support 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.

### **Investing in People**

Despite steady growth in most LAC economies, much of the region's population remains poor. Inadequate access to education and health services are major obstacles to reducing household poverty that undermine development progress at the community and national levels, and fuel dissatisfaction with governments and institutions. In the education sector, low reading levels remain a significant challenge for basic education in LAC countries. As evidenced by various studies, learning levels in the primary grades across the region are low and mostly stagnant. According to the most recent regional achievement test, one-third of all third grade students in the LAC region are functionally illiterate. Access to higher education for marginalized and rural populations is limited, and the quality of higher education remains poor, with universities often focusing on sectors that do not match labor market demands and country development needs. In the health sector, large disparities persist in health care access and health outcomes between upper and lower income groups in many LAC countries. For poor, rural, and marginalized groups in the LAC region, morbidity and mortality in childbirth and infancy remain high, and health care expenses remain a major cause of impoverishment. Moreover, inadequate capacity to control major infectious diseases in the LAC region remains a challenge - these diseases include tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and the potential for pandemic influenza.

The USAID/LAC Regional Program will continue to partner with regional organizations, universities, civil society, the private sector, and bilateral governments to: (1) translate economic growth into poverty reduction and more equitable, productive, and stable societies; (2) accelerate dissemination of best practices and innovation in the education and health sectors; and (3) catalyze South-to-South collaboration, leveraging resources to support broad-based development in the LAC region.



Development Assistance (DA): The USAID/LAC Regional Program will support the following:

- **Lagging Literacy:** The USAID/LAC Regional Program will focus resources to improve student literacy by increasing the use of evidence-based, cost-effective approaches to improve early grade reading and will focus on best practice models that countries can expand with their own resources. Further, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will engage host-country stakeholders and decision-makers by creating a space for dialogue and supporting evidence-based interventions to improve the long-term sustainability and reach of education programming in the region.
- **Higher Education Partnerships:** Through partnerships with U.S. institutions, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will help countries meet their need for trained leaders to address development challenges through higher education access for students from disadvantaged rural areas. Building on the findings of a major evidence-based evaluation of USAID's Scholarships for Education and Economic Development (SEED) program in FY 2012, resources will be focused on strengthening human capacity in key sectors that encourage broad-based economic growth and development, technical innovation, and capacity building of local institutions.

Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP-USAID): With the significant improvement of aggregate health indicators in LAC over the last three decades, USAID is concentrating its bilateral health programming in fewer countries and consolidating several key activities in regional programs. Therefore, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will address two important issues with critical implications for LAC countries and for the United States: health disparities and the control of infectious diseases. The USAID/LAC Regional Program targets its activities to reduce disparities by promoting interventions for prevention and treatment of disease and disability, and by strengthening the financing and management of health systems to reduce the out-of-pocket cost of health care. In relation to controlling communicable diseases, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will continue to work with both regional health organizations and ministries of health to strengthen systems essential for thwarting these diseases and preventing their spread to the United States. Consistent with the principles of the Global Health Initiative, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will continue to promote country ownership of all activities and emphasize the central role women and girls play in improving family health. The USAID/LAC Regional Program will also coordinate with the Pan American Health Organization to improve quality and strengthen systems in partnership with ministries of health and promote regional public-private partnerships, organizations of health care professionals, and South-to-South learning. The USAID/LAC Regional Program will implement activities under four specific areas:

- **Maternal and Child Health:** The LAC Regional Program will improve host country systems that focus on pregnancy, delivery, newborn, and young child care. Partnerships with bilateral and regional institutions will promote the correct implementation of cost-effective, life-saving interventions.
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** The importance of voluntary family planning services for maternal, child, and family health has been fully embraced in many LAC countries. The LAC Regional Program is phasing-out of bilateral family planning assistance in several countries and strengthening the systems they need to sustain access to quality, affordable services once donor assistance has ended. The LAC Regional Program will limit its support to only three bilateral programs (Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti), and to regional organizations to ensure that LAC programs remain up-to-date with global family planning research and standards of practice.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Tuberculosis and drug-resistant tuberculosis are prevalent throughout the LAC region and thus threatens our ability to control TB in the United States. The LAC Regional Program will fund activities implemented through the Pan American Health Organization that provide up-to-date training on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease for national TB program

staff, and develop TB leaders for the LAC region. With the closing of all USAID bilateral TB programs in the region, together with reduced support from other donor sources, the LAC Regional Program's support is critical for addressing this significant disease.

- **HIV/AIDS:** The HIV/AIDS epidemic in the LAC region is concentrated primarily in most at risk populations and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief focuses on improving and expanding services for these communities. The LAC Regional Program focuses on helping local governments and non-governmental organizations reduce the spread of the virus. USAID conducts research and provides technical assistance to improve prevention and treatment services. By working at the policy level with government, for example to establish standards of care, and with NGOs to support their efforts to train HIV/AIDS care providers, USAID aims to reduce the social stigma and discrimination that contribute to the spread of the virus.

## **Economic Growth**

Trade, investment, and growth rates in the region have rebounded since the global financial crisis, in some cases exceeding pre-crisis levels. However, LAC countries are struggling with persistent social exclusion that undermines progress toward sustained economic prosperity, namely: poverty, inequality, food insecurity, growing impacts from climate change, and threats to the natural resource base. Further, many governments lack the ability to mobilize sufficient domestic resources to provide key services, implement policies, and make targeted investments that address vulnerability to climate change, protect biodiversity, promote economic competitiveness, and expand economic opportunity.

Development Assistance (DA): The USAID/LAC Regional Program will partner with host-country stakeholders to address key economic and environmental challenges, particularly in the following three areas: (1) USAID will work with countries to expand economic opportunity and combat food insecurity; (2) USAID will support countries to build their capacity to fund their own development through improved fiscal policy; and (3) USAID will also identify, assess, and disseminate information and best practices to address the negative impacts of climate change, reduce emissions from tropical forest degradation and deforestation, and enhance conservation of biodiversity. Within this context, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will support the following:

- **Increasing Economic Opportunity:** The LAC Regional Program will work with host governments and private sector stakeholders to implement reforms and make investments that foster an enabling environment where businesses of any size can participate in the formal economy and capitalize on market opportunities;
- **Enhancing Fiscal Policy:** USAID will assist governments at both the national and sub-national levels to improve public expenditure management and mobilize increased revenues, both through improving tax systems and tapping into capital markets;
- **Food Security:** As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will address regional challenges by promoting greater access to regional markets, reducing risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease, and building long-term capacity of regional organizations;
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** The LAC Regional Program will help key countries work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sequestration of carbon associated with land use and management. This will facilitate participation in emerging "green" markets that can provide new streams of revenue for cutting-edge products such as forest carbon offsets;
- **Adaptation:** USAID programs will support the use of better data on weather patterns and new agricultural varieties to reduce the risk of crop loss, bolster food security, and increase competitiveness;

- **Conserving Biodiversity:** The LAC Regional Program will commission analytical work to identify emerging issues and opportunities for focused, effective USAID conservation investment. The agency will also evaluate key LAC regional biodiversity programs to collect and disseminate lessons learned throughout the region.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The USAID/LAC Regional Program completed several evaluations in FY 2011 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. Further, an evaluation of the SEED program in FY 2012 will inform future budgetary decisions as the USAID/LAC Regional Program moves forward with higher education programming. The USAID/LAC Regional Program's health strategy design is being guided by an external assessment of the program's management and performance from 2004-09. In the environment sector, funds will support an assessment of gaps and priorities for biodiversity conservation in the LAC region to inform region-wide planning processes and the development of USAID strategies from 2013-20.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID/LAC regional education program is using 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. Further, an evaluation of the Public Private Partnership program, 4<sup>th</sup> Sector Health, to be conducted in FY 2012, will inform future health sector programming and goals. The results of the biodiversity assessment described above will be used to define geographic areas and technical themes where the USAID/LAC Regional Program can most efficiently and effectively engage, either by developing and disseminating needed tools and information, or by implementing targeted regional activities to complement bilateral investments.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2013 budget and programmatic choices across all sectors of the USAID/LAC Regional Program. Based on very strong Mission and host country demand, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will continue to support the Americas Barometer surveys. The surveys have a demonstrated impact on host country policy-making, and offer unique potential for measurement of USAID program impacts. 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 program 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 and the outcome of a series of evaluations, the USAID/LAC Regional Program will continue to fund cost-effective, evidence based activities that increase student achievement in early grade reading and promote well targeted higher education scholarships for technical training and high-quality education. Informed by analysis of past performance and priorities in the region, both of 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 2013 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. Promotion of value-chains in rural areas has been a mainstay of USAID economic growth programming; in FY 2013 the USAID/LAC Regional Program will also evaluate the impact of these types of programs in Central America and, additionally, examine the relationship between multinational corporations and small farmers to promote public-private partnerships.

## USAID South America Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In collaboration with host country governments and local institutions, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides assistance to South American countries in the health, economic growth, and environment sectors. Addressing infectious diseases, promoting trade-led economic growth, and mitigating the negative effects of global climate change in the Amazon region are all U.S. foreign assistance priorities. USAID works with government and non-government institutions to combat malaria, ensure compliance with international trade norms and free trade agreements, and conserve biodiversity in the resource-rich Andean Amazon.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,819	14,000	13,500	-500
Development Assistance	4,530	10,000	9,500	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,289	4,000	4,000	-

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID South America Regional</b>	9,819	14,000	13,500	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,289	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Global Health Programs - USAID</b>	5,289	4,000	4,000	-
3.1 Health	5,289	4,000	4,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,530	10,000	9,500	-500
<b>Development Assistance</b>	4,530	10,000	9,500	-500
4.2 Trade and Investment	530	-	500	500
4.8 Environment	4,000	10,000	9,000	-1,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>USAID South America Regional</b>	9,819	14,000	13,500	-500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	5,289	4,000	4,000	-
3.1 Health	5,289	4,000	4,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,530	10,000	9,500	-500
4.2 Trade and Investment	530	-	500	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	4,000	10,000	9,000	-1,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>700</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	420	120
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,113	770	1,350	580

### **Investing in People**

Through the South America Regional Infectious Diseases Program (SARI), USAID supports the Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI). The purpose of SARI is to strengthen infectious disease prevention and control at a sub-regional level, and decrease national morbidity and mortality in participating countries. The program supports a combination of technical assistance, training, and South-to-South networks to improve evidence-based decision-making.

#### Global Health Programs – USAID (GHP-USAID):

**Malaria:** Through AMI, U.S. assistance will continue to combat malaria in the Amazon region (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname) and selected Central American countries (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama). In FY 2011, AMI monitored anti-malarial efficacy, controlled vectors in a region with areas of high and unstable-low transmission, and assessed malaria control activities, while simultaneously improving local capacity to diagnose and treat the parasite. In FY 2013, USAID will continue ongoing activities to incorporate best practices, innovations, and lessons learned into malaria prevention and control programs. In addition, USAID will help partner countries adapt to health sector trends by decentralizing the health system; improving malaria control; addressing malaria in populations living under special circumstances; and preparing for the potential re-emergence of falciparum malaria.

Additionally, USAID’s Global Health programs will simultaneously strengthen health systems and bolster the media’s role in the prevention and mitigation of malaria. To ensure the high-quality of drugs that treat malaria, USAID will strengthen regional health systems by promoting South-to-South cooperation aimed at improving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malaria. In addition, USAID will strengthen the media’s role in raising awareness among policy-makers, public opinion leaders, and the general public of the need to sustain malaria prevention and control efforts. USAID’s activities channeled through AMI are critical to building South and Central American government capacity to reduce the impact of malaria.

### **Economic Growth**

Under its South America Regional (SAR) program, USAID promotes economic reforms that include the enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights. The program also supports environmental initiatives to address global climate change, biodiversity, and natural resource management in the Andean Amazon.

Development Assistance (DA): Through ongoing programs, U.S. assistance will continue to build the capacity of the public and private sectors in the region to facilitate trade and increase competitiveness. Trade programs will support the implementation of legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms through the Andean Trade Capacity Building (ATCB) program in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The ATCB program promotes economic alternatives to producing and trafficking illegal drugs, and directly contributes to building stable and prosperous democracies throughout the region. Funding will support the implementation of regional activities focused on facilitating trade, the defense of intellectual property rights, the strengthening of labor inspection systems, and the promotion of international certifications as competitiveness tools for small and medium-size enterprises. Additional activities include

communication campaigns to promote the use of trade tools and the development and installation of information and coordination systems. The program may also support reforms to improve implementation or compliance with international trade and investment agreements.

The SAR program also implements the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). Conserving biodiversity and combating deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon basin are USG priorities in South America. All environmental programs will focus on improving private sector environmental performance, promoting market-based conservation, protecting biodiversity, and promoting public participation and transparency.

U.S. assistance will continue to promote the responsible management of natural resources in the region. Resources will be used to ensure that USAID programs comply with environmental standards and contribute to sustainable development. The SAR program will work with USAID's bilateral programs to build local and national organizational capacity to address threats to natural resources on which communities depend for jobs, food, potable water, medicine, and building materials. By empowering indigenous peoples and other relevant actors to manage natural resources and achieve sustainable livelihoods, U.S. assistance will both conserve biodiversity and mitigate resource-related conflicts. In harmony with the USG's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), the SAR program will also scale up adaptation efforts to increase resilience for glacier-dependent nations and play related roles in the overall LAC GCCCI effort.

#### Biodiversity and Global Climate Change Initiatives

USAID plans to use FY 2013 biodiversity funds to conserve the sensitive ecosystem in the Andean Amazon. The Amazon is the source and repository of 20 percent of the world's fresh water, the habitat of the planet's largest known diversity of species, and is the home and heritage of numerous indigenous cultures. Through ICAA, USAID will implement two regional biodiversity projects: one will be an area-based project to support conservation efforts in targeted landscapes, while another will focus on strengthening environmental governance, catalyzing economic and policy incentives for Amazon conservation, and promoting greater understanding of key environmental issues by relevant actors.

USAID will use FY 2013 funding in support of the Agency's Climate Change and Development Strategy in South America, including support for regional platforms for carbon inventories and monitoring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gas emissions. USAID will also fund climate change adaptation activities to improve water management and to address community agricultural vulnerability.

### **Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process**

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, USAID undertook a number of monitoring and evaluation activities, including:

- Quarterly financial reviews to promote the discussion of pipeline and other financial issues and provide a venue for making budget allocation and programmatic decisions.
- Semiannual portfolio review meetings to examine in detail USAID's performance, including the achievement of performance management plan targets and shortfalls for each activity.
- During 2011, a performance evaluation of AMI and The Amazon Network for the Surveillance of Antimalarial Drug Resistance (RAVREDA) was performed. The main objective of the evaluation was to assess the effectiveness of the AMI/RAVREDA approach to achieve results while responding to country and regional needs. Evaluation results will be used to guide AMI management and implementation through 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID's SAR 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 (IPR) activities in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. As a result of the evaluation's findings, USAID is now implementing new activities to ensure that labor and IPR databases developed with U.S. assistance are available to the public and are used to improve dispute settlement processes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: FY 2013 resources for the health program will continue to support national malaria control programs in selected South American countries. Principally, they will strengthen their ability to respond to different malaria transmission levels and adapt to health sector decentralization and integration processes. USAID will continue collaboration with selected countries in Central America to ensure progress. USAID's regional health program will be extended through 2015, and will cover only malaria.

## **Overseas Contingency Operations Overview**

The Administration's FY 2013 International Affairs request includes \$8.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S. national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2013, OCO funds will support security assistance programs transitioned from the Department of Defense and the entirely civilian-led mission in Iraq. OCO will provide resources for our continuing diplomatic platform and foreign assistance programs in Afghanistan, including assistance focused on foundational investments in economic growth, reconciliation and reintegration, and capacity building. And in Pakistan, it will support our goal of developing a responsible partnership to create stability and check the spread of extremism.



# Afghanistan - OCO

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) foreign assistance request for Afghanistan contributes to U.S. national security by supporting the U.S. Government's efforts to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Programs funded under this heading will help ensure a successful and durable transition of governance and security responsibilities to Afghan lead as well as prevent al-Qaeda's return to Afghanistan by undermining the appeal of the insurgency, strengthening resilient and responsible Afghan government institutions, assisting with reintegration of insurgents, and laying the foundations for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Programs will support reconciliation by providing economic alternatives to violence, creating opportunities for reintegrated persons to contribute to their communities in a positive manner, and improving the functioning of the legal system for dispute resolution. The OCO and core assistance requests for Afghanistan are carefully coordinated and together represent a strategic approach that is crucial to achieving U.S. Government goals.

The FY 2013 OCO request will fund a combination of projects working to maintain stability in key terrain and other critical districts while at the same time quickly building government capacity to take on increased responsibility after transition. The request includes continued funding for stabilization activities. However, increased emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of the government to identify and address drivers of conflict. One means of accomplishing this in FY 2013 will be to direct OCO funding through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). The OCO request also reflects key investments in sectors and areas critical to transition and long-term economic growth, including investments in water and energy infrastructure. Energy programs will continue to receive OCO funding in FY 2013 to support investments in physical infrastructure critical to cultivating private sector growth, including a final push to link northern and southern electrical grids. This latter effort will also improve sustainability by increasing revenue collection. The OCO request will also support essential efforts in alternative livelihoods by providing farmers with economic alternatives to growing poppy, thereby ensuring their increased integration into the licit agricultural economy. In support of a sustainable political transition, OCO resources will also fund programs aimed at improving electoral processes and the environment for political debate to help the government of Afghanistan ensure credible presidential elections in 2014.

Other OCO resources included in the FY 2013 request will focus on reducing supplies of poppy cultivation and promoting alternative crops. The illicit cultivation of narcotics in Afghanistan fuels the insurgency and undermines stability throughout the country. Additionally, OCO funds will support the justice and corrections sectors by laying the groundwork for Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions and corrections facilities.

In FY 2013, the Department of State and USAID will continue to operate in a complex environment that requires close cooperation with U.S. and international military partners. Assistance programs, particularly those in OCO, are designed through close civilian-military cooperation to ensure collaboration and coordination of effort. Programs included in the OCO and core assistance budgets factor in and contribute to planning decisions related to programs like the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and the Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP). The Department of State and USAID work closely with military colleagues to ensure that programming appropriately balances both short-term counterinsurgency objectives and longer-term development goals, 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 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	2,283,762	1,237,871	-1,045,891
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	2,283,762	1,237,871	-1,045,891
Economic Support Fund	-	1,936,762	1,037,871	-898,891
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	324,000	200,000	-124,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	23,000	-	-23,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	-	2,283,762	1,237,871	-1,045,891
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	467,994	375,574	-92,420
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	338,362	332,871	-5,491
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	75,000	65,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	263,362	267,871	4,509
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	106,632	42,703	-63,929
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	106,632	42,703	-63,929
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	23,000	-	-23,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	23,000	-	-23,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	763,868	519,297	-244,571
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	546,500	362,000	-184,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	31,000	-	-31,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	435,500	300,000	-135,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	37,000	42,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	43,000	20,000	-23,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	217,368	157,297	-60,071
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	217,368	157,297	-60,071
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	341,500	53,000	-288,500
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	341,500	53,000	-288,500
3.1 Health	-	181,500	10,000	-171,500
3.2 Education	-	138,000	21,000	-117,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	22,000	22,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	710,400	290,000	-420,400
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	710,400	290,000	-420,400
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	35,750	-	-35,750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	31,650	10,000	-21,650
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	10,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	416,300	270,000	-146,300
4.5 Agriculture	-	109,800	-	-109,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	83,950	-	-83,950
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	26,950	-	-26,950
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	-	-2,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Afghanistan</b>	-	<b>2,283,762</b>	<b>1,237,871</b>	<b>-1,045,891</b>
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	<b>467,994</b>	<b>375,574</b>	<b>-92,420</b>
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	23,000	-	-23,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	181,632	107,703	-73,929
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	263,362	267,871	4,509
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	<b>763,868</b>	<b>519,297</b>	<b>-244,571</b>
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	248,368	157,297	-91,071
2.2 Good Governance	-	435,500	300,000	-135,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	37,000	42,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	43,000	20,000	-23,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	<b>341,500</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>-288,500</b>
3.1 Health	-	181,500	10,000	-171,500
3.2 Education	-	138,000	21,000	-117,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	22,000	22,000	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	<b>710,400</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>-420,400</b>
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	35,750	-	-35,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	31,650	10,000	-21,650
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,000	10,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	416,300	270,000	-146,300
4.5 Agriculture	-	109,800	-	-109,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	83,950	-	-83,950
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	26,950	-	-26,950
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	-	-2,000
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	-	<b>108,840</b>	<b>108,840</b>
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	27,600	27,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	81,240	81,240

## **Peace and Security**

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 level to enable job creation and economic growth. The United States is committed to reducing tension in conflict areas and helping farmers find alternatives to poppy production. In addition, programs will continue to improve the functioning of the justice system and build the capacity of Afghan counternarcotics and other civilian law enforcement forces.

### Economic Support Funds – Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Counternarcotics – Alternative Development:** Approximately 75 percent of Afghans derive all or some of their livelihood from the agricultural sector, which makes a growing, sustainable agriculture sector essential to providing alternatives to poppy cultivation and insurgent-related activities. The agricultural strategy, implemented by USAID and the Department of Agriculture, aims to curb narco-trafficking by expanding and increasing licit crop production and productivity, creating jobs in licit agriculture and agribusiness, increasing technical innovations, and promoting private sector-led economic growth. In conjunction with core ESF-funded activities in agriculture and private sector competitiveness, commercial alternative livelihood activities in the OCO request will be aimed at increasing licit agricultural production and productivity of Afghan farmers with the planting of high-value crops, including fruit and nut trees as well as grapevine trellising in insecure areas and poppy prone provinces.
- **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation:** FY 2013 OCO resources will be used to fund stabilization programs in support of transition efforts through 2014. Programs under this heading will build the capacity of the government to identify and address sources of instability in conflict areas, improve the ability of the government to provide services at the local level, and directly support community infrastructure projects, short-term job opportunities, and other activities to lessen the appeal of insurgency. Programs will be focused on high priority and key transition areas in collaboration with military counterparts, providing support in the clear-hold and hold-build phases of larger counterinsurgency efforts to mitigate security backsliding, help sustain transition, and enable development. Sub-national support, including the Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA) Program, in close partnership with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), will also strengthen provincial and district councils to resolve disputes, promote peace and security, oversee local development efforts, and conduct outreach to diverse constituent groups.

### International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE-OCO):

The success of Afghan and international efforts to eliminate or reduce the production and trade of illicit narcotics will have a significant impact on plans to turn over security responsibilities to the Afghan Government by the end of 2014. FY 2013 OCO counternarcotics funding will support the Ministry of Counter Narcotics-implemented Good Performers Initiative to incentivize provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities and support sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will support interdiction programs vital to international efforts to disrupt the narcotics-insurgency nexus, while also helping build a sustainable Afghan capacity to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers who support the insurgency. Funds will also support the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis. Funds will also be used to pay for allowable program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, including aviation support, transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

The FY 2013 OCO request under this objective will focus on improving the functioning and legitimacy of government institutions as transition approaches. This will include assistance to ensure credible elections, capacity building through continued contributions to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), and continued efforts to improve the functioning of law enforcement institutions. Funding will also continue to develop the government's strategic communications capabilities to counter the messaging of the insurgency.

### Economic Support Funds – Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Good Governance:** The United States will continue to support the successful ARTF, a multilateral fund administered by the World Bank that enables the Afghan Government to implement reconstruction projects in coordination with other stabilization efforts. The flagship program under the ARTF is the National Solidarity Program (NSP), which allows the government to deliver urgently needed services to its rural population and supports the community-recovery component of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP). Phase III of the NSP will increasingly focus on districts the USG counts as key terrain districts. ARTF also includes an incentive fund to encourage government reform, through conditioning the release of some funds on progress toward a set of agreed-upon policy benchmarks in the areas of revenue generation, governance, and private sector development. The United States is also pursuing options for opening new options in the ARTF to respond to Afghanistan's needs, including assistance for transition.
- **Political Competition and Consensus-Building:** In anticipation of Presidential elections in 2014 and Parliamentary elections in 2015, FY 2013 resources will help consolidate institutional performance gains made by the Independent Election Commission (IEC) in the professional and transparent administration of elections. The IEC is an essential institution for safeguarding the integrity of the electoral process and promoting a balance of power. Programming will build on important institutional strides made during the 2010 Parliamentary elections by strengthening the professionalization and capacity of the IEC as it plans for future elections.
- **Civil Society:** FY 2013 civil society programs implemented by the U.S. Embassy in Kabul will continue to help expand Afghans' access to independent sources of information, build Afghan communication capacity to focus on reducing the ability of al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and other extremists to influence public perceptions and attitudes and increase national and regional government transparency. The United States will help build the communication capacity of the Afghan government, independent media, and people through a broad range of capacity building and media training initiatives. Other programs will counter extremist voices by delegitimizing and decreasing the influence of insurgent communication efforts, promoting tolerance, and creating a sense of national unity. In addition to the expansion of programs to strengthen civil society organizations, the U.S. will develop specific programs to strengthen women's initiatives and help to increase women's participation in all aspects of Afghan society.

### International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – Overseas Contingency Operations (INCLE-OCO):

FY 2013 OCO programs will focus on building Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions to ensure the successful transition of these operations from military to civilian lead. As the extraordinary responsibility and cost of these operations begin to transition, FY 2013 INCLE-OCO funding will accelerate the ability of the Afghan civilian agencies to take greater ownership of these programs from the military and be able to sustain them. The Department of State works closely with the U.S. military on security, rule of law, and promoting local justice systems to enhance governance and Afghan ownership of the criminal justice process. The FY 2013 request will support the continuing transition of donor supported law enforcement facilities and activities to the Afghan government, promote

civil society to create a demand for legal rights and government protection of individual rights, and transition law enforcement projects currently funded by the military to U.S. Government civilian oversight. Funds under the OCO heading will support the Justice Center in Parwan Project, currently a joint effort between the Departments of Defense and State focused on building Afghan Government capacity to transition cases into the Afghan criminal justice system. Legal education and access to justice programs will provide training capacity within justice institutions, and develop linkages between law schools, internal Afghan Government justice training departments, and the Independent National Legal Training Center to accelerate the transition from donor-funded training to Afghan-led training. Funds will support mentoring initiatives between the Kabul-based Counter Narcotics Justice Center and Provincial Justice Centers; anti-corruption, accountability, and transparency efforts; and the Afghan Marshal Service, providing training and mentoring to protect judges and prosecutors in more insecure provinces.

As the U.S. military draws down its forces in Afghanistan, civilian agencies must work with Afghan authorities in the correctional field to expand staff training, and improve organizational management and security practices to ensure that insurgents captured on the battlefield are housed securely, segregated from the common criminal population, and receive vocational and educational training to aid in their peaceful integration into Afghan society. FY 2013 OCO funds will continue a comprehensive set of programs to improve the capacity and management skills of Afghan correctional authorities and improve conditions for prisoners in the system. Activities will include: corrections training and capacity building efforts in various operational areas; support for the Central Prison Directorate's focus on developing prison industries; security threat group management; inmate education programs; development of alternatives to incarceration; and necessary renovations and security enhancements in provincial prisons and district detention facilities most at risk from the insurgency. Funds will also be used to pay for allowable program management and oversight requirements including aviation support, transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

### **Investing in People**

FY 2013 investments funded by OCO resources in this sector will help to mitigate the economic impact of the drawdown of military forces on the civilian population and provide vocational training opportunities for people living in conflict areas. Funds invested in the health sector are expected to bolster the legitimacy of the government through the delivery of essential services, such as increased access to safe drinking water, in conflict prone areas.

#### Economic Support Funds – Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Water and Sanitation:** USAID will support increased access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation by contributing to multi-donor efforts, including programs focused on Kabul's urban water supply system and programs in conflict prone parts of the country.
- **Higher Education:** FY 2013 assistance will provide basic vocational education and seek to ramp-up technical/vocational training and support to tertiary education to absorb the increasing numbers of Afghan youth completing primary and secondary education. USAID will also implement programs to support vocational and productive skills training to provide youth with practical skills that promote employment and sustainable economic growth. A skilled workforce with greater opportunities for employment is critical both to the long-term economic growth of Afghanistan and for immediate stabilization needs as increases in economic opportunity and employment will decrease the likelihood of Afghans turning to the insurgency, particularly among youth.
- **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations:** The Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II will continue to support families and communities who have suffered from military operations by providing customized assistance with government entities in a position to

deliver needed services to stimulate income generation and otherwise linking populations who may be vulnerable to joining the insurgency. With FY 2013 funds, USAID will also support employment programs targeting unskilled labor and provide short-term jobs for urban and rural families, particularly under-employed youths at risk of insurgent influence in kinetic areas. These programs will target southern and eastern provinces threatened by drought conditions or potential political instability. Illustrative activities include canal cleaning, road rehabilitation, snow removal, flood protection, public building rehabilitation, and orchard and tree planting.

## **Economic Growth**

Economic growth and expansion of economic opportunity are a necessary condition for developing a resilient Afghanistan in the long term. Increased prosperity will give citizens a reason to stand for stability and help build resilience into government institutions by generating increased revenue. Furthermore, when other efforts to end the conflict in Afghanistan begin to show results, economic programs can provide alternatives to violence for former insurgents and offer the prospect of a better future. Stabilization objectives will be supported by increases in employment, incomes, and food security for Afghanistan's people.

### Economic Support Funds – Overseas Contingency Operations (ESF-OCO):

- **Trade and Investment:** The U.S. Government supports an enhanced role for the private sector in Afghanistan's economic growth by complementing and supporting the GIRoA strategy to increase economic activity related to the extractive industries sector, which will in turn increase revenue generation for GIRoA and promote jobs related to mining, infrastructure, and related industries. Foundational investments to strengthen extractive industries capacity are critical to economic transition and Afghanistan's sustainable economic prosperity.
- **Financial Sector:** 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 for small- and medium-sized enterprises, such as Sharia-compliant financial products and mobile money. These innovative approaches to ensuring people can safely and efficiently access capital are a necessary and foundational investment to long-term economic stability.
- **Infrastructure:** A large part of Afghanistan's long-term economic stability rests on the effective and transparent harvesting of Afghanistan's mineral wealth. Developing the infrastructure and institutional capacity to access and then utilize these resources responsibly is critical to Afghanistan's future. FY 2013 OCO funding will continue support to the Ministry of Mines to build its capacity to effectively manage and exploit Afghanistan's mineral wealth for the benefit of Afghan society. Programs will focus on building the Ministry's capacity to issue and negotiate tenders for natural resources blocks with emphasis on transparency and social responsibility.

Substantial resources requested for the development of Afghanistan's physical energy infrastructure will consolidate U.S. counterinsurgency and stabilization efforts, and lay the necessary foundation for rapid and sustained economic growth. U.S. resources under the FY 2013 OCO heading will complete the construction of indigenous power production facilities on the northern electrical grid and expand power transmission capability from north to south to enable more efficient distribution throughout the country. Efforts will also work to improve the reliability and efficiency of power generation and distribution with special emphasis on the south and economic corridors in the east and north. 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.

## Pakistan - OCO

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States and Pakistan have vital strategic interests that converge in the fight against terrorism. Militants operating from within Pakistan's western border region threaten the safety and security of the United States, Pakistan, and the South and Central Asia region. Recognizing the fundamental connection between the war effort in Afghanistan and extremists' safe havens in Pakistan, the United States has sought to broaden cooperation with the Government of Pakistan, including its military and law enforcement agencies, to improve coordination on counterinsurgency (COIN) efforts. The United States is working with Pakistan to ensure that U.S. and Pakistan security force efforts weaken the insurgency and compel militants to consider alternatives to armed resistance. Security assistance is closely calibrated and evaluated to ensure it is in line with shared objectives and based upon Pakistan's cooperation.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) is designed to provide immediate and flexible assistance to develop the counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities of Pakistan's security forces crucial to this effort. This assistance is intended to improve the ability of Pakistan's security forces to conduct successful COIN operations by providing them greater access to information; enabling them to better coordinate with their headquarters and de-conflict activities with other units in the field; and allowing them to out-manuever insurgents in the mountainous border regions, particularly during night operations. PCCF also provides combat medical equipment that prevents unnecessary loss of life from wounds that could otherwise be prevented through improved medical support. Security forces with increased capabilities will be able to more effectively protect civilian lives in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province from insurgent violence and facilitate Pakistan's efforts to improve political and economic stability by increasing the space for basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists.

Since PCCF began in FY 2009, Pakistan has made some progress against extremist safe havens, taking action against terrorist safe havens and working to disrupt al-Qaeda and some affiliated extremist groups by conducting military operations in five of the seven agencies of the FATA. In 2011, operations continued in Mohmand and Orakzai agencies, with limited activities throughout the rest of the border region. To support operations, Pakistan continues to deploy approximately 145,000-150,000 Army and Frontier Corps troops to the border region. Efforts to eradicate militant networks have come at a great cost: Pakistan has endured thousands of casualties among their civilian population from terrorist attacks. Within their military ranks, nearly 3,000 troops have been killed and 10,000 wounded since combat operations began in 2009.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	297,220	1,998,108	800,000	-1,198,108
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	297,220	1,998,108	800,000	-1,198,108
Economic Support Fund	-	864,700	-	-864,700
Foreign Military Financing	-	197,408	-	-197,408
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	116,000	-	-116,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	20,000	-	-20,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000	-



## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	297,220	1,998,108	800,000	-1,198,108
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	297,220	1,122,408	800,000	-322,408
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	197,408	-	-197,408
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	197,408	-	-197,408
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	105,000	-	-105,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	94,050	-	-94,050
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	10,950	-	-10,950
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	20,000	-	-20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	20,000	-	-20,000
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	131,000	-	-131,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	120,000	-	-120,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	10,000	-	-10,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	80,300	-	-80,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	28,700	-	-28,700
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	11,000	-	-11,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	11,000	-	-11,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	213,800	-	-213,800
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	213,800	-	-213,800
3.1 Health	-	86,550	-	-86,550
3.2 Education	-	127,250	-	-127,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	525,000	-	-525,000
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	525,000	-	-525,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	7,200	-	-7,200
4.4 Infrastructure	-	337,100	-	-337,100
4.5 Agriculture	-	99,700	-	-99,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	71,400	-	-71,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	9,600	-	-9,600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	5,900	-	-5,900
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	5,900	-	-5,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	5,900	-	-5,900

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Pakistan</b>	297,220	1,998,108	800,000	-1,198,108
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	297,220	1,122,408	800,000	-322,408
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	20,000	-	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297,220	1,091,458	800,000	-291,458
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	10,950	-	-10,950
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	131,000	-	-131,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	21,000	-	-21,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	80,300	-	-80,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	28,700	-	-28,700
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	-	213,800	-	-213,800
3.1 Health	-	86,550	-	-86,550
3.2 Education	-	127,250	-	-127,250
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	525,000	-	-525,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	7,200	-	-7,200
4.4 Infrastructure	-	337,100	-	-337,100
4.5 Agriculture	-	99,700	-	-99,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	71,400	-	-71,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	9,600	-	-9,600
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	5,900	-	-5,900
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	5,900	-	-5,900
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	97,340	-	-97,340
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	33,500	-	-33,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	63,840	-	-63,840

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance under this objective helps Pakistan's security forces develop COIN capabilities to combat violent extremist organizations and to reduce extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund: Since the program's inception in FY 2009, PCCF and its predecessor, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF), have focused on two areas: providing immediate impact training and equipment to build COIN capabilities and developing more complex capabilities such as intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance (ISR) platforms. Initial investments have included:

- Equipment provision, including protective gear, night vision devices, emergency medical kits, vehicles, and radios. This equipment and associated training have improved fighting effectiveness and enabled Pakistan security forces to conduct night operations.

- Counter-IED assistance, with explosive detectors fielded and mine clearing vehicles and jammers soon entering into service.
- Training centers and courses, especially for the Frontier Corps and Army Special Services Group. These groups received training to improve their ability to conduct COIN operations, for example through weapons qualifications and small unit tactical maneuvers.
- Equipment and training for law enforcement personnel in coordination with other Department of State funding streams.
- Equipment and training to improve close air support capabilities.

The requirements for FY 2013 funding are consistent with the requirements developed through joint U.S.-Pakistan planning processes. FY 2013 PCCF resources will improve the capacity of the Pakistan security forces to secure the border with Afghanistan, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population. In particular, PCCF funding will continue to enhance the capabilities of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Air Force, and the Frontier Corps in the following key areas: air mobility; night operations; countering improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; close air support; and combat logistics and sustainment, with a priority on communications, combat medical equipment, precision targeting, and night operations support.

While prior year PCF/PCCF funding enabled immediate improvements to Pakistan's ground security forces by providing equipment and training, more complex capabilities such as ISR will require a sustained investment in FY 2013. Priority areas will include close air support capabilities for the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) and equipment to fill ISR needs for the PAF and Army. The multi-year effort to equip ground forces along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border will continue in FY 2013, focusing specifically on bolstering the counter-IED and night operations capabilities of Pakistan security forces. Training all security forces engaged in COIN operations remains a cornerstone of the U.S. security assistance strategy.

PCCF will be subject to the Leahy Law and the Department of State's Leahy vetting process.

# Iraq - OCO

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

United States assistance to Iraq has changed substantially with the drawdown of U.S. forces and the shift from directly implementing reconstruction projects to increasing the capacity of the Government of Iraq (GOI), local organizations, and the private sector to take charge of Iraq's development and to govern effectively. While the U.S. military's withdrawal represents a significant milestone in the evolution of the U.S.-Iraq bilateral relationship, it also presents some very serious challenges in terms of internal and regional security, military preparedness, and diplomatic leverage. Bilateral assistance to promote Iraqi security and stability will help preserve the mutual strategic, political, and economic importance of our partnership with a sovereign, self-reliant Iraq in a rapidly changing Middle East region. It will also minimize the political and financial influence of nations whose interests run contrary to those of the United States, such as Iran.

The Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA) between the United States and the GOI will continue to guide the relationship between our two nations. FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) component of our bilateral foreign assistance to Iraq addresses key programs to: continue to develop the Iraqi police force; improve the preparedness of the Iraqi military; and strengthen Iraq's performance in addressing the issues of rule of law, corrections, and counternarcotics.

The Iraq OCO foreign assistance request is comprised of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) at \$900 million and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) at \$850 million in funding, both of which are critical components of USG assistance in light of the U.S. military's departure. Even with the considerable funding requested for FMF and INCLE, the overall investment in bilateral assistance to Iraq will prove cost-effective in terms of the significant cost savings to the U.S. taxpayer when compared to the billions of dollars that the Department of Defense spent annually since 2003.

Iraq's economy is dominated by oil in terms of gross domestic product and by the government in terms of employment; this is unlikely to change in the near future. To move toward a more diversified economy, Iraq needs to reduce violence, and achieve greater stability, and address national security concerns in an increasingly dynamic regional environment. The State Department's proposed programming under the OCO request is designed to help the Iraqis address these issues.

Three principles drive U.S. foreign assistance strategy in Iraq. First, the U.S. Government strives to work in partnership with Iraqis on initiatives that they support with their own funds. Second, the U.S. Government seeks to utilize assistance to help Iraq marshal its own financial resources for the self-sustaining benefit of its people. Third, it will be important for the international community to integrate and expand normalized and appropriate involvement in Iraq's social and economic development. These principles are the keystone of U.S. foreign assistance programs.

The FY 2013 OCO request covers the \$1.75 billion extraordinary assistance request that supports primarily short-term engagement programs with the government of Iraq. These programs, addressed through the INCLE and FMF accounts, are meant to assist the GOI until it has the capacity and resources to perform critical government security functions unaided. With the departure of DoD, these exceptional programs continue to play a vital role in our relationship with Iraq.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	1,355,000	1,750,000	395,000
<b>Overseas Contingency Operations</b>	-	1,355,000	1,750,000	395,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500,000	850,000	350,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	5,000	-	-5,000

### Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	-	1,355,000	1,750,000	395,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	1,294,391	1,680,380	385,989
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	850,000	900,000	50,000
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	439,391	780,380	340,989
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	438,391	779,380	340,989
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	5,000	-	-5,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	-5,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	60,609	69,620	9,011
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	60,609	69,620	9,011
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	60,609	69,620	9,011

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
<b>Iraq</b>	-	1,355,000	1,750,000	395,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	1,294,391	1,680,380	385,989
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,288,391	1,679,380	390,989
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	-	60,609	69,620	9,011
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	60,609	69,620	9,011
<b>of which: Objective 6</b>	-	25,000	81,308	56,308
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	25,000	81,308	56,308

## **Peace and Security**

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): FY 2013 INCLE funds would enable the Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau to expand and strengthen the Iraqi Police Development Program (PDP), which began on October 1, 2011. The PDP provides mentoring, advising, and training to Iraq's civilian police leadership and is crucial to develop capabilities that enable the Ministry of Interior and its Iraqi Police Services to conduct effective police operations that maintain internal security and support the rule of law. The INCLE funding supports U.S. advisors, program managers, contract personnel, and associated staff involved in the implementation and management of the program. These funds include support costs such as static security guards, movement security, communications, life support, force protection, and transportation requirements. Funds also would provide for specialized training with U.S. federal agents traveling to Iraq on temporary duty to conduct specialized training activities in Iraq and selected Iraqis traveling to U.S. or other countries to participate in training opportunities at federal academies, schools, major police departments, and other venues.

The PDP is complemented by INL's counter-narcotics program in Iraq. Funds dedicated to this activity will support continued training for and technical development of Iraqi drug demand prevention and treatment services. Funds will also support the implementation of a nationwide drug demand reduction strategy, and will facilitate epidemiological assessments of Iraqi substance abuse to identify and target areas of greatest need.

To ensure accountability for, and management of, INL resources and programs in Iraq, a portion of the INCLE funds allocated to these activities will be set aside for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as IAA, grant, and budget management, both in Washington and in Iraq.

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 the ISF meet these security needs and play a positive role in the region.

This request reflects the second year of the transition of responsibility for military assistance programs from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. These programs were funded until FY 2011 through DoD's Iraq Security Forces Fund. This request will provide an important vehicle for building the ISF's capabilities and for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition.

Funding for FY 2013 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 cementing and increasing sovereign defense capability, building enduring sustainment capabilities, and creating an enduring partnership.

This funding will assist with the fielding of critical equipment such as vehicles, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance platforms, and weapons systems. Additionally, FMF will continue to promote the development of Iraqi logistics and maintenance structures, and support sustainment and training that will ensure a modernized and professional Iraqi military interoperable with U.S. forces.

## **Governing Justly and Democratically**

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): The United States is engaged in several priority projects with the GOI to improve the effectiveness, transparency, and efficiency of the criminal justice system and, as a result, Iraqis' confidence in that system. INL will continue to help bolster the criminal justice sector in Iraq by implementing programs to focus on combating corruption, improving administration of courts, and enhancing judicial development, outreach, and security. INL will help the Commission on Integrity, the Board of Supreme Audit, the Inspectors General, and other Iraqi anti-corruption agencies build their administrative and investigative capacity. INCLE funding will also be used by the State Department to continue to work with the Higher Judicial Council to enhance court administrative practices and professional development of the judiciary. Subject matter experts will provide advanced and specialized advising, mentoring and legal education. To help develop a culture of respect for the rule of law in Iraq, INL also will assist the Higher Judicial Council to promote public education and transparency in the work of the judiciary and criminal justice sector. Additionally, funds will be used in an effort to reach provinces and vulnerable populations. DOJ-OPDAT Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) will continue providing targeted assistance to the GOI at sub-national levels. Finally, INL will work to improve security for Iraqi judges and courthouses, and to strengthen protections for participants in the criminal justice system.

In addition, FY 2013 INCLE-funded programs will be utilized to provide advisors that will assist Iraq in the development of safe and secure detention facilities that provide humane care, custody, and treatment of persons detained in Iraq's pre-trial detention system in accordance with internationally recognized standards and rule of law. This detentions program will place a strong emphasis on mentoring and training senior officials, coupled with an intensive Iraq-led train-the-trainer component to build an initial base of professional line officer staff. Finally, INL will continue U.S. advisory support of the Ministry of Justice's Iraqi Corrections Service by mentoring senior leaders in advanced skills such as management, budget development, and leadership.

To ensure accountability for, and management of, INL resources and programs in Iraq, a portion of the INCLE funds allocated to these activities will be set aside for program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as IAA, grant, and budget management, both in Washington and in Iraq.

**Congressional Budget Justification**

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE**

**SUMMARY TABLES**

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<b>Table 1</b>	<b>FY 2013 International Affairs Request and Related Accounts Request</b> Table 1 shows the actual levels for FY 2011, the estimate levels for FY 2012, and the request levels for FY 2013. The FY 2011 actual levels include statutory transfers but do not include carryover, other transfers, or funds available under deobligation/reobligation authority.
<b>Tables 2</b>	<b>FY 2011-FY 2012-FY 2013 State Ops and Foreign Assistance Request - Overseas Contingency Operations Table</b> Table 2 shows the actual levels for FY 2011, the estimate levels for FY 2012, and the request levels for FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding by Account. The FY 2011 actual levels include statutory transfers but do not include carryover, other transfers, or funds available under deobligation/reobligation authority.
<b>Table 3a - c</b>	<b>Country/Account Summary [Spigots] FY 2011 Actual - FY 2012 Estimate - FY 2012 Request</b> Table 3a reports the total allocations of Foreign Operations and Food for Peace, Title II by country and by account FY 2011 Actual. Table 3b shows the country and account allocations for the FY 2012 Estimate. Table 3c reports the country and account allocations for the FY 2013 Estimate.
<b>Table 4</b>	<b>Country/Account Summary FY 2011 - FY 2011 Actual - FY 2012 Estimate -FY 2013 Request - Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)</b> Table 4 shows the allocations for Foreign Assistance programs by country and account for the FY 2011 Actual, FY 2012 Estimate, and FY 2013 Request for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding.
<b>Table 5</b>	<b>Objectives, Program Areas: Summary – FY 2011 – 2013</b> Tables 5 summarizes total resources by objectives and program areas for FY 2011 actual, FY 2012 Estimate, and FY 2013 Request. The table only includes State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.
<b>Tables 6-8</b>	<b>Objectives, Program Areas by Account - FY 2011 Actual, FY 2012 Estimate, &amp; FY 2013 Request</b> Tables 6, 7 and 8 detail each account by objectives and program areas. The tables only includes State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resources.
<b>Tables 9-11</b>	<b>Global Initiatives -- FY 2013</b> Tables 9-11 provide information on resources budgeted for priority Global Initiatives.

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**Tables 12a-12t Key Interest Areas by Country/Account, FY 2013**

Tables 12a-12t provide information on resources budgeted for Key Areas of special concern or interest, including (1) those which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, such as Basic Education and HIV/AIDS, and (2) those which are cross-cutting areas budgeted in multiple Program Elements, Areas, or Objectives, such as Biodiversity and Clean Energy.

**Table 13 Transition Initiatives FY 2011 - FY 2013 Assistance Levels by Country**

This table breaks out actual or proposed transition assistance funding levels by country.

**Table 14a-14g USAID Operating Expenses - FYs 2011 – 2013**

The summary tables show USAID operating expenses by Washington offices, overseas operations, and centrally-funded costs. The individual regional bureau tables show overseas operating expenses by mission. Includes supplementals, carryover, transfers and trust funds.

**Tables 15a-15i USAID Workforce - FYs 2011 – 2013**

The summary table shows USAID workforce by location and funding source. The individual regional bureau tables show workforce by mission and funding source.

**Tables 16 USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations - FYs 2011 – 2013**

This table shows administrative support trust fund obligations by bureau and mission.

**Table 17 USAID Operating Expenses by Object Class Code - FYs 2011 – 2013**

This table shows the actual or proposed USAID operating expenses by object class code.

**Table 18 Food for Peace Title II, FY 2011 - 2013**

USAID is responsible for the administration and implementation of the Food for Peace Title II resources. Table 18 shows actual program levels for FY 2011, estimated levels for FY 2012, and the FY 2013 budget request, including transport, voluntary agencies, the World Food Program, and the International Emergency Food Reserve.

## 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
GHP - State	Global Health Programs - State
GHP - USAID	Global Health Programs - USAID
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MENA IF	Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
TI	Transition Initiatives
Other	Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

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**Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
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	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>50,329,514</b>	<b>43,860,682</b>	<b>11,202,787</b>	<b>55,063,469</b>	<b>48,126,015</b>	<b>8,244,517</b>	<b>56,370,532</b>	<b>1,307,063</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only</b>	<b>50,196,872</b>	<b>43,736,520</b>	<b>11,202,787</b>	<b>54,939,307</b>	<b>48,003,915</b>	<b>8,244,517</b>	<b>56,248,432</b>	<b>1,309,125</b>
<b>Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)</b>	<b>46,344,914</b>	<b>39,644,437</b>	<b>11,188,424</b>	<b>50,832,861</b>	<b>43,377,551</b>	<b>8,244,517</b>	<b>51,622,068</b>	<b>789,207</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>15,757,939</b>	<b>13,192,048</b>	<b>4,627,457</b>	<b>17,819,505</b>	<b>14,268,851</b>	<b>4,361,646</b>	<b>18,630,497</b>	<b>810,992</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>14,979,765</b>	<b>12,414,329</b>	<b>4,614,646</b>	<b>17,028,975</b>	<b>13,511,302</b>	<b>4,361,646</b>	<b>17,872,948</b>	<b>843,973</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>11,225,929</b>	<b>8,859,106</b>	<b>4,513,346</b>	<b>13,372,452</b>	<b>9,588,876</b>	<b>4,361,646</b>	<b>13,950,522</b>	<b>578,070</b>
<b>State Programs</b>	<b>8,776,445</b>	<b>6,588,511</b>	<b>4,389,064</b>	<b>10,977,575</b>	<b>7,151,919</b>	<b>4,311,745</b>	<b>11,463,664</b>	<b>486,089</b>
<b>Diplomatic and Consular Programs</b>	<b>8,717,065</b>	<b>6,529,131</b>	<b>4,389,064</b>	<b>10,918,195</b>	<b>7,068,619</b>	<b>4,311,745</b>	<b>11,380,364</b>	<b>462,169</b>
Ongoing Operations	7,220,009	5,174,131	4,152,863	9,326,994	5,640,151	3,590,218	9,230,369	(96,625)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,497,056	1,355,000	236,201	1,591,201	1,428,468	721,527	2,149,995	558,794
<b>Capital Investment Fund</b>	<b>59,380</b>	<b>59,380</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,380</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>23,920</b>
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>1,630,953</b>	<b>1,537,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>1,570,000</b>	<b>1,637,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,637,724</b>	<b>67,724</b>
Ongoing Operations	837,543	762,000	33,000	795,000	948,925	-	948,925	153,925
Worldwide Security Upgrades	793,410	775,000	-	775,000	688,799	-	688,799	(86,201)
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>818,531</b>	<b>733,595</b>	<b>91,282</b>	<b>824,877</b>	<b>799,233</b>	<b>49,901</b>	<b>849,134</b>	<b>24,257</b>
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	35,197	21,816	8,500	30,316	56,500	-	56,500	26,184
Office of the Inspector General	104,790	61,904	67,182	129,086	65,622	49,901	115,523	(13,563)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	599,550	583,200	15,600	598,800	586,957	-	586,957	(11,843)
Representation Allowances	7,840	7,300	-	7,300	7,484	-	7,484	184
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	27,944	27,000	-	27,000	28,200	-	28,200	1,200
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	19,353	9,300	-	9,300	9,500	-	9,500	200
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,574	1,447	-	1,447	1,800	-	1,800	353
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,778	21,108	-	21,108	37,200	-	37,200	16,092
International Chancery Center	505	520	-	520	5,970	-	5,970	5,450
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	-



**Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
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	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,462,582</b>	<b>3,277,882</b>	<b>101,300</b>	<b>3,379,182</b>	<b>3,668,505</b>	-	<b>3,668,505</b>	<b>289,323</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,578,651	1,449,700	101,300	1,551,000	1,570,005	-	1,570,005	19,005
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,883,931	1,828,182		1,828,182	2,098,500	-	2,098,500	270,318
<b>Related Programs</b>	<b>158,612</b>	<b>153,179</b>	-	<b>153,179</b>	<b>131,821</b>	-	<b>131,821</b>	<b>(21,358)</b>
The Asia Foundation	17,864	17,000	-	17,000	15,400	-	15,400	(1,600)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	1,304	840	-	840	798	-	798	(42)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	304	500	-	500	449	-	449	(51)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	418	375	-	375	374	-	374	(1)
East-West Center	20,958	16,700	-	16,700	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	117,764	-	117,764	104,000	-	104,000	(13,764)
<b>International Commissions (Function 300)</b>	<b>132,642</b>	<b>124,162</b>	-	<b>124,162</b>	<b>122,100</b>	-	<b>122,100</b>	<b>(2,062)</b>
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	43,213	44,722	-	44,722	46,700	-	46,700	1,978
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	26,447	31,453	-	31,453	30,400	-	30,400	(1,053)
								-
<b>American Sections</b>	<b>12,583</b>	<b>11,687</b>	-	<b>11,687</b>	<b>12,200</b>	-	<b>12,200</b>	<b>513</b>
International Joint Commission	7,984	7,012	-	7,012	7,392	-	7,392	380
International Boundary Commission	2,354	2,279	-	2,279	2,441	-	2,441	162
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,245	2,396	-	2,396	2,367	-	2,367	(29)
								-
<b>International Fisheries Commissions</b>	<b>50,399</b>	<b>36,300</b>	-	<b>36,300</b>	<b>32,800</b>	-	<b>32,800</b>	<b>(3,500)</b>
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>	<b>738,754</b>	<b>747,130</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>751,530</b>	<b>720,149</b>	-	<b>720,149</b>	<b>(31,381)</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	732,309	740,100	4,400	744,500	711,558	-	711,558	(32,942)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	6,445	7,030	-	7,030	8,591	-	8,591	1,561
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>39,420</b>	<b>30,589</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>37,400</b>	-	<b>37,400</b>	<b>(1,600)</b>
United States Institute of Peace	39,420	30,589	8,411	39,000	37,400	-	37,400	(1,600)
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>33,381,357</b>	<b>29,532,334</b>	<b>6,575,330</b>	<b>36,107,664</b>	<b>32,273,164</b>	<b>3,882,871</b>	<b>36,156,035</b>	<b>48,371</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development</b>	<b>1,528,437</b>	<b>1,268,500</b>	<b>259,500</b>	<b>1,528,000</b>	<b>1,448,445</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>1,532,445</b>	<b>4,445</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,347,300	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,263,045	84,000	1,347,045	(255)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,740	129,700	-	129,700	134,900	-	134,900	5,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,407	46,500	4,500	51,000	50,500	-	50,500	(500)

**Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>19,805,351</b>	<b>16,990,784</b>	<b>3,217,016</b>	<b>20,207,800</b>	<b>18,749,271</b>	<b>1,037,871</b>	<b>19,787,142</b>	<b>(420,658)</b>
Global Health Programs (USAID and State) <sup>1,2</sup>	7,832,310	8,167,860	-	8,167,860	7,854,000	-	7,854,000	(313,860)
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,498,000]	[2,625,000]	-	[2,625,000]	[2,504,000]	-	[2,504,000]	[-121,000]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,334,310]	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,350,000]	-	[5,350,000]	[-192,860]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,525,500	-	2,525,500	5,550
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	863,270	825,000	150,000	975,000	960,000	-	960,000	(15,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	54,890	50,141	6,554	56,695	57,600	-	57,600	905
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	39,920	10,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	-	50,000	10,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[30,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,283	8,300	-	8,300	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) <sup>3</sup>	5,931,714	2,994,745	2,801,462	5,796,207	4,848,571	1,037,871	5,886,442	90,235
Democracy Fund	114,770	114,770	-	114,770	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	695,740	626,718	-	626,718	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,694,604	1,646,100	229,000	1,875,100	1,625,400	-	1,625,400	(249,700)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	49,900	27,200	-	27,200	50,000	-	50,000	22,800
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	770,000	-	770,000	770,000
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	<b>1,324,345</b>	<b>1,325,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,325,700</b>	<b>1,314,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,314,800</b>	<b>(10,900)</b>
Peace Corps	374,250	375,000	-	375,000	374,500	-	374,500	(500)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	898,200	-	898,200	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,454	22,500	-	22,500	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	29,441	30,000	-	30,000	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>75,348</b>	<b>37,448</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>275,448</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275,448</b>	<b>236,448</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,448	-	25,448	(1,552)
Debt Restructuring	49,900	12,000	-	12,000	250,000	-	250,000	238,000
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>8,413,954</b>	<b>7,269,819</b>	<b>3,097,262</b>	<b>10,367,081</b>	<b>7,941,233</b>	<b>2,761,000</b>	<b>10,702,233</b>	<b>335,152</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) <sup>4</sup>	1,593,806	1,061,100	943,605	2,004,705	1,456,502	1,050,000	2,506,502	501,797
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	738,520	590,113	120,657	710,770	635,668	-	635,668	(75,102)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	304,390	302,818	81,000	383,818	249,100	-	249,100	(134,718)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	105,788	-	105,788	102,643	-	102,643	(3,145)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) <sup>7</sup>	5,374,230	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,472,320	911,000	6,383,320	71,320
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) <sup>5</sup>	297,220	-	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	50,000	50,000	25,000	-	25,000	(25,000)
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>2,299,471</b>	<b>2,971,093</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,971,093</b>	<b>2,952,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,952,644</b>	<b>(18,449)</b>
International Organizations and Programs	351,290	348,705		348,705	327,300		327,300	(21,405)
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>1,948,181</b>	<b>2,622,388</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,622,388</b>	<b>2,625,344</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,625,344</b>	<b>2,956</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	89,820	-	89,820	129,400	-	129,400	39,580
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	184,630	-	184,630	185,000	-	185,000	370
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	49,900	-	49,900	50,000	-	50,000	100
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	117,364	-	117,364	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association	1,232,530	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
Inter-American Development Bank	-	75,000	-	75,000	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,958	4,670	-	4,670	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	(25,000)
Asian Development Fund	-	100,000	-	100,000	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,373	106,586	-	106,586	106,799	-	106,799	213
African Development Bank	-	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund	109,780	172,500	-	172,500	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	174,500	-	174,500	-	-	-	(174,500)
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800	135,000	-	135,000	134,000	-	134,000	(1,000)
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(149,400)</b>	<b>(413,010)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(413,010)</b>	<b>(493,616)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(493,616)</b>	<b>(80,606)</b>
Export-Import Bank	2,575	(266,000)	-	(266,000)	(359,100)	-	(359,100)	(93,100)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(201,875)	(197,010)	-	(197,010)	(192,116)	-	(192,116)	4,894
Trade and Development Agency	49,900	50,000	-	50,000	57,600	-	57,600	7,600
<b>Related International Affairs Accounts</b>	<b>83,851</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>84,939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84,939</b>	<b>2,939</b>
International Trade Commission	81,696	80,000	-	80,000	82,800	-	82,800	2,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,155	2,000	-	2,000	2,139	-	2,139	139
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>1,696,101</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,650,000</b>	<b>1,584,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,584,000</b>	<b>(66,000)</b>
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,497,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	199,101	184,000	-	184,000	184,000	-	184,000	-

**Table 1: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>Rescissions</b>								
<b>Total Rescissions State Operations</b>	<b>(72,000)</b>	<b>(13,700)</b>	-	<b>(13,700)</b>	-	-	-	<b>13,700</b>
<b>Diplomatic &amp; Consular Programs (D&amp;CP)</b>	<b>(55,000)</b>	<b>(13,700)</b>	-	<b>(13,700)</b>	-	-	-	<b>13,700</b>
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	-	(5,700)	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	5,700
Worldwide Security Protection	(55,000)	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	8,000
<b>Buying Power Maintenance Account</b>	<b>(17,000)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Rescissions Foreign Operations</b>	<b>(433,883)</b>	<b>(500,000)</b>	-	<b>(500,000)</b>	-	-	-	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>(151,700)</b>	<b>(100,000)</b>	-	<b>(100,000)</b>	-	-	-	<b>100,000</b>
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union(FSA)	(11,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance (DA)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(120,000)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	100,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	(19,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>(7,183)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	(7,183)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(275,000)</b>	<b>(400,000)</b>	-	<b>(400,000)</b>	-	-	-	<b>400,000</b>
Export-Import Bank	(275,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

- 1/ Global Health Programs was previously the Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) account.
- 2/ The FY 2011 Actual level reflects the transfer of \$3.0 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP).
- 3/ The FY 2012 Estimate for Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO reflects a \$40 million transfer from the FY 2012 Estimate International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO account.
- 4/ The FY 2012 Estimate for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement(INCLE) -OCO reflects a \$40 million transfer to Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO.
- 5/ The FY 2011 Actual reflects a \$297.22 million transfer to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).

**Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST  
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)  
(\$000)**

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2013 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>297,220</b>	<b>11,202,787</b>	<b>8,244,517</b>	<b>(2,958,270)</b>
<b>STATE OPERATIONS &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS - OCO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,627,457</b>	<b>4,361,646</b>	<b>(265,811)</b>
<b>Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,513,346</b>	<b>4,361,646</b>	<b>(151,700)</b>
State Programs	-	4,389,064	4,311,745	(77,319)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	-	4,389,064	4,311,745	(77,319)
Ongoing Operations	-	4,152,863	3,590,218	(562,645)
Worldwide Security Protection	-	236,201	721,527	485,326
<b>Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(33,000)</b>
Ongoing Operations	-	33,000	-	(33,000)
<b>Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,282</b>	<b>49,901</b>	<b>(41,381)</b>
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	-	67,182	49,901	(17,281)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	-	15,600	-	(15,600)
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(101,300)</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	-	101,300	-	(101,300)
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,400)</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	-	4,400	-	(4,400)
<b>Other Programs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,411)</b>
United States Institute of Peace	-	8,411	-	(8,411)

**Table 2: STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST  
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)**  
(S000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2013 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>297,220</b>	<b>6,575,330</b>	<b>3,882,871</b>	<b>(2,692,459)</b>
<b>U.S Agency for International Development - OCO</b>	-	<b>259,500</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>(175,500)</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	255,000	84,000	(171,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	4,500	-	(4,500)
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO</b>	-	<b>3,217,016</b>	<b>1,037,871</b>	<b>(2,179,145)</b>
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	150,000	-	(150,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	6,554	-	(6,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF) <sup>1</sup>	-	2,801,462	1,037,871	(1,763,591)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	229,000	-	(229,000)
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	-	<b>1,552</b>	-	<b>(1,552)</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	-	1,552	-	(1,552)
<b>International Security Assistance - OCO</b>	<b>297,220</b>	<b>3,097,262</b>	<b>2,761,000</b>	<b>(336,262)</b>
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) <sup>1</sup>	-	943,605	1,050,000	106,395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	-	120,657	-	(120,657)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	-	81,000	-	(81,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	1,102,000	911,000	(191,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) <sup>2</sup>	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	50,000	-	(50,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2012 Estimate for Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) reflects a \$40 million transfer from INCLE to ESF.

2/ The FY 2011 Actual reflects the \$297.22 million transfer to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**

FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,878,357	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	7,070,349
<b>Africa</b>	7,915,306	987,337	1,265,573	3,646,673	503,540	-	61,368	42,600	16,110	19,098	159,650	-	1,213,357	-	-
Angola	60,871	2,300	40,353	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	418	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,990	2,557	28,197	-	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	75,467	-	-	74,443	-	-	-	-	685	339	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	17,886	-	5,988	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	11,652	-	-
Burundi	56,980	2,736	11,544	15,000	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	27,348	-	-
Cameroon	24,965	-	1,500	21,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	1,930	-	-
Cape Verde	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,775	-	-
Chad	90,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	399	-	-	89,564	-	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	112,827	-	-	93,305	14,715	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	4,718	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	268,166	-	86,046	39,635	45,915	-	6,000	1,000	500	300	21,520	-	67,250	-	-
Djibouti	13,391	4,000	400	1,800	-	-	-	-	372	1,996	-	-	4,823	-	-
Ethiopia	778,670	77,782	106,482	289,089	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	304,667	-	-
Gabon	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	165,885	92,568	62,543	9,000	-	-	500	-	825	449	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	25,017	7,000	17,469	-	-	-	500	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	786,621	75,813	75,345	498,760	-	-	2,000	8,000	929	998	-	-	124,776	-	-
Lesotho	33,236	-	6,400	26,650	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	215,814	-	32,340	2,800	124,532	-	16,000	-	522	7,173	5,000	-	27,447	-	-
Madagascar	77,579	1,350	52,797	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,932	-	-
Malawi	172,571	37,000	67,995	46,448	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	20,728	-	-
Mali	137,906	71,143	54,597	1,500	-	-	-	-	397	200	-	-	10,069	-	-
Mauritania	5,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	200	-	-	5,058	-	-
Mauritius	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	387,143	39,165	62,674	261,953	-	-	500	2,000	402	-	-	-	20,449	-	-
Namibia	103,272	-	1,946	101,122	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	52,045	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	49,479	-	-
Nigeria	632,464	55,791	101,971	471,227	-	-	1,250	-	1,013	1,212	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	207,886	49,482	42,415	109,072	-	-	-	-	559	300	-	-	6,058	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,813	44,600	51,253	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,026	399	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,302	-	-	500	6,500	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	11,908	-	-
Somalia	144,963	-	1,547	-	19,627	-	-	2,000	-	-	75,300	-	46,489	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
South Africa	571,440	15,734	15,469	535,319	-	-	2,000	1,300	820	798	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	395,382	-	34,848	12,036	223,431	-	25,000	2,800	763	-	41,870	-	54,634	-	-
Sudan	238,626	-	-	-	26,393	-	2,000	1,100	-	-	-	-	209,133	-	-
Swaziland	59,799	-	6,900	52,700	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	509,650	75,193	89,222	336,254	-	-	450	-	455	200	-	-	7,876	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	472,070	60,586	75,349	309,084	-	-	235	-	608	300	-	-	25,908	-	-
Zambia	379,701	36,226	52,794	283,661	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	6,598	-	-
Zimbabwe	147,455	-	37,459	39,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,088	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	57,517	-	-	-	16,089	-	4,933	16,900	-	3,635	15,960	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	86,971	68,850	18,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,150	21,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,773	47,449	8,524	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	31,130	27,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	81,917	68,832	13,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>742,869</b>	<b>318,877</b>	<b>130,899</b>	<b>98,468</b>	<b>90,892</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,885</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>9,291</b>	<b>39,202</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,979</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,527	-	2,100	-	36,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	75,408	24,000	32,460	3,000	12,000	-	-	2,940	260	748	-	-	-	-	-
China	17,800	7,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	205,727	123,995	37,191	5,250	-	-	10,520	7,000	1,811	19,960	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,224	1,455	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,900	200	-	-	-	1,669	-	-
Malaysia	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	537	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,441	6,198	-	-	-	-	-	250	997	2,996	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,493	-	-	-	3,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,333	79,055	32,437	-	-	-	2,065	9,525	1,971	11,970	-	-	7,310	-	-
Samoa	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,968	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,541	1,568	1,568	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	17,086	11,139	1,996	-	2,994	-	660	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	126,897	22,000	-	81,978	18,463	-	-	2,020	476	1,960	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,612	-	-	-	12,515	-	1,100	1,400	597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,455	38,000	20,215	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**

FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	818,005	-	14,582	22,528	15,852	583,900	-	19,685	30,287	131,171	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	27,706	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	2,650	1,064	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,417	-	399	-	-	39,725	-	850	449	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,400	-	1,248	-	-	20,000	-	1,215	943	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	13,864	-	-	-	-	13,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48,727	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	1,250	986	4,491	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,778	9,481	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	956	3,493	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	8,862	-	-	-	8,362	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,992	5,988	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,695	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,088	-	-	850	-	65,800	-	2,575	1,895	15,968	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	998	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	85,428	-	-	-	-	79,000	-	750	678	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	2,794	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	28,203	-	-	-	-	22,650	-	520	1,041	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	399	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,295	-	-	-	-	19,500	-	400	898	1,497	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,927	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	1,000	455	1,472	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	36,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	33,932	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,974	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	66,138	-	8,488	2,300	-	54,350	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	48,939	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	1,150	893	1,896	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,397	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	748	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,243	-	3,997	19,378	-	86,261	-	2,700	1,925	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	41,805	-	450	-	2,495	37,860	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	32,635	-	-	-	2,495	29,890	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	7,013,300	19,039	8,982	-	1,810,925	-	290,340	62,215	17,294	4,740,177	26,000	-	38,328	-	-
Algeria	9,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	953	-	-	-	8,232	-	-
Bahrain	17,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	435	15,461	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,553,775	-	-	-	249,500	-	1,000	4,600	1,275	1,297,400	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	471,796	-	-	-	325,700	-	114,560	29,800	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Jordan	678,184	-	-	-	362,274	-	250	12,500	3,760	299,400	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	186,351	-	-	-	84,725	-	19,500	4,800	2,476	74,850	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,654	-	-
Morocco	34,141	19,039	-	-	2,281	-	750	1,100	1,989	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	16,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,622	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	25,749	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500	175	1,950	17,124	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	550,128	-	-	-	395,699	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,429	-	-
Yemen	82,905	-	8,982	-	26,606	-	1,750	4,500	1,094	19,960	-	-	20,013	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,140	-	-	-	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	135,000	-	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,013,464</b>	<b>146,527</b>	<b>278,453</b>	<b>23,504</b>	<b>2,906,927</b>	<b>111,840</b>	<b>522,558</b>	<b>111,575</b>	<b>13,088</b>	<b>305,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>296,120</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>297,220</b>
Afghanistan	2,620,823	-	69,660	250	1,967,509	-	400,000	69,300	1,555	-	-	-	112,549	-	-
Bangladesh	190,701	79,286	61,483	-	-	-	350	2,575	994	2,957	-	-	43,056	-	-
India	121,600	26,500	78,385	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,601	-	-	-	914	-	-
Kazakhstan	17,567	-	1,996	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	876	2,395	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	41,364	-	998	-	-	36,500	-	1,550	820	1,496	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,179	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	88,964	19,000	32,645	-	16,979	-	3,700	900	1,010	898	-	-	13,832	-	-
Pakistan	1,798,201	-	28,443	-	918,904	-	114,298	24,800	4,055	295,408	-	-	115,073	-	297,220
Sri Lanka	27,837	14,741	-	-	-	-	-	450	952	998	-	-	10,696	-	-
Tajikistan	44,482	-	1,248	-	-	40,290	-	1,725	469	750	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	11,012	-	399	-	-	8,500	-	1,075	288	750	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,335	-	2,196	-	-	8,250	-	600	289	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,154	-	1,000	14,254	-	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	9,245	-	-	-	3,535	-	4,210	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,856,199</b>	<b>361,463</b>	<b>130,977</b>	<b>203,323</b>	<b>435,130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>506,220</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>14,458</b>	<b>84,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	897	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	410	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	41,915	10,350	16,367	-	-	-	15,000	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**

FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Brazil	23,321	15,000	4,990	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	821	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	453,218	-	-	-	184,426	-	204,000	4,750	1,695	47,904	-	-	10,443	-	-
Costa Rica	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	349	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,996	18,103	9,043	9,250	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	24,254	17,270	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	400	499	-	-	1,585	-	-
El Salvador	29,778	23,904	3,086	20	-	-	-	-	1,521	1,247	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	110,161	49,325	18,068	-	-	-	3,992	-	192	499	-	-	38,085	-	-
Guyana	16,911	3,000	-	13,525	-	-	-	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	380,261	-	26,946	156,240	131,000	-	19,420	-	220	1,597	-	-	44,838	-	-
Honduras	56,017	42,266	10,988	1,000	-	-	-	-	765	998	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	7,589	5,350	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	178,145	25,000	3,455	-	18,000	-	117,000	5,700	1,006	7,984	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,065	16,400	5,891	897	-	-	-	-	538	339	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	738	2,096	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,806	5,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	407	399	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	96,581	49,789	9,123	50	-	-	31,500	2,000	619	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	399	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,337	11,231	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	806	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	213,579	-	-	-	76,704	-	109,008	11,400	-	16,467	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	28,562	17,000	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,835	47,445	5,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	9,819	4,530	5,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	29,631	18,491	5,490	650	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security (BFS)</b>	248,306	248,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Counterterrorism (CT)</b>	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	978,928	96,830	12,974	-	30,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-167,235	863,270	142,631
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	66,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,949
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)</b>	208,852	181,000	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP)</b>	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	320,991	-	320,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	329,079	-	329,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**

FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>International Organizations (IO)</b>	351,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,290	-	-	-
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners (ODP)</b>	78,471	78,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	105,552	-	-	-	105,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	222,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,546	5,260	54,453	118,740	-	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	18,000	17,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,744,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744,504
<b>Reserve</b>	16,268	6,432	-	-	9,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,339,164	-	-	1,339,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives</b>	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,990
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,740
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,283
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,407
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	2,177	2,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,334,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,144
Peace Corps	374,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,250
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,454
African Development Foundation	29,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,441
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
Export-Import Bank	2,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-201,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-201,875
Trade and Development Agency	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
International Trade Commission	81,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,696
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	1,948,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948,181
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,630
International Development Association	1,232,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,232,530
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	20,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,958
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,950

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**

FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-														
Asian Development Fund	-														-
African Development Bank	-														-
African Development Fund	109,780														109,780
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440														29,440
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														
Asian Development Bank	106,373														106,373
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800														99,800
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-														

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,573,664	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	8,156,143
<b>Africa</b>	7,075,274	1,000,552	1,369,802	3,370,638	607,731	-	85,900	43,250	14,315	16,118	243,968	-	323,000	-	-
Angola	58,665	-	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,855	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	655	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	24,225	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Burundi	31,885	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Cameroon	13,020	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	200	-	-	6,000	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,020	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	226,850	-	97,850	24,635	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	450	-	19,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	5,285	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	335	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	580,405	94,398	120,500	254,089	-	-	-	-	575	843	-	-	110,000	-	-
Gabon	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,183	95,568	66,500	9,000	-	-	-	-	765	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,300	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	652,200	92,000	78,150	468,760	-	-	2,000	8,900	890	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	199,766	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	490	6,500	5,000	-	15,000	-	-
Madagascar	67,600	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-
Malawi	161,233	26,500	70,000	46,448	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Mali	143,843	72,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-	-
Mauritius	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	380,489	37,165	65,200	255,239	-	-	500	2,000	385	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Namibia	90,934	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Nigeria	625,388	50,291	132,000	441,227	-	-	-	-	870	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	196,372	54,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,660	50,000	53,950	1,535	-	-	-	-	850	325	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,375	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Somalia	167,995	-	1,550	-	19,627	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	142,818	-	-	-	-

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**  
FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
South Africa	500,268	14,734	10,000	469,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	815	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	470,206	-	44,210	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	800	-	58,000	-	15,000	-	-
Sudan	31,100	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,700	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	531,179	105,000	98,100	327,039	-	-	450	-	390	200	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,958	64,999	80,475	284,084	5,000	-	600	-	600	200	-	-	25,000	-	-
Zambia	368,097	28,726	55,375	283,661	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	101,408	-	41,500	34,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	80,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	19,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	68,398	50,566	17,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	66,100	45,500	9,800	800	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	78,082	64,582	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>694,181</b>	<b>285,990</b>	<b>135,750</b>	<b>80,968</b>	<b>88,115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,645</b>	<b>34,315</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>35,658</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,100	-	3,000	-	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,050	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	260	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,000	105,000	37,750	3,250	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,800	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	825	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	547	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	142,435	81,055	33,000	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,850	14,555	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,054	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,325	988	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,693	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	650	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,070	-	-	-	12,515	-	5,895	1,100	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,440	33,700	23,000	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>714,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>20,678</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>513,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>29,425</b>	<b>106,865</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	22,650	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**

FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Armenia	44,250	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,750	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,057	-	-	-	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,900	14,400	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,070	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	950	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	62,935	-	8,500	1,300	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,850	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	113,878	-	4,000	19,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	31,200	-	1,050	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>8,053,023</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,589,430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>664,000</b>	<b>67,395</b>	<b>18,009</b>	<b>5,663,650</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,500	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	4,100	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,683,345	-	-	-	299,400	-	500,000	31,945	2,000	850,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,950	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,750	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,150	-	-	-	84,725	-	24,000	5,050	2,375	75,000	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**

FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Libya	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	200	150	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,144	16,539	-	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,805	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,854	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	1,854	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,699	-	-	-	395,699	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	68,456	-	6,000	-	26,606	-	11,000	3,750	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	75,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,006,033</b>	<b>126,286</b>	<b>192,400</b>	<b>21,254</b>	<b>2,833,465</b>	<b>112,811</b>	<b>452,814</b>	<b>105,930</b>	<b>14,040</b>	<b>305,033</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800,000</b>
Afghanistan	2,327,462	-	-	-	1,936,762	-	324,000	64,750	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	200,076	81,686	69,600	-	-	-	674	3,666	950	1,500	-	-	42,000	-	-
India	108,030	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	18,785	-	400	-	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,050	-	2,500	-	-	40,800	-	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,590	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	84,833	14,600	36,650	-	26,979	-	3,700	1,014	950	940	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,101,908	-	-	-	864,700	-	116,000	20,800	5,000	295,408	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka	14,055	8,000	-	-	-	-	1,440	3,450	665	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,021	-	3,250	-	-	38,751	-	1,650	570	800	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,885	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	850	350	685	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,940	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	-	600	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	18,874	-	1,000	14,254	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,811,464</b>	<b>330,285</b>	<b>105,491</b>	<b>189,363</b>	<b>466,541</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>568,270</b>	<b>20,530</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>67,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,330	6,500	14,100	-	-	-	7,500	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	17,240	12,000	-	1,300	-	-	3,000	300	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	383,015	-	-	-	179,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,665	37,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	315	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**

FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Dominican Republic	30,110	12,300	7,750	9,250	-	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	19,830	14,000	-	-	-	-	4,500	500	380	450	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	28,204	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,050	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	95,185	46,325	17,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	760	500	-	-	25,000	-	-
Guyana	10,840	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	357,161	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	23,000	-	-
Honduras	56,966	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,700	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	330,125	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,635	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,989	8,900	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	790	399	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	760	1,840	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,730	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	380	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	83,550	45,000	5,000	-	-	-	28,950	2,000	620	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	34,240	11,640	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	190,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	90,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	14,000	10,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	24,030	18,530	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)</b>	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security (BFS)</b>	276,400	276,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Counterterrorism (CT)</b>	128,775	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	123,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	2,319,015	104,650	15,000	-	27,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,000	975,000	143,465
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
<b>Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)</b>	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)</b>	161,052	145,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy Resources (ENR)</b>	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation</b>	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)</b>	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	354,094	-	354,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	398,045	-	398,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)</b>	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations (IO)</b>	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705	-	-	-

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**

FY2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Security Contingency Fund</b>	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,902,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,300
<b>Reserve</b>	188,481	86,000	29,368	-	13,521	-	-	5,000	-	54,592	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,859,959	-	-	1,859,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,033,690														1,033,690
Peace Corps	375,000														375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200														898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500														22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000														30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	27,000														27,000
Debt Restructuring	12,000														12,000
Export-Import Bank	-266,000														-266,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-197,010														-197,010
Trade and Development Agency	50,000														50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000														80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000														2,000
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	2,622,388														2,622,388
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820														89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630														184,630
International Development Association	1,325,000														1,325,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364														117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000														75,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000														25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670														4,670
Asian Development Fund	100,000														100,000
African Development Bank	32,418														32,418
African Development Fund	172,500														172,500

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary**

FY2012 Estimate

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000														30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														
Asian Development Bank	106,586														106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000														135,000
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500														174,500

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,556,035	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	7,955,560
<b>Africa</b>	6,368,292	1,000,717	1,301,410	2,956,818	562,199	74,947	37,975	13,255	15,971	132,000	-	273,000	-	-	-
Angola	56,280	-	39,700	10,300	-	-	6,000	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	61,415	-	-	60,640	-	-	-	575	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,200	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Burundi	31,775	2,000	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Cameroon	17,000	-	1,500	15,250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	137,322	-	-	121,422	13,500	-	-	200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	228,388	-	89,700	37,238	50,100	5,250	500	400	200	15,000	-	30,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,815	1,700	-	1,800	-	-	-	315	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	351,271	91,782	106,900	54,089	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-
Gabon	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	179,304	109,154	60,300	8,700	-	-	100	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	21,600	5,700	15,500	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	459,538	92,940	79,400	277,402	-	1,800	6,150	750	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	27,714	-	6,400	21,224	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	169,207	-	30,700	695	105,200	15,662	-	450	6,500	2,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	66,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Malawi	145,768	19,000	70,400	45,098	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Mali	129,243	66,143	61,250	1,500	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	316,211	37,477	66,600	209,739	-	500	1,525	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	73,600	-	-	73,500	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	17,115	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	599,450	50,200	108,900	438,600	-	-	-	750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	201,886	53,600	43,500	104,086	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,772	33,900	53,400	1,397	-	-	-	750	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,350	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Somalia	74,000	-	-	-	19,400	1,800	1,800	-	-	51,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	488,777	14,600	11,000	459,427	-	2,000	300	750	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	426,598	-	36,010	16,600	288,499	27,404	2,135	750	200	40,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Sudan	40,600	-	-	-	37,600	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,690	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	571,365	134,145	91,700	344,295	-	450	200	375	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	438,314	62,586	81,000	281,397	-	581	-	550	200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Zambia	380,030	26,700	57,100	295,930	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	130,205	-	38,000	38,605	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	79,315	-	-	-	18,400	17,500	18,015	-	3,400	22,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	77,116	50,566	26,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	19,174	19,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	55,442	45,150	9,600	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	27,192	23,700	2,000	1,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	72,900	58,500	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>659,970</b>	<b>299,749</b>	<b>133,250</b>	<b>79,146</b>	<b>55,800</b>	<b>18,682</b>	<b>29,720</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>35,488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	38,000	-	10,800	-	27,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,526	27,566	34,000	3,000	5,000	-	2,700	260	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	7,300	-	-	2,000	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,276	112,000	36,750	250	-	10,066	5,600	1,610	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,000	-	-	-	-	800	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,100	6,100	-	-	-	-	250	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,432	86,682	31,000	-	-	2,450	9,135	1,665	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,275	5,051	1,000	335	-	1,466	1,185	1,250	988	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	12,760	9,800	2,000	-	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	103,078	21,700	-	66,978	7,100	450	3,100	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	14,550	-	-	-	12,000	990	1,000	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	45,283	28,500	15,200	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	612,560	-	26,250	27,200	358,077	48,633	21,800	28,600	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	20,875	-	-	-	10,025	4,450	2,400	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	36,608	-	2,500	-	27,219	2,824	765	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,330	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	775	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45,541	-	-	-	28,556	6,735	4,750	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,200	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	68,700	-	4,000	-	42,660	4,000	1,840	1,800	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,668	-	-	-	42,544	10,674	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	16,445	-	-	-	9,812	1,663	470	900	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,680	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	5,261	-	-	-	335	1,826	1,400	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	25,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	51,961	-	10,750	-	36,229	4,182	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	28,063	-	-	-	19,913	3,000	2,450	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	850	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	104,407	-	7,900	27,200	53,957	4,100	2,350	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	22,560	-	1,100	-	21,137	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,561	-	-	-	20,911	400	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	8,991,012	19,676	9,500	-	1,394,350	957,894	58,497	18,945	5,736,150	26,000	-	-	-	770,000	-
Algeria	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,563,274	-	-	-	250,000	7,894	3,580	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2,045,197	-	-	-	262,850	850,000	30,347	2,000	900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	670,600	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,800	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	167,450	-	-	-	70,000	15,500	4,700	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	32,606	19,676	-	-	-	1,500	1,720	1,710	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,050	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	36,600	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	1,300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	76,650	-	9,500	-	38,000	4,000	4,050	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>5,288,494</b>	<b>130,695</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>2,877,066</b>	<b>754,619</b>	<b>92,145</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>360,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800,000</b>
Afghanistan	2,505,020	-	-	-	1,849,270	600,000	54,250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	199,489	86,000	64,900	-	-	674	3,365	900	1,650	-	-	42,000	-	-	-
India	98,310	15,500	69,500	7,000	-	-	5,050	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	14,900	-	2,500	-	6,892	1,471	1,530	707	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,725	-	4,000	-	32,819	6,156	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,026	2,000	-	-	-	-	450	176	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	75,100	14,000	38,200	-	17,000	3,330	825	900	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,227,596	-	-	-	928,250	124,000	19,346	6,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka	16,520	10,900	-	-	-	1,440	3,104	626	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	37,405	-	7,500	-	19,125	7,255	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	6,725	-	-	-	4,640	550	500	350	685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,595	-	4,000	-	5,512	743	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	22,138	-	1,000	18,780	2,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	20,650	-	-	-	11,200	9,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,295	2,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,651,770</b>	<b>348,928</b>	<b>86,816</b>	<b>175,219</b>	<b>434,200</b>	<b>476,450</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>14,446</b>	<b>62,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	814	-	-	-	-	-	270	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	22,215	7,515	9,500	-	-	5,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Brazil	6,195	2,000	-	1,300	-	2,000	270	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	270	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	331,825	-	-	-	155,000	142,000	3,250	1,575	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	29,840	13,300	6,750	9,025	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	21,310	16,000	-	-	-	4,500	-	360	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	93,570	56,000	17,100	-	-	2,000	-	720	750	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Guyana	6,981	-	-	6,681	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	339,963	-	25,100	131,543	141,000	17,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	23,000	-	-	-
Honduras	58,150	49,000	4,500	1,000	-	-	-	650	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,398	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	269,499	23,000	-	-	35,000	199,000	3,950	1,549	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	13,099	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,655	-	-	-	-	-	135	720	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	5,860	5,000	-	-	-	150	-	360	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	73,665	47,300	-	-	-	23,300	500	585	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	35,200	12,600	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	180,885	-	-	-	85,200	81,000	4,685	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,711	13,500	5,391	10,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,738	38,213	7,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	13,500	9,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Bureau for Food Security (BFS)</b>	<b>304,300</b>	<b>304,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Counterterrorism (CT)</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>2,242,035</b>	<b>116,435</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,045,000</b>	<b>960,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,600</b>
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)</b>	<b>182,700</b>	<b>169,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Energy Resources (ENR)</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP)</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>355,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	380,545	-	380,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)</b>	68,763	68,763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>	156,557	-	-	-	-	156,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	327,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,300	-	-	-	-
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)</b>	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)</b>	101,000	-	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Security Contingency Fund</b>	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
<b>Political-Military Affairs (PM)</b>	196,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	71,000	91,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)</b>	50,337	50,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)</b>	1,675,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675,400
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	2,085,837	-	-	2,085,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,540,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,645
USAID Capital Investment Fund	134,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,900
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	50,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,045
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,181,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181,571
Peace Corps	374,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Export-Import Bank	-359,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-359,100
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-192,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-192,116
Trade and Development Agency	57,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,600
International Trade Commission	82,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,139
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	2,625,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625,344
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	129,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,400
International Clean Technology Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2013 Request**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Total	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Asian Development Bank	106,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,799
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	134,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,000
Strategic Climate Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table 4: Country / Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	297,220	6,573,778	3,882,871
<b>Complex Crises Fund</b>	-	30,000	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	30,000	-
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	-	2,801,462	1,037,871
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	2,801,462	1,037,871
Afghanistan	-	1,936,762	1,037,871
Pakistan	-	864,700	-
<b>Foreign Military Financing</b>	-	1,102,000	911,000
<b>Near East</b>	-	850,000	900,000
Iraq	-	850,000	900,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	197,408	-
Pakistan	-	197,408	-
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	-	-	11,000
<b>Reserve</b>	-	54,592	-
<b>Global Security Contingency Fund</b>	-	50,000	-
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	-	150,000	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	-	150,000	-
<b>International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement</b>	-	943,605	1,050,000
<b>Near East</b>	-	503,605	850,000
Iraq	-	500,000	850,000
Yemen	-	3,605	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	440,000	200,000
Afghanistan	-	324,000	200,000
Pakistan	-	116,000	-
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance</b>	-	229,000	-
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	-	229,000	-
<b>Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs</b>	-	120,657	-
<b>Africa</b>	-	7,750	-
Kenya	-	7,750	-
<b>Near East</b>	-	7,500	-
Iraq	-	5,000	-
Yemen	-	2,500	-

**Table 4: Country / Account Summary**  
**FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	-	43,000	-
Afghanistan	-	23,000	-
Pakistan	-	20,000	-
<b>CT - Counterterrorism</b>	-	57,407	-
Reserve	-	5,000	-
<b>Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund</b>	297,220	800,000	800,000
South and Central Asia	297,220	800,000	800,000
Pakistan	297,220	800,000	800,000
<b>Peacekeeping Operations</b>	-	81,000	-
Africa	-	61,000	-
Somalia	-	51,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	10,000	-
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	-	20,000	-
<b>Transition Initiatives</b>	-	6,554	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	6,554	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expense</b>	-	259,500	84,000
<b>USAID Management</b>	-	259,500	84,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	-	4,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	-	255,000	84,000

**Table 5: Objective, Program Areas Summary**  
FY 2011 Actual - FY 2013 Request

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,596,032	33,917,586	33,749,120
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,768,584	10,594,467	10,681,033
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	520,843	517,866	447,933
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	328,134	313,033
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	8,457,214	8,652,872
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	779,100	678,000	675,266
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,397	85,591	73,318
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	527,662	518,611
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,516,898	2,596,346	2,839,068
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	950,642	1,106,138
2.2 Good Governance	973,639	905,538	1,002,278
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	233,658	236,841
2.4 Civil Society	553,571	506,508	493,811
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,967,765	10,559,535	9,608,481
3.1 Health	8,630,159	9,072,794	8,575,805
3.2 Education	916,274	1,105,782	747,968
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	380,959	284,708
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,836,473	4,405,430	4,582,727
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	342,690	421,330
4.2 Trade and Investment	185,164	184,417	201,382
4.3 Financial Sector	92,656	80,566	70,501
4.4 Infrastructure	1,258,017	929,975	1,025,620
4.5 Agriculture	1,389,113	1,400,569	1,467,067
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	506,862	531,229
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,824	193,736	189,724
4.8 Environment	827,117	766,615	675,874
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,803,897	4,091,449	3,790,212
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	3,894,209	3,645,084
5.2 Disaster Readiness	142,811	150,041	111,683
5.3 Migration Management	43,988	47,199	33,445
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,702,415	1,670,359	2,247,599
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165,695	134,059	706,834
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	1,536,300	1,540,765

**Table 6: Objective, Program Areas by Account**  
FY 2011 Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,596,032	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	3,788,024
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,768,584	98,879	-	-	488,966	128,476	1,154,713	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	1,350	-	-	373,272
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	520,843	24,000	-	-	8,820	-	1,030	269,691	-	215,952	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	-	-	-	-	27,552	-	305,758	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	2,752	-	-	17,340	35,172	509,343	162,921	105,542	5,147,854	304,390	-	-	-	297,220
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	779,100	29,754	-	-	168,661	4,776	575,264	-	246	399	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,397	6,930	-	-	2,896	11,320	69,076	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	35,443	-	-	291,249	49,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,052
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,516,898	237,789	-	-	1,430,005	257,173	439,093	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	133,528
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	43,096	-	-	153,559	68,034	434,938	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	39,466
2.2 Good Governance	973,639	102,707	-	-	801,809	55,304	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,664
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	36,795	-	-	127,513	27,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,180
2.4 Civil Society	553,571	55,191	-	-	347,124	106,038	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,218
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,967,765	503,951	2,498,000	5,334,310	1,215,977	68,490	-	-	-	-	-	171,100	175,937	-	-
3.1 Health	8,630,159	91,368	2,483,030	5,334,310	351,056	47,546	-	-	-	-	-	169,250	153,599	-	-
3.2 Education	916,274	387,442	-	-	505,508	15,935	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	5,539	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	25,141	14,970	-	359,413	5,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,799	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,836,473	1,634,935	-	-	2,569,228	232,376	-	-	-	-	-	156,590	243,344	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	11,551	-	-	391,164	16,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	185,164	72,351	-	-	87,889	18,324	-	-	-	-	-	6,600	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	92,656	16,280	-	-	62,852	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,258,017	36,828	-	-	1,190,270	28,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,617	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,389,113	767,332	-	-	360,988	44,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,246	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	92,762	-	-	238,230	90,992	-	-	-	-	-	84,775	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,824	81,126	-	-	62,043	7,869	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	1,786	-	-
4.8 Environment	827,117	556,705	-	-	175,792	13,335	-	-	-	-	-	58,590	22,695	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,803,897	23,537	-	-	82,702	9,225	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	1,077,719	863,270	1,744,504
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	500	-	-	79,377	9,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,210	768,270	1,700,576
5.2 Disaster Readiness	142,811	23,037	-	-	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	18,509	95,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	43,988	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,928
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,702,415	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165,695	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

**Table 7: Objective, Program Area by Account**  
FY 2012 Estimate

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	33,917,586	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	4,500,065
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,594,467	68,598	-	-	580,903	125,541	1,371,473	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	1,350	-	-	934,226
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	517,866	12,825	-	-	23,000	-	-	268,691	-	212,000	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	328,134	-	-	-	-	26,205	-	291,929	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,457,214	600	-	-	19,449	40,318	817,631	150,000	105,788	6,089,610	383,818	-	-	-	850,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	678,000	21,400	-	-	165,500	3,968	486,767	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	85,591	6,200	-	-	4,091	8,050	67,075	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	527,662	27,573	-	-	368,863	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,226
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,596,346	179,538	-	-	1,416,091	242,091	608,232	-	-	-	-	21,655	1,500	-	127,239
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950,642	28,717	-	-	211,051	66,077	583,142	-	-	-	-	21,655	-	-	40,000
2.2 Good Governance	905,538	81,273	-	-	737,325	55,100	25,090	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	5,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	233,658	21,412	-	-	152,020	21,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,489
2.4 Civil Society	506,508	48,136	-	-	315,695	99,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,559,535	651,568	2,625,000	5,542,860	1,359,700	53,696	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	159,956	-	-
3.1 Health	9,072,794	135,925	2,607,500	5,542,860	441,707	30,956	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	147,091	-	-
3.2 Education	1,105,782	482,643	-	-	604,453	16,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	380,959	33,000	17,500	-	313,540	6,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,356	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,405,430	1,551,225	-	-	2,297,045	193,853	-	-	-	-	-	155,945	207,362	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	342,690	10,112	-	-	322,671	9,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	184,417	60,267	-	-	104,078	14,822	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	80,566	12,471	-	-	55,353	11,787	-	-	-	-	-	955	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	929,975	19,663	-	-	881,137	26,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,400,569	815,441	-	-	363,852	28,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,056	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,862	58,416	-	-	278,224	88,222	-	-	-	-	-	82,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	193,736	73,397	-	-	105,953	4,776	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	2,110	-	-
4.8 Environment	766,615	501,458	-	-	185,777	9,140	-	-	-	-	-	60,240	10,000	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,091,449	24,083	-	-	78,347	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,097,182	975,000	1,902,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,209	-	-	-	74,772	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051,000	900,000	1,856,900
5.2 Disaster Readiness	150,041	22,284	-	-	3,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	46,182	75,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	47,199	1,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,400
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,670,359	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	134,059	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund



**Table 8: Objective, Program Area by Account**  
FY 2013 Request

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	33,749,120	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	4,148,645
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	10,681,033	82,805	-	-	611,105	1,703,194	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	1,198	-	-	-	912,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	447,933	14,250	-	-	16,500	-	228,088	897	187,000	-	1,198	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	313,033	-	-	-	23,688	-	279,345	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,652,872	1,200	-	-	14,930	1,148,297	128,000	101,746	6,184,599	249,100	-	-	-	-	825,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	675,266	29,438	-	-	149,633	494,580	-	-	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	73,318	7,022	-	-	5,738	60,317	135	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	518,611	30,895	-	-	400,616	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,839,068	338,069	-	-	1,600,391	803,308	-	-	-	-	14,680	1,020	-	61,000	20,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,106,138	63,447	-	-	249,415	770,096	-	-	-	-	14,680	-	-	8,500	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,002,278	134,951	-	-	820,095	33,212	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	-	3,000	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	236,841	54,959	-	-	159,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	8,600
2.4 Civil Society	493,811	84,712	-	-	371,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	2,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,608,481	411,392	2,504,000	5,350,000	1,059,729	-	-	-	-	-	164,880	115,480	-	3,000	-
3.1 Health	8,575,805	73,539	2,491,000	5,350,000	391,141	-	-	-	-	-	164,000	103,125	-	3,000	-
3.2 Education	747,968	322,353	-	-	421,625	-	-	-	-	-	880	3,110	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	284,708	15,500	13,000	-	246,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,245	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,582,727	1,658,245	-	-	2,545,296	-	-	-	-	-	143,642	229,544	-	6,000	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	421,330	22,925	-	-	398,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	201,382	74,797	-	-	120,684	-	-	-	-	-	5,901	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	70,501	18,585	-	-	51,291	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,025,620	34,665	-	-	988,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,467,067	871,428	-	-	377,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,568	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	531,229	119,035	-	-	343,013	-	-	-	-	-	67,181	-	-	2,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	189,724	77,683	-	-	100,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	-	-	4,000	-
4.8 Environment	675,874	439,127	-	-	165,712	-	-	-	-	-	62,035	9,000	-	-	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,790,212	28,035	-	-	69,921	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	1,053,956	960,000	-	1,675,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,645,084	100	-	-	66,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,000	890,000	-	1,643,690
5.2 Disaster Readiness	111,683	26,200	-	-	3,627	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	8,956	70,000	-	-
5.3 Migration Management	33,445	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,710
<b>6 Program Support</b>	2,247,599	6,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	1,540,645
6.1 Program Design and Learning	706,834	6,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,540,765	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,645

\*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

**Table 9a: Global Climate Change Adaptation by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	190,000	141,000	42,000	7,000
<b>Africa</b>	42,000	42,000	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	28,500	28,500	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,000	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	26,500	21,500	5,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-

**Table 9a: Global Climate Change Adaptation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,000</b>
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 9b: Global Climate Change Clean Energy by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	149,000	67,500	48,000	33,500
<b>Africa</b>	13,000	13,000	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	12,000	12,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Eurasia Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-
Europe Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,500	8,000	2,500	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	15,500	10,500	5,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	24,000	24,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	33,500	-	-	33,500
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,500	-	-	27,500
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	28,000	-	28,000	-

**Table 9c: Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	130,500	113,500	17,000
<b>Africa</b>	24,400	24,400	-
Ghana	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
Central Africa Regional	9,400	9,400	-
West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	28,000	28,000	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,000	11,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	8,000	8,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	36,100	29,100	7,000
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000
Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	24,000	24,000	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	10,000	-	10,000

**Table 10a: Global Health Initiative Summary FY 2011 - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual *	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)</b>	<b>7,832,310</b>	<b>8,167,860</b>	<b>7,854,000</b>
<b>Saving Mothers and Children</b>	<b>1,799,400</b>	<b>1,892,000</b>	<b>1,830,000</b>
Malaria	618,760	650,000	619,000
Maternal & Child Health	548,900	605,550	578,000
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	526,950	523,950	530,000
Nutrition	89,820	95,000	90,000
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	14,970	17,500	13,000
<b>Creating an AIDS-free Generation</b>	<b>5,683,610</b>	<b>5,892,860</b>	<b>5,680,000</b>
HIV/AIDS	5,683,610	5,892,860	5,680,000
<i>Of which, Global Fund</i>	<i>748,500</i>	<i>1,300,000</i>	<i>1,650,000</i>
<b>Fighting Other Infectious Diseases</b>	<b>349,300</b>	<b>383,000</b>	<b>344,000</b>
Tuberculosis	224,550	236,000	224,000
Pandemic Influenza / Other Emerging Threats	47,904	58,000	53,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	76,846	89,000	67,000

\* FY 2011 Actual includes \$3 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,854,000	5,350,000	330,000	224,000	619,000	578,000	530,000	90,000	53,000	67,000	13,000
<b>Africa</b>	4,258,228	2,956,818	88,760	76,700	538,000	236,200	307,150	54,600	-	-	-
Angola	50,000	10,300	4,400	-	30,000	1,300	4,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	-	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-
Botswana	60,640	60,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	19,500	5,000	3,500	-	6,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16,750	15,250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,422	121,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dem. Republic of the Congo	126,938	37,238	9,200	12,000	35,000	17,000	14,500	2,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	160,989	54,089	-	10,000	39,000	22,000	29,000	6,900	-	-	-
Ghana	69,000	8,700	5,500	-	28,000	8,000	13,000	5,800	-	-	-
Guinea	15,500	-	-	-	10,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	356,802	277,402	-	4,000	35,000	10,000	27,400	3,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	27,624	21,224	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	31,395	695	2,700	-	12,000	9,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	-	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	115,498	45,098	15,500	1,500	23,500	13,000	12,700	4,200	-	-	-
Mali	62,750	1,500	3,000	-	25,500	15,000	13,550	4,200	-	-	-
Mozambique	276,339	209,739	-	5,000	29,000	16,000	11,500	5,100	-	-	-
Namibia	73,500	73,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	547,500	438,600	-	10,000	44,000	23,700	31,200	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	147,586	104,086	-	-	18,000	10,000	13,000	2,500	-	-	-
Senegal	54,797	1,397	3,000	-	24,000	7,000	15,400	4,000	-	-	-
South Africa	470,427	459,427	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	52,610	16,600	2,010	1,500	4,500	20,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,600	30,700	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	435,995	344,295	-	4,000	45,000	9,000	26,800	6,900	-	-	-
Uganda	362,397	281,397	-	5,000	33,000	11,000	25,100	6,900	-	-	-
Zambia	353,030	295,930	-	4,000	24,000	13,000	13,000	3,100	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	76,605	38,605	16,500	4,500	12,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	26,550	-	850	2,500	11,500	9,200	2,500	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	10,292	692	2,800	1,700	-	1,000	4,100	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	3,492	1,492	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	14,400	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	212,396	79,146	30,250	34,000	12,000	32,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Burma	10,800	-	2,500	1,500	4,800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Cambodia	37,000	3,000	12,500	6,500	-	9,000	5,000	1,000	-	-	-
China	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	37,000	250	7,750	12,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	5,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,000	-	-	10,000	-	3,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,335	335	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	66,978	66,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	16,783	1,583	4,000	4,000	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>53,450</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>15,850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Armenia	2,500	-	-	400	-	1,700	400	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4,000	-	-	1,800	-	800	1,400	-	-	-	-
Russia	10,750	-	-	8,800	-	300	1,650	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	35,100	27,200	2,500	4,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	1,100	-	450	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Yemen	9,500	-	-	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>217,380</b>	<b>25,780</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bangladesh	64,900	-	1,500	12,000	-	23,000	23,100	5,300	-	-	-
India	76,500	7,000	15,000	10,500	-	21,000	23,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	38,200	-	3,000	-	-	14,000	14,600	6,600	-	-	-
Tajikistan	7,500	-	-	4,000	-	2,500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,780	18,780	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>262,035</b>	<b>175,219</b>	<b>21,516</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	9,500	-	-	-	-	3,500	6,000	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,775	9,025	5,750	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	17,100	-	-	-	-	6,000	7,600	3,500	-	-	-
Guyana	6,681	6,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	156,643	131,543	-	-	-	14,000	9,100	2,000	-	-	-
Honduras	5,500	1,000	3,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,800	14,850	6,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	16,211	10,820	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,525	-	425	2,300	-	3,100	1,700	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 10b: Global Health Initiative - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	5,700	-	650	-	-	2,550	2,500	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
<b>Global Health</b>	355,929	-	71,329	41,650	65,000	63,850	99,100	15,000	-	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	380,545	-	94,045	16,500	-	145,000	3,000	2,000	53,000	67,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	-	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	145,000	-	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	67,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	2,085,837	2,085,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	129,000	129,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	181,837	181,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF): Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>TOTAL, State/USAID Initiative</b>	1,090,595	868,900	131,695
<b>Nutrition (GHP Account)</b>	90,000		
<b>State/USAID - Agriculture &amp; Rural Development: Focus, Countries, Programs, and Other Agriculture Programs</b>	1,000,595	868,900	131,695
<b>Phase I Countries</b>	132,000	82,000	50,000
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-
Haiti	30,000	-	30,000
Liberia	10,000	-	10,000
Malawi	8,000	8,000	-
Mozambique	18,000	18,000	-
Nepal	10,000	10,000	-
Senegal	17,000	17,000	-
Tajikistan	10,000	-	10,000
Zambia	8,000	8,000	-
<b>Potential Accelerated Investment Countries</b>	267,000	267,000	-
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Mali	32,000	32,000	-
Rwanda	34,000	34,000	-
Uganda	34,000	34,000	-
<b>Phase II Countries</b>	135,000	135,000	-
Ghana	60,000	60,000	-
Tanzania	75,000	75,000	-
<b>Strategic Partners</b>	7,000	7,000	-
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-

**Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF): Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
India	4,000	4,000	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>85,100</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	30,000	30,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	900	900	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>142,300</b>	<b>142,300</b>	<b>-</b>
BFS - Board for International Food & Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	141,900	141,900	-
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
<b>Private Sector Incentive Programs</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>-</b>
BFS - Private Sector Incentives	32,000	32,000	-
<b>Economic Resilience</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>-</b>
BFS - Community Development	60,000	60,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-
<b>Aligned Agricultural Programs</b>	<b>100,195</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>81,695</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,208	-	8,208
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-
Egypt	10,000	-	10,000
Georgia	5,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-

**Table 11: Feed the Future (FTF): Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
Kyrgyz Republic	8,107	-	8,107
Lebanon	7,000	-	7,000
Nigeria	12,000	12,000	-
South Sudan	26,000	-	26,000
Timor-Leste	1,500	1,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,820	-	8,820
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

\* These levels do not include agriculture development funding in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.

**Table 12a: Biodiversity by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	100,109	87,559	12,400	150
<b>Africa</b>	45,576	39,576	6,000	-
Ghana	1,600	1,600	-	-
Kenya	5,500	5,500	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	9,645	9,645	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	9,774	9,774	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	12,133	12,133	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Indonesia	8,261	8,261	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,872	2,872	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	400	-	400	-
Georgia	200	-	200	-
Russia	200	-	200	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	800	800	-	-
Nepal	800	800	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	23,050	17,050	6,000	-
Bolivia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ecuador	3,250	3,250	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guatemala	3,300	3,300	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-

**Table 12a: Biodiversity by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	18,000	18,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	150	-	-	150
Global Health - Core	150	-	-	150

**Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	573,081	569,971	261,595	307,496	880	3,110
<b>Africa</b>	225,428	224,538	152,634	71,904	-	890
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Ethiopia	18,900	18,900	18,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,484	26,484	26,484	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,890	26,000	-	26,000	-	890
Malawi	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Mali	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
Somalia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
South Africa	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Uganda	8,650	8,650	8,650	-	-	-
Zambia	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	29,433	29,433	27,483	1,950	-	-
Burma	1,806	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	22,983	22,983	22,983	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	144	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	108,282	108,282	4,500	103,782	-	-
Egypt	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-

**Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Iraq	30,496	30,496	-	30,496	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	5,086	5,086	-	5,086	-	-
Morocco	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Tunisia	200	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Yemen	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>116,550</b>	<b>116,550</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>112,050</b>	-	-
Afghanistan	55,250	55,250	-	55,250	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
India	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>51,943</b>	<b>36,133</b>	<b>15,810</b>	-	<b>2,220</b>
Dominican Republic	3,460	3,460	3,460	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,044	6,044	6,044	-	-	-
Haiti	12,220	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,220
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,810	5,810	-	5,810	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,255	7,255	7,255	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,015</b>	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,015	2,015	2,015	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>30,250</b>	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	30,250	30,250	30,250	-	-	-



**Table 12b: Basic Education by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	880	880	-	-	880	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	880	-	-	880	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

**Table 12c: Higher Education by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	174,887	60,758	114,129
<b>Africa</b>	5,500	-	5,500
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	30,182	28,975	1,207
Burma	500	-	500
China	180	-	180
Indonesia	17,500	17,500	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-
Vietnam	2,745	2,745	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	527	-	527
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,880	-	1,880
Armenia	500	-	500
Belarus	100	-	100
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280
<b>Near East</b>	29,125	-	29,125
Egypt	15,550	-	15,550
Lebanon	10,175	-	10,175
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	-	2,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	75,917	-	75,917
Afghanistan	42,750	-	42,750
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000
Tajikistan	180	-	180
Turkmenistan	937	-	937
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	14,255	14,255	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-
Mexico	2,000	2,000	-

**Table 12c: Higher Education by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	8,255	8,255	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	900	900	-
Asia Middle East Regional	900	900	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	10,700	10,700	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,700	10,700	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	3,500	3,500	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,500	3,500	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	500	-	500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	-

**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
<b>TOTAL</b>	376,854	83,364	46,609	178,720	54,079	2,100	7,702	4,000	30	50
<b>Impact Evaluations</b>	130,466	53,592	15,688	49,800	8,776	-	2,510	-	-	-
<b>Africa</b>	19,009	11,652	4,827	-	2,500	-	30	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,824	1,424	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	585	485	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,240	450	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,050	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,825	-	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	375	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,730	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Zambia	369	230	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,401	1,113	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	3,791	2,411	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,330	1,150	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,341	1,141	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,080	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Eurasia Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>2,180</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,850</b>	-	<b>230</b>	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>573</b>	-	<b>1,950</b>	-	<b>175</b>	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	175	-	-	-	100	-	75	-	-	-
Nepal	873	300	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>200</b>	-	<b>1,396</b>	-	<b>1,500</b>	-	-	-
Bolivia	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,396	-	-	-	1,396	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	404	204	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,250	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>4,725</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,725	4,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	8,708	-	8,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	8,708	-	8,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	8,530	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	8,530	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Performance Evaluations</b>	246,388	29,772	30,921	128,920	45,303	2,100	5,192	4,000	30	50
<b>Africa</b>	152,911	10,614	15,947	119,674	6,248	-	428	-	-	-
Angola	1,311	-	909	402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,026	-	-	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	293	-	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	773	-	10	763	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,589	-	-	5,589	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,112	-	1,438	1,862	760	-	52	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,638	925	600	2,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	457	-	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,114	-	-	12,064	-	-	50	-	-	-
Lesotho	895	-	-	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,635	-	585	-	1,900	-	150	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,160	-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	458	1,605	2,307	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,035	1,415	1,520	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,726	425	800	7,481	-	-	20	-	-	-
Namibia	2,433	-	-	2,433	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Nigeria	15,326	-	300	15,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,693	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
South Africa	20,515	450	-	20,039	-	-	26	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,495	-	400	582	2,513	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,025	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,633	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	17,459	2,950	550	13,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,184	1,150	1,500	12,504	-	-	30	-	-	-
Zambia	11,960	424	561	10,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	4,393	-	1,915	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,700	1,400	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	661	517	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>
Cambodia	1,104	75	930	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	752	544	100	8	-	-	50	-	-	50
Philippines	510	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,512	240	-	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	755	500	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	160	-	-	-	100	-	60	-	-	-
Armenia	445	-	60	-	385	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	30	-
Georgia	1,168	-	150	-	1,018	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Kosovo	188	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Russia	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	959	-	-	549	410	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>9,110</b>	-	200	-	4,300	-	510	4,000	-	-
Egypt	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,850	-	-	-	1,850	-	-	4,000	-	-
Jordan	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	540	-	200	-	300	-	40	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>25,060</b>	<b>2,100</b>	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	18,900	-	-	-	16,800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	960	500	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,322	200	1,000	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,203	120	573	-	510	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	580	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>17,262</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>3,954</b>	-	<b>1,500</b>	-	-	-
Bolivia	500	265	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,254	-	-	-	3,254	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	446	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 12d: Evaluation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Ecuador	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	675	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,459	1,259	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	205	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,400	-	458	4,342	600	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,130	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	755	300	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	443	350	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	420	300	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,680,022	208,393	441,249	362,780	550,140	16,500	34,011	10,000	56,949
<b>Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary</b>	301,566	51,310	75,604	12,000	144,328	-	1,024	-	17,300
<b>Africa</b>	114,469	35,150	45,419	10,800	5,800	-	-	-	17,300
Benin	267	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,300	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,300
Djibouti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,700	500	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	29,350	27,650	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	9,839	-	9,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,150	-	1,350	3,800	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,800	-	2,000	-	2,800	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	10,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,350	-	8,650	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,813	-	1,813	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	550	450	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	5,209	-	1,750	-	3,210	-	249	-	-
Albania	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,761	-	-	-	1,700	-	61	-	-
Georgia	2,000	-	1,750	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	638	-	-	-	510	-	128	-	-
Serbia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	134,255	3,000	20,992	-	109,963	-	300	-	-
Afghanistan	64,500	-	-	-	64,500	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	8,040	-	8,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	17,415	3,000	12,952	-	1,463	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	42,750	-	-	-	42,750	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	23,505	700	1,000	1,200	20,355	-	250	-	-
Bolivia	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	605	-	-	-	355	-	250	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
<b>Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary</b>	1,231,379	150,634	355,175	276,381	385,156	16,500	8,084	-	39,449
<b>Africa</b>	647,347	99,604	194,647	264,224	55,723	-	-	-	33,149
Angola	15,639	-	15,139	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2,862	-	2,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,420	-	-	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	5,050	-	4,300	750	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4,002	-	-	4,002	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Cote d'Ivoire	7,417	-	-	7,417	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,298	-	-	3,298	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	26,159	15,214	640	5,866	-	-	-	-	4,439
Ghana	8,700	6,500	1,300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	10,600	2,850	7,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	19,965	-	-	19,965	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,810	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	47,195	-	17,675	-	29,520	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,044	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	19,443	5,250	-	12,443	-	-	-	-	1,750
Mali	13,450	8,750	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Mauritania	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Mozambique	25,975	-	-	25,975	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,754	-	-	3,754	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
Nigeria	47,489	9,859	6,050	31,580	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,376	-	-	4,376	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,350	5,300	18,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	5,070	-	-	-	2,370	-	-	-	2,700
South Africa	49,872	-	-	49,872	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	26,352	-	8,500	1,419	16,433	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,200	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,180	-	-	3,180	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	87,950	12,980	36,000	38,970	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Uganda	58,816	17,000	26,700	15,116	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	56,062	5,942	25,375	24,745	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	24,816	-	17,750	4,866	2,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,800	2,100	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,314	4,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,172	2,860	312	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	685	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>26,697</b>	<b>6,251</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>3,363</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,498	1,100	3,800	598	-	-	-	-	-
China	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	5,537	3,426	2,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,690	-	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,797	1,725	9,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>14,119</b>	-	<b>1,750</b>	-	<b>12,346</b>	-	<b>23</b>	-	-
Albania	227	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1,508	-	800	-	700	-	8	-	-
Azerbaijan	580	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,715	-	-	-	6,700	-	15	-	-
Georgia	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	128	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	536	-	-	-	536	-	-	-	-
Moldova	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Russia	1,600	-	500	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,131	-	-	-	1,131	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	126	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	108	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>79,550</b>	-	<b>7,000</b>	-	<b>72,550</b>	-	-	-	-
Egypt	12,050	-	-	-	12,050	-	-	-	-
Iraq	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Jordan	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	18,500	-	7,000	-	11,500	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>314,651</b>	<b>26,699</b>	<b>35,140</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>226,962</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,300</b>
Afghanistan	109,487	-	-	-	92,987	16,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,374	20,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
India	38,500	2,700	34,700	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2,100	-	-	-	1,300	-	800	-	-
Nepal	8,865	2,000	440	-	6,425	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	126,000	-	-	-	126,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>46,289</b>	<b>16,730</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>7,694</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	1,670	500	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,033	-	-	1,033	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	425	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	11,355	6,010	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	598	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	15,213	-	-	6,063	7,850	-	1,300	-	-
Mexico	4,050	800	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,225	5,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	800	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	1,100	100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	147,077	6,449	10,470	74,399	20,656	-	24,903	10,000	200
<b>Africa</b>	86,335	975	5,896	69,444	7,000	-	2,820	-	200
Angola	2,302	-	-	2,302	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	625	-	-	625	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	605	-	500	105	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	759	-	-	759	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,229	-	-	5,779	6,000	-	1,250	-	200
Ethiopia	1,443	400	-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	-	200	250	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,664	-	-	4,764	-	-	900	-	-
Lesotho	950	-	-	950	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	500	-	-
Malawi	8,513	-	3,451	5,062	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	7,433	-	-	7,433	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,217	-	-	3,217	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,763	75	-	1,688	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,301	-	-	2,301	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
South Africa	14,881	-	-	14,881	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	421	-	-	421	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Swaziland	367	-	-	367	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,842	-	-	9,842	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,363	-	-	1,213	-	-	150	-	-
Zambia	5,452	-	-	5,452	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	695	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	445	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,316	50	484	662	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	786	50	100	636	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	384	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,287	-	-	630	331	-	326	-	-
Armenia	126	-	-	-	100	-	26	-	-
Azerbaijan	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Ukraine	630	-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	3,400	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-	-
Egypt	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	25,302	174	1,440	13	3,675	-	20,000	-	-
Afghanistan	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
India	1,013	-	1,000	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Nepal	440	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-



**Table 12e: Gender by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Sri Lanka	174	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	12,932	1,750	150	3,650	6,250	-	1,132	-	-
Bolivia	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	982	-	-	-	250	-	732	-	-
Dominican Republic	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,400	-	-	1,100	3,000	-	300	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	784	200	-	584	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	766	-	-	766	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-

**Table 12f: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	642,700	530,000	73,700	39,000
<b>Africa</b>	307,150	307,150	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,500	14,500	-	-
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-
Mali	13,550	13,550	-	-
Mozambique	11,500	11,500	-	-
Nigeria	31,200	31,200	-	-
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-
Uganda	25,100	25,100	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,100	4,100	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	10,400	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	24,000	24,000	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	18,000	18,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	4,650	4,650	-	-

**Table 12f: Family Planning and Reproductive Health by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Armenia	400	400	-	-
Georgia	1,400	1,400	-	-
Russia	1,650	1,650	-	-
Ukraine	1,200	1,200	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>17,000</b>	-
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>118,400</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>56,700</b>	-
Afghanistan	21,700	-	21,700	-
Bangladesh	23,100	23,100	-	-
India	23,000	23,000	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-
Pakistan	35,000	-	35,000	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>24,400</b>	-	-
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	-	-
Guatemala	7,600	7,600	-	-
Haiti	9,100	9,100	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>99,100</b>	-	-
Global Health - Core	99,100	99,100	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-	-
New Partners Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>39,000</b>	-	-	<b>39,000</b>
UNFPA UN Population Fund	39,000	-	-	39,000

**Table 12g: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,680,250	330,000	5,350,000	250
<b>Africa</b>	3,045,578	88,760	2,956,818	-
Angola	14,700	4,400	10,300	-
Botswana	60,640	-	60,640	-
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000	-
Cameroon	16,750	1,500	15,250	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,422	-	121,422	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46,438	9,200	37,238	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	54,089	-	54,089	-
Ghana	14,200	5,500	8,700	-
Kenya	277,402	-	277,402	-
Lesotho	27,624	6,400	21,224	-
Liberia	3,395	2,700	695	-
Malawi	60,598	15,500	45,098	-
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500	-
Mozambique	209,739	-	209,739	-
Namibia	73,500	-	73,500	-
Nigeria	438,600	-	438,600	-
Rwanda	104,086	-	104,086	-
Senegal	4,397	3,000	1,397	-
South Africa	459,427	-	459,427	-
South Sudan	18,610	2,010	16,600	-
Swaziland	37,600	6,900	30,700	-
Tanzania	344,295	-	344,295	-
Uganda	281,397	-	281,397	-
Zambia	295,930	-	295,930	-
Zimbabwe	55,105	16,500	38,605	-
USAID Africa Regional	850	850	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,492	2,800	692	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,492	2,000	1,492	-

**Table 12g: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>109,396</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>79,146</b>	-
Burma	2,500	2,500	-	-
Cambodia	15,500	12,500	3,000	-
China	2,000	-	2,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000	-
Thailand	1,335	1,000	335	-
Vietnam	66,978	-	66,978	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,583	4,000	1,583	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>30,150</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>27,200</b>	-
Ukraine	29,700	2,500	27,200	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>46,530</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>25,780</b>	250
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
Bangladesh	1,500	1,500	-	-
India	22,000	15,000	7,000	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,780	1,000	18,780	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>196,735</b>	<b>21,516</b>	<b>175,219</b>	-
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300	-
Dominican Republic	14,775	5,750	9,025	-
Guyana	6,681	-	6,681	-
Haiti	131,543	-	131,543	-
Honduras	4,000	3,000	1,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,800	6,950	14,850	-
USAID Central America Regional	16,211	5,391	10,820	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	425	425	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	650	650	-	-
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	<b>71,329</b>	<b>71,329</b>	-	-

**Table 12g: HIV/AIDS by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
Global Health - Core	71,329	71,329	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	94,045	94,045	-	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
<b>S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	2,085,837	-	2,085,837	-
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	390,837	-	390,837	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-

**Table 12h: Malaria by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	619,000	619,000
<b>Africa</b>	538,000	538,000
Angola	30,000	30,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35,000	35,000
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	23,500	23,500
Mali	25,500	25,500
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	44,000	44,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	45,000	45,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	12,000	12,000
USAID Africa Regional	11,500	11,500
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	12,000	12,000
Burma	4,800	4,800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,200	7,200
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	4,000	4,000
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
<b>Global Health</b>	65,000	65,000
Global Health - Core	65,000	65,000

**Table 12i: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	885,742	847,100	578,000	144,100	125,000	38,642
<b>Africa</b>	263,032	236,200	236,200	-	-	26,832
Angola	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	8,880	2,000	2,000	-	-	6,880
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	17,000	17,000	-	-	2,500
Ethiopia	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Liberia	12,260	9,000	9,000	-	-	3,260
Madagascar	9,787	9,000	9,000	-	-	787
Malawi	16,395	13,000	13,000	-	-	3,395
Mali	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Niger	4,050	-	-	-	-	4,050
Nigeria	23,700	23,700	23,700	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Uganda	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	9,200	9,200	9,200	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-



**Table 12i: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Burma	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	-	-	-
Armenia	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Georgia	800	800	800	-	-	-
Russia	300	300	300	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	-
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>191,600</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>131,100</b>	-	-
Afghanistan	101,100	101,100	-	101,100	-	-
Bangladesh	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
India	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>40,910</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>29,100</b>	-	-	<b>11,810</b>
Bolivia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	25,810	14,000	14,000	-	-	11,810
Honduras	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,100	3,100	3,100	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>2,550</b>	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>63,850</b>	<b>63,850</b>	<b>63,850</b>	-	-	-

**Table 12i: Maternal and Child Health by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Global Health - Core	63,850	63,850	63,850	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

**Table 12j: Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats  
by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	103,639	5,000	67,000	31,639
<b>Near East</b>	16,200	-	-	16,200
Egypt	2,200	-	-	2,200
West Bank and Gaza	14,000	-	-	14,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	15,439	-	-	15,439
Afghanistan	10,439	-	-	10,439
Pakistan	5,000	-	-	5,000
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,000	5,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	67,000	-	67,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	67,000	-	67,000	-

**Table 12k: Nutrition by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	156,156	98,788	2,428	90,000	6,360	57,368
<b>Africa</b>	80,078	54,600	-	54,600	-	25,478
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	1,000
Ethiopia	12,300	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,400
Ghana	5,800	5,800	-	5,800	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	2,358	-	-	-	-	2,358
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-
Rwanda	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Tanzania	6,900	6,900	-	6,900	-	-
Uganda	12,420	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,520
Zambia	3,100	3,100	-	3,100	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-
Egypt	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	34,710	14,210	-	11,900	2,310	20,500
Afghanistan	2,310	2,310	-	-	2,310	-
Bangladesh	25,800	5,300	-	5,300	-	20,500
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-	6,600	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	16,890	5,500	-	5,500	-	11,390
Guatemala	14,890	3,500	-	3,500	-	11,390
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-

**Table 12k: Nutrition by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF	FFP
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

**Table 12I: Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	53,150	53,000	150
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	53,000	53,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	53,000	53,000	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	150	-	150
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150

**Table 12m: Polio by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	37,432	34,432	3,000
<b>Africa</b>	16,482	16,482	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	-
Ethiopia	2,200	2,200	-
Guinea	150	150	-
Kenya	80	80	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Madagascar	100	100	-
Mali	60	60	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Senegal	75	75	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Uganda	59	59	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,878	1,878	-
USAID East Africa Regional	80	80	-
USAID West Africa Regional	600	600	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	800	800	-
Indonesia	800	800	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,150	7,150	3,000
Afghanistan	1,000	-	1,000
Bangladesh	700	700	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	450	450	-
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
<b>Global Health</b>	10,000	10,000	-
Global Health - Core	10,000	10,000	-

**Table 12n: Tuberculosis by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	232,000	224,000	8,000
<b>Africa</b>	76,700	76,700	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-
Ethiopia	10,000	10,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	10,000	10,000	-
South Africa	11,000	11,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	4,500	4,500	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	34,000	34,000	-
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	6,500	6,500	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	15,850	15,850	-
Armenia	400	400	-
Georgia	1,800	1,800	-
Russia	8,800	8,800	-
Ukraine	4,200	4,200	-
Eurasia Regional	650	650	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	45,000	37,000	8,000
Afghanistan	8,000	-	8,000
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-



**Table 12n: Tuberculosis by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
India	10,500	10,500	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	4,000	-
Tajikistan	4,000	4,000	-
Uzbekistan	4,000	4,000	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	2,300	2,300	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,300	2,300	-
<b>Global Health</b>	41,650	41,650	-
Global Health - Core	41,650	41,650	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	16,500	16,500	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

**Table 12o: Microenterprise by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	194,582	51,402	400	142,780
<b>Africa</b>	46,136	38,736	400	7,000
Ethiopia	4,000	3,600	400	-
Ghana	4,800	4,800	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nigeria	1,336	1,336	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	9,520	-	-	9,520
Armenia	500	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300
Belarus	500	-	-	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	-	-	2,900
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Kosovo	200	-	-	200
Macedonia	400	-	-	400
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150
Russia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Serbia	300	-	-	300
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	200	-	-	200
Europe Regional	70	-	-	70
<b>Near East</b>	4,500	-	-	4,500
Egypt	2,000	-	-	2,000
Jordan	500	-	-	500
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	-	-	1,000
Yemen	1,000	-	-	1,000

**Table 12o: Microenterprise by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	72,016	2,606	-	69,410
Afghanistan	31,000	-	-	31,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	-	6,000
Nepal	2,250	1,500	-	750
Pakistan	28,000	-	-	28,000
Sri Lanka	1,106	1,106	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	57,410	6,060	-	51,350
Bolivia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Colombia	25,000	-	-	25,000
Ecuador	1,560	1,560	-	-
Haiti	26,350	-	-	26,350
Peru	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	2,000	2,000	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,000	-	-	1,000
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000

**Table 12p: Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
<b>TOTAL</b>	44,322	10,500	3,500	3,500	10,722	16,100
<b>Africa</b>	25,722	10,500	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	15,222	-	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100

**Table 12q: Science, Technology & Innovation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	617,159	615,159	382,777	91,365	900	135,167	1,500	3,450	2,000
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Innovation - Focused</b>	261,576	259,576	128,709	58,332	-	72,535	-	-	2,000
<b>Africa</b>	64,068	62,068	46,220	9,848	-	6,000	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,070	6,070	6,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,698	8,698	250	8,448	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,900	5,900	4,500	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,400	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	695	695	-	-	-	695	-	-	-
Georgia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Ukraine	195	195	-	-	-	195	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Egypt	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	85,187	85,187	25,487	700	-	59,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	23,987	23,987	23,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	59,000	59,000	-	-	-	59,000	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	1,840	1,840	1,500	-	-	340	-	-	-
Colombia	340	340	-	-	-	340	-	-	-

**Table 12q: Science, Technology & Innovation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>47,784</b>	<b>47,784</b>	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	47,784	47,784	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	<b>28,433</b>	<b>28,433</b>	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	28,433	28,433	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>21,669</b>	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	21,669	21,669	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Science, Technology &amp; Innovation - Indirect</b>	<b>355,583</b>	<b>355,583</b>	254,068	33,033	900	62,632	1,500	3,450	-
<b>Africa</b>	<b>60,663</b>	<b>60,663</b>	37,200	14,363	900	8,200	-	-	-
Angola	1,190	1,190	-	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	470	470	-	470	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	3,100	-	-	-
Malawi	3,463	3,463	-	3,463	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,700	3,700	-	2,800	900	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,940	2,940	200	2,740	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

**Table 12q: Science, Technology & Innovation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
USAID Africa Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>32,828</b>	<b>32,828</b>	<b>21,808</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	5,400	5,400	400	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,001	8,001	4,581	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,221	12,221	9,621	2,600	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,206	7,206	7,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	1,245	1,245	-	-	-	1,245	-	-	-
Armenia	450	450	-	-	-	400	50	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Georgia	300	300	-	50	-	250	-	-	-
Russia	773	773	-	-	-	773	-	-	-
Ukraine	140	140	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Iraq	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>41,823</b>	<b>41,823</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
India	14,200	14,200	6,700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	25,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	423	-	-	-	423	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
El Salvador	1,350	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	910	910	910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,701	4,701	-	-	-	4,701	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 12q: Science, Technology & Innovation by Account - FY 2013**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
Peru	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance</b>	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
<b>Bureau for Food Security</b>	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special Representatives</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-



**Table 12r: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	201,382	74,797	120,684	5,901
<b>Africa</b>	48,171	41,671	6,500	-
Burundi	1,500	1,500	-	-
Ethiopia	800	800	-	-
Mali	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	500	-	500	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,961	6,961	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	11,550	11,550	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,300	5,300	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	14,934	8,798	6,136	-
Indonesia	4,092	4,092	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,300	-	-
Vietnam	1,800	1,800	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,136	-	6,136	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,606	1,606	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	6,353	-	6,353	-
Albania	600	-	600	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	829	-	829	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	-	200	-
Georgia	2,329	-	2,329	-
Kosovo	200	-	200	-
Moldova	100	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,795	-	1,795	-
<b>Near East</b>	16,300	1,300	15,000	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-

**Table 12r: Direct Trade Capacity Building by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Morocco	1,300	1,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	67,195	-	67,195	-
Afghanistan	36,600	-	36,600	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,300	-	1,300	-
Nepal	395	-	395	-
Pakistan	22,000	-	22,000	-
Tajikistan	100	-	100	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	100	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,200	-	6,200	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	17,323	12,823	4,500	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,803	3,803	-	-
USAID South America Regional	500	500	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,700	1,700	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	8,000	3,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	8,000	3,500	4,500	-
<b>Office of Innovation and Development Alliances</b>	4,955	4,955	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	4,955	4,955	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	5,901	-	-	5,901
IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	-	-	600
OAS Development Assistance	4,275	-	-	4,275
WTO Technical Assistance	1,026	-	-	1,026
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	10,500	-	10,500	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	-	10,500	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	50	50	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	50	50	-	-

**Table 12s: Trafficking in Persons by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
<b>TOTAL</b>	38,207	7,872	5,579	24,756
<b>Africa</b>	1,550	200	1,100	250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	450	-	200	250
Mozambique	200	200	-	-
State Africa Regional	900	-	900	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	4,302	4,072	-	230
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	60	-	-	60
Malaysia	50	-	-	50
Philippines	700	600	-	100
Thailand	470	450	-	20
Vietnam	200	200	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	4,450	-	1,254	3,196
Albania	400	-	-	400
Armenia	485	-	-	485
Azerbaijan	400	-	-	400
Belarus	400	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	-	-	35
Georgia	300	-	-	300
Kosovo	336	-	-	336
Macedonia	560	-	-	560
Moldova	350	-	200	150
Montenegro	25	-	-	25
Russia	200	-	-	200
Ukraine	934	-	654	280
Europe Regional	25	-	-	25
<b>Near East</b>	2,000	-	500	1,500
Egypt	500	-	500	-
Lebanon	1,500	-	-	1,500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	4,260	1,100	2,725	435

**Table 12s: Trafficking in Persons by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-
Kazakhstan	450	-	250	200
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Tajikistan	235	-	-	235
Uzbekistan	475	-	475	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	700	700	-	-
Guatemala	700	700	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,800	1,800	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,800	1,800	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	18,720	-	-	18,720
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	18,720	-	-	18,720
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	425	-	-	425
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	425	-	-	425

**Table 12t: Water by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
<b>TOTAL</b>	299,072	274,137	78,511	28,551	6,983	148,142	10,000	24,935
<b>Africa</b>	114,727	92,792	51,300	15,525	6,796	19,171	-	21,935
Burkina Faso	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,294
Burundi	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	359	359	-	-	359	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,671	3,671	-	1,500	-	2,171	-	1,000
Ethiopia	26,046	8,226	4,590	3,500	136	-	-	17,820
Ghana	5,570	5,570	4,570	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	9,394	9,394	6,300	2,500	594	-	-	-
Liberia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,546	725	-	725	-	-	-	821
Malawi	9	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
Mali	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,243	4,243	2,460	1,250	533	-	-	-
Namibia	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,886	2,886	1,500	-	1,386	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,977	1,977	1,000	700	277	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	243	243	-	-	243	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,850	11,850	-	850	-	11,000	-	-
Swaziland	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,550	5,550	4,500	-	1,050	-	-	-
Uganda	5,290	5,290	2,000	1,500	1,790	-	-	-
Zambia	5,475	5,475	3,120	2,000	355	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	37	37	-	-	37	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,880	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	10,333	10,333	8,833	1,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-
Armenia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
Eurasia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-

**Table 12t: Water by Account - FY 2013**

(\$ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP- USAID	GHP- STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
<b>Near East</b>	86,271	86,271	-	500	-	82,771	-	-
Egypt	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Jordan	19,000	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-
Lebanon	11,271	11,271	-	-	-	11,271	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	500	-	1,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	62,426	59,426	2,400	3,526	-	43,500	10,000	3,000
Afghanistan	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	-
Bangladesh	4,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	3,000
India	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Maldives	900	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,526	2,526	1,500	1,026	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Tajikistan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	3,287	3,287	1,000	2,100	187	-	-	-
Bolivia	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Haiti	1,166	1,166	-	1,000	166	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade</b>	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
<b>Policy, Planning and Learning</b>	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2011 Actual Obligations	FY 2012 Estimate		FY 2013 Request	
				TI	OCO		
<b>AFRICA</b>							
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Support Côte d'Ivoire's transition to a stable, prosperous, and democratically led country and the establishment of a more equitable, responsive, resilient, and legitimate government.	Start: 8/2011 Exit: TBD	3,000	3,600	-	-	
<b>Kenya</b>	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2013	9,806	3,905	-	-	
<b>Uganda</b>	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2011	2,643	-	-	-	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 3/2012	4,939	2,050	-	-	
<b>ASIA / MIDDLE EAST</b>							
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 12/2013	1,184	142	1,433	-	
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	Support community improvement and stabilization activities targeted at youth and other at-risk and potentially volatile groups that emphasize citizen engagement to decrease potential for future outbreaks of violence.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 12/2012	3,000	2,560	-	-	
<b>Lebanon</b>	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 1/2013	3,500	3,060	-	-	
<b>Libya</b>	Support Libyan efforts to build an inclusive and accountable democratic government that is responsive to community needs.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: TBD	3,650	520	540	-	
<b>Pakistan</b>	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	657	49	556	-	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	3,500	3,055	-	-	
<b>Tunisia</b>	Support new and emerging groups to promote community resiliency to connect local development to national decision-making.	Start: 5/2011 Exit: TBD	3,845	3,580	-	-	
<b>Yemen</b>	Conduct community stabilization activities that enhance the legitimacy of local government institutions.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	3,850	137	2,913	-	
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>							
<b>Colombia</b>	Assist in stabilizing conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening government's ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 7/2011	511	-	-	-	
<b>Cuba</b>	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 9/2011	202	125	-	-	
<b>Haiti</b>	Provide the Government of Haiti with support to enhance its crisis management capacity and to help restore core government functions.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	998	1,313	-	-	
<b>New Countries / Planning and Preparedness</b>					12,078	1,112	-
<b>Program Support - Worldwide</b>				11,482	13,967	-	-
<b>No-Year funds adjustment*</b>				(1,877)			
<b>TOTAL TI FUNDS</b>				<b>54,890</b>	<b>50,141</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>57,600</b>
* The negative balance for FY 2011 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than current year appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.							
FY2011: TI allocation based on \$55 million appropriation less rescission. Non-TI FY2011 funding totaling \$189.2 million, including Côte d'Ivoire: \$7 million CCF; Kenya: \$1.949 million ESF; \$200,000 1207; Zimbabwe: \$2.25 million ESF; Afghanistan: \$64.65 ESF; Lebanon: \$3 million ESF; Pakistan: \$21.48 million ESF; Sri Lanka: \$1.8 million ESF; Tunisia: \$5 million CCF; \$617,000 EPP; Yemen: \$9.6 million 1207, \$420,000 ESF; Colombia: \$2.9 million ESF; Cuba: \$2 million ESF; Haiti: \$66.3 million ESF.							
FY2012: TI allocation based on \$50.141 million TI plus \$6,554 million Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funds = \$56.695 million							

**Table 14a: USAID Operating Expenses**  
**FY 2011 - FY 2012 - FY 2013**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	10,417	-	9,005	19,422	6,466	-	10,387	16,853	6,466	-	10,439	16,905
Agency Ombudsman	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Faith-Based Initiatives	302	-	-	302	304	-	-	304	304	-	-	304
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	383	-	1,049	1,431	339	-	1,277	1,616	382	-	1,402	1,784
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	301	-	1,148	1,449	138	-	1,548	1,686	138	-	1,555	1,693
Office of Security	16,474	-	6,615	23,089	16,444	-	7,946	24,390	16,906	-	9,277	26,183
Office of General Counsel	280	-	8,179	8,459	229	-	8,037	8,266	296	-	8,266	8,562
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	1,557	-	5,290	6,847	1,398	-	6,144	7,542	1,398	-	6,175	7,573
Office of Innovation Development Alliances (formerly Office of Development Partners)	2,993	-	2,963	5,956	1,476	-	3,647	5,123	1,476	-	3,665	5,141
Office of Human Resources	541	-	13,066	13,607	541	-	12,793	13,334	1,341	-	15,094	16,434
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	11,579	-	8,901	20,480	6,157	-	8,903	15,060	6,157	-	8,948	15,105
Office of Budget and Resource Management	-	-	-	-	240	-	1,646	1,886	240	-	1,654	1,894
Bureau for Management	25,326	-	50,093	75,419	17,130	-	56,040	73,170	17,235	-	56,614	73,849
Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning	8,651	-	7,704	16,355	7,287	-	9,141	16,428	7,287	-	9,186	16,473
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	3,088	-	6,458	9,546	691	-	6,917	7,608	691	-	6,952	7,643
Bureau for Food Security	862	-	2,364	3,227	500	-	7,024	7,524	691	-	7,594	8,285
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	2,412	-	19,850	22,262	2,369	-	24,151	26,520	2,369	-	24,272	26,641
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	536	-	15,119	15,655	488	-	14,329	14,817	488	-	14,401	14,889
Bureau for Global Health	3,590	-	13,005	16,595	1,456	-	14,457	15,914	1,456	-	14,530	15,986
Bureau for Africa	1,825	-	11,112	12,937	682	-	13,189	13,871	682	-	13,255	13,937
Bureau for Asia	762	-	6,316	7,079	449	-	7,056	7,505	449	-	7,092	7,541
Bureau for Middle East	2,589	-	4,687	7,276	146	-	5,086	5,232	146	-	5,111	5,257
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	317	-	8,509	8,826	514	-	7,996	8,511	514	-	8,036	8,551
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	576	-	8,296	8,872	223	-	7,681	7,904	223	-	7,719	7,942
Complement	-	-	36,646	36,646	-	-	30,930	30,930	-	-	33,861	33,861
<b>Subtotal Washington</b>	<b>95,462</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246,375</b>	<b>341,837</b>	<b>65,668</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>266,326</b>	<b>331,994</b>	<b>67,335</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275,098</b>	<b>342,433</b>
Africa Overseas	93,863	1,108	46,380	141,350	97,301	1,100	52,791	151,192	181,555	1,100	86,314	268,969
Asia Overseas	35,500	1,877	22,587	59,963	33,172	1,569	29,705	64,446	51,552	1,569	46,122	99,243
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	133,775	6	59,272	193,053	149,556	-	85,425	234,981	162,577	-	102,516	265,093
Middle East Overseas	66,598	12,581	20,067	99,245	68,204	13,244	22,182	103,630	89,276	13,244	32,737	135,257
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	34,915	-	17,847	52,762	31,916	-	14,563	46,479	32,958	-	15,614	48,572
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	44,389	1,801	21,635	67,824	37,839	1,767	23,057	62,663	48,818	1,767	31,002	81,586
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	2,112	-	938	3,050	3,323	-	956	4,279	3,323	-	969	4,292
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	459	-	471	930	464	-	463	927	464	-	470	934
Reimbursement of Sales Proceeds	1,060	-	-	1,060	1,951	-	-	1,951	1,951	-	-	1,951
<b>Subtotal Overseas</b>	<b>412,670</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>189,196</b>	<b>619,238</b>	<b>423,726</b>	<b>17,680</b>	<b>229,141</b>	<b>670,547</b>	<b>572,473</b>	<b>17,680</b>	<b>315,744</b>	<b>905,897</b>
Information Technology Support	96,136	-	-	96,136	86,646	-	-	86,646	88,154	-	-	88,154
Rent and Other General Support	90,678	-	-	90,678	84,471	-	-	84,471	84,471	-	-	84,471
Staff Training	10,050	-	-	10,050	10,050	-	-	10,050	20,114	-	-	20,114
Personnel Support	7,902	-	-	7,902	5,600	-	-	5,600	8,600	-	-	8,600
ICASS	5,817	-	-	5,817	10,100	-	-	10,100	10,100	-	-	10,100
Employee Compensation Claims	4,662	-	-	4,662	4,712	-	-	4,712	4,712	-	-	4,712
U.S. Dispatch Agent Fees	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Medical-Property-Tort Claims	642	-	-	642	1,266	-	-	1,266	1,266	-	-	1,266
All Other Centrally Funded	812	-	-	812	684	-	-	684	684	-	-	684
<b>Subtotal Centrally Funded</b>	<b>216,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>216,798</b>	<b>203,629</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>203,629</b>	<b>218,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>218,200</b>
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	197,069	-	73,521	270,590	180,300	-	91,432	271,732	17,485	-	16,246	33,731
Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative*	-	-	-	-	12,360	-	-	12,360	2,084	-	3,000	5,084
<b>Subtotal USAID Forward Agency Reforms</b>	<b>197,069</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73,521</b>	<b>270,590</b>	<b>192,660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,432</b>	<b>284,092</b>	<b>19,569</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,246</b>	<b>38,815</b>
Overseas Capital & Washington Space Expansion	18,780	-	-	18,780	184,943	-	-	184,943	-	-	-	-
Conflict Stabilization Operations	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL Requirements</b>	<b>940,779</b>	<b>17,373</b>	<b>509,092</b>	<b>1,467,244</b>	<b>1,073,126</b>	<b>17,680</b>	<b>586,899</b>	<b>1,677,705</b>	<b>877,577</b>	<b>17,680</b>	<b>610,088</b>	<b>1,505,345</b>

\*Per the FY 2012 Statement of Managers provision that at least \$25 million be made available for procurement reform in FYs 2012 and 2013, the FY 2012 level reflects the carryover funding for FY 2013. Of the \$25 million, \$12.64 million for FY 2012 procurement reform activities, including the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, is reflected in Washington Operations and Central Support. The FY 2013 request includes \$15.4 million for procurement reform, of which \$5.1 million is shown in the procurement reform line.



**Table 14b. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Africa**

(\$ in thousands)

Africa Overseas	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	2,549	-	732	3,281	2,850	-	788	3,638	6,472	-	2,258	8,730
Benin	1,805	-	477	2,282	1,656	-	263	1,919	2,059	-	370	2,429
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,126	-	1,287	5,413	4,777	-	2,626	7,403	8,916	-	4,329	13,245
Djibouti	618	-	-	618	761	-	-	761	1,537	-	313	1,850
East Africa	5,053	-	4,145	9,198	5,202	-	2,364	7,566	8,048	-	3,541	11,589
Ethiopia	4,221	-	2,741	6,962	4,991	-	2,364	7,355	13,011	-	5,626	18,637
Ghana	1,512	-	1,714	3,226	1,597	-	1,838	3,435	6,771	-	3,947	10,719
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2,073	-	384	2,457	2,374	-	525	2,899	3,926	-	1,158	5,084
Kenya	3,345	-	2,537	5,882	3,673	-	4,465	8,138	6,622	-	5,461	12,083
Liberia	4,990	-	1,865	6,855	3,528	-	2,101	5,629	8,326	-	3,901	12,227
Madagascar	2,080	-	612	2,693	2,419	-	788	3,207	5,006	-	1,841	6,847
Malawi	4,250	-	1,164	5,414	4,801	-	1,838	6,639	8,682	-	3,426	12,108
Mali	3,555	-	801	4,356	3,761	-	1,576	5,337	8,618	-	3,473	12,091
Mozambique	5,122	-	2,582	7,704	5,788	-	2,626	8,414	7,858	-	3,495	11,352
Namibia	975	-	550	1,525	783	-	788	1,571	783	-	798	1,581
Nigeria	5,767	-	2,053	7,820	6,274	-	2,364	8,638	9,379	-	3,645	13,024
Rwanda	1,828	-	1,262	3,090	1,871	-	2,101	3,972	4,199	-	3,067	7,266
Senegal	4,255	-	2,266	6,521	4,240	-	3,940	8,180	9,162	-	5,867	15,029
South Africa	5,087	-	4,232	9,318	6,180	-	6,566	12,746	13,437	-	9,360	22,797
North Sudan (1)	12,028	-	3,823	15,851	3,074	-	788	3,862	3,850	-	1,111	4,961
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	1,576	7,576	8,411	-	2,326	10,737
Tanzania	2,978	-	2,039	5,017	3,482	-	2,364	5,846	6,328	-	3,541	9,869
Uganda	3,195	997	3,009	7,201	3,667	1,000	3,152	7,819	5,995	1,000	4,131	11,126
West African Regional Program (WARP)	5,543	-	2,838	8,381	5,872	-	1,838	7,710	9,235	-	3,218	12,453
Zambia	3,093	111	1,922	5,127	3,244	100	2,101	5,445	5,831	100	3,171	9,102
Zimbabwe	3,814	-	1,344	5,159	4,436	-	1,051	5,487	9,093	-	2,941	12,034
<b>Total Africa Overseas</b>	<b>93,863</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>46,380</b>	<b>141,350</b>	<b>97,301</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>52,791</b>	<b>151,192</b>	<b>181,555</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>86,314</b>	<b>268,969</b>

(1) FY 2011 actuals represent obligations in the country of Sudan before the creation of South and North Sudan occurred in July 2011.

**Table 14c. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Asia**

(\$ in thousands)

Asia Overseas	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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		
Bangladesh	4,094	60	1,619	5,773	3,142	69	1,980	5,191	5,135	69	3,656	8,860
Burma	-	-	-	-	598	-	-	598	1,065	-	700	1,765
Cambodia	2,801	-	2,047	4,848	3,100	-	2,263	5,363	3,334	-	2,492	5,826
Central Asian Republics Regional	7,047	-	3,840	10,887	5,801	-	3,961	9,762	12,585	-	9,901	22,486
East Timor	1,250	-	381	1,631	1,250	-	1,132	2,382	1,834	-	1,660	3,495
India	3,829	-	2,348	6,177	3,565	-	2,546	6,111	4,266	-	3,192	7,458
Indonesia	3,449	1,200	3,170	7,819	3,268	1,100	4,526	8,894	4,437	1,100	5,606	11,142
Mongolia	455	-	330	785	719	-	566	1,285	836	-	675	1,511
Nepal	2,922	-	1,273	4,195	2,300	-	1,697	3,997	3,585	-	2,853	6,438
Philippines	2,961	617	2,122	5,699	2,700	400	3,395	6,495	3,635	400	4,256	8,291
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM-)	4,611	-	3,877	8,488	4,750	-	5,092	9,842	6,875	-	6,799	13,673
Sri Lanka	1,284	-	596	1,881	1,181	-	1,415	2,596	1,765	-	1,946	3,711
Vietnam	798	-	981	1,779	798	-	1,132	1,930	2,200	-	2,385	4,585
<b>Total Asia Overseas</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>22,587</b>	<b>59,963</b>	<b>33,172</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>29,705</b>	<b>64,446</b>	<b>51,552</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>46,122</b>	<b>99,243</b>

**Table 14d. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs**

(\$ in thousands)

Asia Overseas	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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		
Afghanistan	113,263	-	49,147	162,411	121,084	-	75,710	196,794	133,125	-	87,268	220,393
Pakistan	20,511	6	10,124	30,642	28,472	-	9,715	38,187	29,452	-	15,248	44,700
<b>Total Asia Overseas</b>	<b>133,775</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59,272</b>	<b>193,053</b>	<b>149,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,425</b>	<b>234,981</b>	<b>162,577</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,516</b>	<b>265,093</b>

**Table 14e. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Europe and Eurasia**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	1,307	-	717	2,024	1,200	-	652	1,852	1,200	-	661	1,861
Armenia	2,259	-	1,165	3,425	1,700	-	1,304	3,004	2,316	-	1,417	3,733
Azerbaijan	1,500	-	805	2,305	1,200	-	435	1,635	1,200	-	440	1,640
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,658	-	1,018	3,676	2,500	-	869	3,369	2,731	-	1,072	3,803
Cyprus	300	-	188	488	300	-	217	517	100	-	220	320
Georgia	3,961	-	3,455	7,416	4,000	-	2,608	6,608	3,916	-	2,643	6,559
Hungary	3,700	-	1,565	5,265	3,100	-	1,304	4,404	3,631	-	1,512	5,144
Kosovo	4,349	-	1,682	6,030	4,491	-	869	5,360	4,847	-	1,167	6,014
Macedonia	1,550	-	947	2,497	1,700	-	652	2,352	1,600	-	661	2,261
Russia	4,329	-	2,083	6,413	4,225	-	1,521	5,746	3,116	-	1,637	4,753
Serbia and Montenegro	3,410	-	1,434	4,844	3,300	-	1,521	4,821	3,400	-	1,542	4,942
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	5,591	-	2,789	8,381	4,200	-	2,608	6,808	4,900	-	2,643	7,543
<b>Total Europe and Eurasia Overseas</b>	<b>34,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,847</b>	<b>52,762</b>	<b>31,916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,563</b>	<b>46,479</b>	<b>32,958</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,614</b>	<b>48,572</b>

**Table 14f. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Latin America and Caribbean**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	3,326	-	1,444	4,770	3,226	-	1,299	4,525	3,272	-	1,605	4,877
Brazil	1,276	-	130	1,406	1,143	-	487	1,630	1,180	-	590	1,770
Caribbean Regional Program	404	-	-	404	850	-	487	1,337	1,595	-	879	2,474
Central America Regional Program	2,494	-	-	2,494	2,597	-	-	2,597	5,370	-	1,734	7,104
Colombia	3,484	-	2,263	5,747	3,378	-	2,111	5,489	3,762	-	2,524	6,286
Dominican Republic	3,312	23	1,690	5,025	3,198	-	1,948	5,146	3,158	-	2,071	5,229
Ecuador	1,542	-	698	2,240	1,496	-	325	1,821	1,647	-	425	2,073
El Salvador	1,287	565	2,421	4,273	1,150	565	1,948	3,663	2,005	565	2,456	5,026
Guatemala	2,983	13	1,593	4,589	2,912	2	1,461	4,375	3,808	2	2,059	5,869
Guyana	553	-	242	795	180	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Haiti	10,389	-	2,001	12,390	4,564	-	3,572	8,136	8,859	-	6,124	14,983
Honduras	1,842	1,200	1,641	4,683	2,001	1,000	1,624	4,625	2,195	1,000	1,934	5,129
Jamaica	1,421	-	406	1,827	1,279	100	487	1,866	1,279	100	494	1,873
Mexico	1,115	-	912	2,027	1,115	-	1,299	2,414	1,756	-	1,702	3,458
Nicaragua	2,193	-	979	3,172	2,031	100	1,461	3,592	2,140	100	1,481	3,721
Panama	781	-	57	838	850	-	162	1,012	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,344	-	763	2,107	1,168	-	487	1,655	1,181	-	494	1,675
Peru	4,642	-	4,394	9,037	4,701	-	3,897	8,598	5,609	-	4,430	10,039
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean Overseas</b>	<b>44,389</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>21,635</b>	<b>67,824</b>	<b>37,839</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>23,057</b>	<b>62,663</b>	<b>48,818</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>31,002</b>	<b>81,586</b>

**Table 14g. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Middle East**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	3,768	11,355	4,668	19,791	3,850	11,918	4,422	20,190	6,640	11,918	7,032	25,590
Iraq	42,904	-	8,437	51,341	45,673	-	8,179	53,852	56,882	-	9,364	66,246
Jordan	3,919	1,226	2,480	7,625	4,192	1,326	2,702	8,220	5,691	1,326	4,167	11,184
Lebanon	1,771	-	770	2,541	2,182	-	737	2,919	3,574	-	2,074	5,647
Morocco	2,758	-	655	3,413	2,758	-	491	3,249	3,400	-	1,110	4,511
West Bank and Gaza	9,948	-	2,225	12,173	8,779	-	5,159	13,938	10,927	-	7,166	18,093
Yemen	1,529	-	832	2,361	770	-	491	1,261	2,162	-	1,825	3,986
Total Middle East Overseas	66,598	12,581	20,067	99,245	68,204	13,244	22,182	103,630	89,276	13,244	32,737	135,257

**Table 14h. USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Policy, Planning and Learning**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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	224	-	134	357	593	-	159	752	565	-	161	726
China	246	-	225	471	472	-	159	631	610	-	161	771
France	984	-	213	1,197	1,158	-	319	1,477	1,053	-	323	1,376
Japan	413	-	185	598	633	-	159	792	660	-	161	821
Switzerland	246	-	181	427	467	-	159	626	435	-	161	596
Total Policy, Program and Lea	2,112	-	938	3,050	3,323	-	956	4,279	3,323	-	969	4,292

**USAID Overseas Operating Expenses - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals				FY 2012 Estimate				FY 2013 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 Over												
DCHA OHA-Rome	459	-	471	930	464	-	463	927	464	-	470	934
Total Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	459	-	471	930	464	-	463	927	464	-	470	934

Table 15a: USAID Workforce

Organization	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 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		
<b>Washington Workforce</b>																		
Office of the Administrator	66	-	-	66	-	66	66	-	-	66	-	66	66	-	-	66	-	66
Office of Civil Rights and Diversity	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	-	9	-	9
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	9	-	-	9	-	9	10	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	10
Office of Security	67	-	-	67	-	67	67	-	-	67	-	67	67	-	-	67	-	67
Office of General Counsel	51	-	-	51	-	51	51	-	-	51	-	51	51	-	-	51	-	51
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs	43	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	-	43	-	43	43	-	-	43	-	43
Office of Innovation Development Alliances (formerly Office of Development Partners)	17	2	-	19	7	26	21	2	-	23	7	30	21	2	-	23	7	30
Office of Human Resources	168	1	-	169	2	171	168	1	-	169	2	171	168	1	-	169	2	171
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs	40	-	-	40	2	42	43	-	-	43	2	45	43	-	-	43	2	45
Office of Budget and Resource Management	11	-	-	11	-	11	13	-	-	13	-	13	13	-	-	13	-	13
Bureau for Management	418	3	-	421	4	425	418	3	-	421	4	425	418	3	-	421	4	425
Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning	52	-	-	52	5	57	54	-	-	54	5	59	54	-	-	54	5	59
Bureau of Foreign Assistance	43	2	-	45	-	45	43	2	-	45	-	45	43	2	-	45	-	45
Bureau for Food Security	32	16	-	48	16	64	32	16	-	48	16	64	32	16	-	48	16	64
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	212	4	-	216	224	440	222	4	-	226	224	450	222	4	-	226	224	450
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	101	-	-	101	87	188	107	-	-	107	87	194	107	-	-	107	87	194
Bureau for Global Health	106	-	-	106	145	251	107	-	-	107	145	252	107	-	-	107	145	252
Bureau for Africa	92	-	-	92	46	138	94	-	-	94	46	140	94	-	-	94	46	140
Bureau for Asia	43	-	-	43	2	45	43	-	-	43	2	45	43	-	-	43	2	45
Bureau for Middle East	28	-	-	28	14	42	28	-	-	28	14	42	28	-	-	28	14	42
Bureau for Europe and Eurasia	55	-	-	55	18	73	55	-	-	55	18	73	55	-	-	55	18	73
Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean	56	-	-	56	21	77	56	-	-	56	21	77	56	-	-	56	21	77
Civil Service Expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	16	16	-	-	16	-	16
Complement	96	-	-	96	2	98	47	-	-	47	2	49	47	-	-	47	2	49
<b>Subtotal Washington</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2,438</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>2,436</b>
<b>Overseas Workforce</b>																		
Africa Overseas	201	34	615	850	1,103	1,953	201	32	615	848	1,095	1,943	517	28	740	1,285	1,243	2,528
Asia Overseas	105	11	499	615	465	1,080	105	9	499	613	457	1,070	259	7	563	829	528	1,357
Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	308	17	82	407	271	678	342	41	177	560	271	831	392	41	177	610	271	881
Middle East Overseas	74	21	281	376	126	502	74	17	371	462	125	587	174	15	498	687	134	821
Europe and Eurasia Overseas	67	12	293	372	280	652	67	10	293	370	279	649	76	8	275	359	281	640
Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	142	16	326	484	494	978	142	15	326	483	489	972	222	12	440	674	522	1,196
Policy, Planning, and Learning Overseas	4	-	1	5	-	5	6	-	3	9	-	9	6	-	3	9	-	9
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Overseas	2	-	-	2	50	52	2	-	-	2	50	52	2	-	-	2	50	52
<b>Subtotal Overseas</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>7,482</b>
Lapse	(113)	(10)	(109)	(232)	(28)	(260)	(117)	(11)	(119)	(248)	(127)	(375)	(206)	(10)	(140)	(356)	(139)	(496)
<b>Total Washington and Overseas</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>8,338</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>9,918</b>
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	820	-	300	1,120	150	1,270	820	-	420	1,240	210	1,450	100	-	100	200	50	250
Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	-	16
<b>Subtotal USAID Forward Agency Reforms</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>6,428</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>10,184</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(201)	-	-	(201)	(166)	(367)	(202)	-	-	(202)	(175)	(377)	(202)	-	-	(202)	(175)	(377)

**Table 15b: USAID Overseas Workforce - Africa**

Africa Overseas	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 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	-	2	5	15	20	3	-	2	5	15	20	17	-	20	37	22	59
Benin	1	1	14	16	14	30	1	1	14	16	14	30	2	1	3	6	15	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10	1	13	24	38	62	10	1	13	24	37	61	26	1	41	68	44	112
East Africa	9	8	44	61	73	134	9	7	44	60	72	132	23	5	40	68	77	145
Ethiopia	9	1	37	47	90	137	9	1	37	47	89	136	40	1	54	95	104	199
Ghana	7	-	1	8	32	40	7	-	1	8	32	40	27	-	35	62	42	104
Guinea and Sierra Leone	2	1	19	22	16	38	2	1	19	22	16	38	8	1	9	18	19	37
Kenya	17	1	30	48	89	137	17	1	30	48	88	136	26	1	44	71	92	163
Liberia	8	4	23	35	26	61	8	4	23	35	26	61	25	4	34	63	35	98
Madagascar	3	-	27	30	24	54	3	-	27	30	23	53	13	-	17	30	27	57
Malawi	7	-	48	55	37	92	7	-	48	55	36	91	22	-	31	53	42	95
Mali	6	1	13	20	48	68	6	1	13	20	48	68	25	1	32	58	57	115
Mozambique	10	-	26	36	82	118	10	-	26	36	82	118	18	-	30	48	86	134
Namibia	3	-	1	4	28	32	3	-	1	4	28	32	3	-	5	8	28	36
Nigeria	9	2	35	46	78	124	9	2	35	46	78	124	21	2	29	52	84	136
North Sudan	3	2	18	23	10	33	3	2	18	23	9	32	6	2	10	18	10	28
Rwanda	8	1	11	20	36	56	8	1	11	20	36	56	17	1	24	42	41	83
Senegal	15	2	39	56	31	87	15	2	39	56	30	86	33	2	47	82	38	120
South Africa	25	6	56	87	73	160	25	5	56	86	73	159	51	3	74	128	86	214
South Sudan	6	2	43	51	14	65	6	2	43	51	14	65	13	2	19	34	18	52
Tanzania	9	-	18	27	58	85	9	-	18	27	58	85	20	-	27	47	64	111
Uganda	12	-	15	27	79	106	12	-	15	27	79	106	21	-	36	57	84	141
West Africa Regional Program (WARP)	7	1	39	47	36	83	7	1	39	47	36	83	20	1	27	48	43	91
Zambia	8	-	9	17	42	59	8	-	9	17	42	59	18	-	25	43	47	90
Zimbabwe	4	-	34	38	34	72	4	-	34	38	34	72	22	-	27	49	43	92
<b>Africa Workforce SubTotal</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,528</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	216	-	117	333	59	391	431	-	167	598	83	681	39	-	39	78	20	98
<b>Africa Workforce Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>2,625</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(10)	-	-	(10)	(22)	(32)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(20)	(30)	(10)	-	-	(10)	(20)	(30)

**Table 15c: USAID Overseas Workforce - Asia**

Asia Overseas	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 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		
Bangladesh	7	1	34	42	54	96	7	1	34	42	53	95	23	1	40	64	60	124
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	10	2	12
Cambodia	8	-	22	30	21	51	8	-	22	30	21	51	10	-	19	29	22	51
Central Asian Republics	14	3	145	162	78	240	14	2	145	161	76	237	71	1	180	252	103	355
East Timor	4	-	10	14	11	25	4	-	10	14	11	25	9	-	14	23	14	37
India	9	1	47	57	52	109	9	1	47	57	52	109	15	1	45	61	55	116
Indonesia	16	1	66	83	66	149	16	1	66	83	66	149	26	1	65	92	70	162
Mongolia	2	-	2	4	5	9	2	-	2	4	5	9	3	-	3	6	6	12
Nepal	6	-	28	34	44	78	6	-	28	34	44	78	17	-	32	49	50	99
Philippines	12	-	67	79	38	117	12	-	67	79	38	117	20	-	63	83	42	125
Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	18	4	52	74	47	121	18	3	52	73	46	119	34	2	57	93	53	146
Sri Lanka	5	1	18	24	17	41	5	1	18	24	13	37	10	1	21	32	16	48
Vietnam	4	-	8	12	32	44	4	-	8	12	32	44	16	-	19	35	37	72
<b>Asia SubTotal</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,357</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	118	-	41	159	20	179	198	-	90	288	60	348	8	-	21	30	11	40
<b>Asia Workforce Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1,397</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)	-	-	-	-	(35)	(35)	-	-	-	-	(35)	(35)

**Table 15d: USAID Overseas Workforce - Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)**

Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs Overseas	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total		
Afghanistan	273	10	39	322	169	491	308	25	115	448	169	617	334	25	115	474	169	643
Pakistan	35	7	43	85	102	187	34	16	62	112	102	214	58	16	62	136	102	238
<b>OAPA SubTotal</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>881</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	43	-	23	66	12	78	85	-	33	118	16	134	13	-	8	21	4	25
<b>OAPA Workforce Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>906</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(182)	-	-	(182)	(46)	(228)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(48)	(230)	(182)	-	-	(182)	(48)	(230)

**Table 15e: USAID Overseas Workforce - Europe and Eurasia**

Europe and Eurasia Overseas	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Albania	3	1	9	13	10	23	3	1	9	13	10	23	3	1	8	12	10	22
Armenia	6	-	17	23	21	44	6	-	17	23	21	44	7	-	16	23	22	45
Azerbaijan	2	-	5	7	14	21	2	-	5	7	14	21	2	-	5	7	14	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	-	17	21	19	40	4	-	17	21	19	40	6	-	19	25	20	45
Bulgaria	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	-	2	2	4
Georgia	12	4	34	50	34	84	12	3	34	49	34	83	12	2	32	46	33	79
Hungary	6	1	35	42	10	52	6	1	35	42	10	52	8	1	31	40	11	51
Kosovo	4	1	51	56	29	85	4	1	51	56	28	84	7	1	54	62	29	91
Macedonia	3	-	6	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	18	27	3	-	6	9	18	27
Russia	7	1	38	46	41	87	7	1	38	46	41	87	8	1	32	41	42	83
Serbia & Montenegro	7	1	26	34	25	59	7	1	26	34	25	59	7	1	26	34	25	59
Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus	12	2	54	68	57	125	12	1	54	67	57	124	12	-	46	58	56	114
<b>Europe and Eurasia SubTotal</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>640</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	47	-	26	73	13	86	82	-	35	117	17	134	9	-	9	17	4	21
<b>Europe and Eurasia Workforce Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>661</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(2)	-	-	(2)	(15)	(17)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(17)	(19)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(17)	(19)

**Table 15f: USAID Overseas Workforce - Latin America and Caribbean**

Latin America and Caribbean Overseas	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total		
Bolivia	8	-	46	54	33	87	8	-	46	54	33	87	11	-	54	65	35	100
Brazil	3	-	5	8	11	19	3	-	5	8	11	19	4	-	7	11	12	23
Caribbean Regional Program - Barbados	3	1	-	4	5	9	3	1	-	4	5	9	3	1	2	6	5	11
Colombia	13	1	25	39	39	78	13	1	25	39	39	78	17	1	32	50	41	91
Dominican Republic	12	4	41	57	25	82	12	3	41	56	24	80	17	2	50	69	26	95
Ecuador	2	-	12	14	19	33	2	-	12	14	19	33	3	-	14	17	20	37
El Salvador	12	3	45	60	21	81	12	3	45	60	19	79	35	2	74	111	28	139
Guatemala	9	1	25	35	51	86	9	1	25	35	51	86	15	1	34	50	53	103
Guyana	-	-	3	3	7	10	-	-	3	3	7	10	-	-	3	3	7	10
Haiti	22	3	26	51	115	166	22	3	26	51	113	164	48	2	55	105	123	228
Honduras	10	-	24	34	39	73	10	-	24	34	39	73	13	-	30	43	41	84
Jamaica	3	1	6	10	16	26	3	1	6	10	16	26	3	1	7	11	16	27
Mexico	8	-	6	14	15	29	8	-	6	14	15	29	12	-	11	23	17	40
Nicaragua	9	-	14	23	26	49	9	-	14	23	26	49	9	-	16	25	26	51
Panama	1	1	5	7	6	13	1	1	5	7	6	13	-	1	-	1	6	7
Paraguay	3	-	8	11	17	28	3	-	8	11	17	28	3	-	8	11	17	28
Peru	24	1	35	60	49	109	24	1	35	60	49	109	29	1	43	73	52	125
<b>Latin America and Caribbean Workforce</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1,196</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	70	-	38	109	10	119	118	-	53	172	25	197	13	-	13	25	6	32
<b>Latin America and Caribbean Workforce</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1,227</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(4)	-	-	(4)	(29)	(33)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(30)	(35)	(5)	-	-	(5)	(30)	(35)



**Table 15g: USAID Overseas Workforce - Middle East**

Middle East	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE			USDH	Other US	FSN	Total OE		
Egypt	18	4	142	164	2	166	18	3	142	163	2	165	43	2	182	227	12	239
Iraq	17	9	38	64	4	68	17	7	128	152	4	156	27	6	138	171	3	174
Jordan	11	1	36	48	25	73	11	1	36	48	25	73	25	1	54	80	25	105
Lebanon	3	2	10	15	4	19	3	2	10	15	4	19	16	2	24	42	4	46
Morocco	2	1	15	18	12	30	2	1	15	18	12	30	8	1	23	32	12	44
West Bank and Gaza	21	4	33	58	74	132	21	3	33	57	73	130	40	3	57	100	73	173
Yemen	2	-	7	9	5	14	2	-	7	9	5	14	15	-	20	35	5	40
<b>Middle East (ex-ANE) SubTotal</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>821</b>
Development Leadership Initiative	59	-	32	90	4	94	114	-	44	158	24	183	11	-	11	21	5	26
<b>Middle East (ex-ANE) Workforce Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>847</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	(3)	-	-	(3)	(23)	(26)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(25)	(28)	(3)	-	-	(3)	(25)	(28)

**Table 15h: USAID Overseas Workforce - Policy, Planning & Learning**

Policy, Planning, and Learning	September 30, 2011 Actual						September 30, 2012 Estimate						September 30, 2013 Request					
	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total	OE Funded				Prog	Grand Total
	USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total			USDH	Other	FSN	Total		
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
China	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
France	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	1	3	-	3
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Switzerland	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Workforce Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which NEP/IDI/JO trainees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 15i: 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	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Italy	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Egypt	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
East Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sudan	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	16	16
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5
RDMA	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>DCHA Workforce Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>
Of which Limited Term Appointments																		

**Table 16. USAID Overseas Administrative Support Trust Fund Obligations**

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actuals			FY 2012 Estimate			FY 2013 Request		
	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate	Trust	Funds	Exchange Rate
<b>Africa (AFR)</b>									
Uganda		997	2,440		1,000	2,372		1,000	2,372
Zambia		111	4,767		100	4,800		100	4,800
<b>Total AFR</b>		<b>1,108</b>			<b>1,100</b>			<b>1,100</b>	
<b>Asia</b>									
Bangladesh		60	71		69	79		69	79
Indonesia		1,200	8,679		1,100	9,031		1,100	9,031
Philippines		617	43		400	44		400	44
<b>Total Asia</b>		<b>1,877</b>			<b>1,569</b>			<b>1,569</b>	
<b>Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs (OAPA)</b>									
Pakistan		6	85						
<b>Total OAPA</b>		<b>6</b>			<b>-</b>			<b>-</b>	
<b>Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)</b>									
Dominican Republic		23	38		-			-	
El Salvador		565	1		565	1		565	1
Guatemala		13	8		2	8		2	8
Honduras		1,200	19		1,000	19		1,000	19
Jamaica		-	86		100	86		100	86
Nicaragua		-	22		100	22		100	22
<b>Total LAC</b>		<b>1,801</b>			<b>1,767</b>			<b>1,767</b>	
<b>Middle East (ME)</b>									
Egypt		11,355	6		11,918	6		11,918	6
Jordan		1,226	1		1,326	1		1,326	1
<b>Total ME</b>		<b>12,581</b>			<b>13,244</b>			<b>13,244</b>	
<b>Worldwide Overseas Summary</b>		<b>17,373</b>			<b>17,680</b>			<b>17,680</b>	

**Table 17: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**

(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>11.1 Personnel compensation, full-time permanent</b>			
U.S. Direct Hire	342,988	407,751	427,377
Foreign National Direct Hire	4,177	4,247	4,242
Subtotal 11.1	347,164	411,997	431,619
<b>11.3 Personnel compensation, other than full-time permanent</b>			
U.S. Direct Hire	6,185	6,785	6,968
FNS/TCN/PSC	49,281	51,810	51,752
U.S. PSC	25,667	23,953	23,923
Subtotal 11.3	81,133	82,548	82,642
<b>11.5 Other personnel compensation</b>			
USDH Compensation	43,736	44,909	44,205
FNDH Compensation	8,583	8,672	8,662
US/FN PSC Compensation	5,905	4,590	4,584
Subtotal 11.5	58,224	58,172	57,450
<b>11.8 Special personal services payments</b>			
U.S. Citizens	883	826	852
Personnel Details/Interns	44	41	42
Subtotal 11.8	926	866	894
<b>12.1 Personnel benefits</b>			
US Direct Hire			
Retirement	77,490	88,262	90,015
Health and Life	22,644	24,181	26,851
Educational Allowances	9,255	9,195	9,184
All Other USDH Benefits	15,122	14,145	14,593
FN Direct Hire	7,026	5,462	5,453
USPSC Benefits	1,234	1,259	1,258
Subtotal 12.1	132,772	142,504	147,354
<b>13.0 Benefits for former personnel</b>			
Foreign Service Nationals	803	624	623
Subtotal 13.0	803	624	623
<b>21.0 Travel and transportation of persons</b>			
Mandatory/Statutory Travel			
Training Travel	15,545	14,646	14,476
Post Assignment	20,271	19,099	18,878
Assignment to Washington Travel	3,829	3,608	3,566
Home Leave Travel	3,855	3,632	3,590
R & R Travel	10,288	9,694	9,582
All Other	4,024	3,791	3,747
Operational Travel	23,790	22,415	22,156
Subtotal 21.0	81,602	76,885	75,995
<b>22.0 Transportation of things</b>			
Post Assignment Freight	25,935	25,665	24,397
Home Leave Freight	3,054	3,374	3,371

**Table 17: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**  
(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	4,405	4,209	4,993
Other Transportation of Things	2,612	3,089	2,961
Subtotal 22.0	36,007	36,337	35,722
<b>23.1 Rental payments to GSA</b>			
Rental Payments to GSA	60,618	60,013	60,551
Subtotal 23.1	60,618	60,013	60,551
<b>23.2 Rental payments to others</b>			
Rental Payments to Others	50,143	52,498	53,336
Subtotal 23.2	50,143	52,498	53,336
<b>23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges</b>			
Office/Residential Utilities	17,271	24,213	25,046
Communications Cost	3,634	5,094	5,270
Other Miscellaneous Communications Costs	1,004	1,407	1,455
Subtotal 23.3	21,908	30,714	31,771
<b>24.0 Printing and reproduction</b>			
Printing and reproduction	1,692	1,316	1,314
Subtotal 24.0	1,692	1,316	1,314
<b>25.1 Advisory and assistance services</b>			
Advisory and assistance services	123,440	120,271	109,010
Subtotal 25.1	123,440	120,271	109,010
<b>25.2 Other Services</b>			
Training	897	697	696
IT Systems Design/Analysis/Maintenance			
Other IT Support Costs	-	-	-
Office/Residential Security Guards	36,770	38,584	38,541
Other Miscellaneous Services	60,596	47,106	47,035
Subtotal 25.2	98,263	86,387	86,271
<b>25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts</b>			
All Other	181,714	193,268	184,123
Subtotal 25.3	181,714	193,268	184,123
<b>25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities</b>			
Operation and maintenance of facilities	11,336	8,812	8,799
Subtotal 25.4	11,336	8,812	8,799
<b>25.5 Research and development contracts</b>			
Research and development contracts	71	55	55
Subtotal 25.5	71	55	55
<b>25.6 Medical Care</b>			
Medical care	762	593	592
Subtotal 25.6	762	593	592
<b>25.7 Operation/maintenance of equipment &amp; storage of goods</b>			
Information Technology (IT) Systems	22,859	17,770	17,743
Storage of Effects	1,758	1,366	1,364
Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	2,728	2,121	2,118
Other Miscellaneous	771	599	598
Subtotal 25.7	28,116	21,857	21,823

**Table 17: Use of Operating Expenses by Object Class Code**  
(\$ in thousands)

Category	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
<b>25.8 Subsistence &amp; spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)</b>			
Subsistence /Support of Persons	35	28	28
Subtotal 25.8	35	28	28
<b>26.0 Supplies and materials</b>			
Supplies and materials	19,381	15,067	15,044
Subtotal 26.0	19,381	15,067	15,044
<b>31.0 Equipment</b>			
Office/Residential Furniture & Equipment	31,858	37,669	36,111
Vehicles	5,118	3,978	3,972
IT Hardware and Software	46,836	36,409	36,354
Subtotal 31.0	83,812	78,056	76,437
<b>32.0 Lands and structures</b>			
Lands and structures	29,420	184,943	10,000
Subtotal 32.0	29,420	184,943	10,000
<b>41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions</b>			
Grants, subsidies and contributions	17,023	13,214	13,213
Subtotal 41.0	17,023	13,214	13,213
<b>42.0 Claims and indemnities</b>			
Claims and indemnities	832	647	646
Subtotal 42.0	832	647	646
<b>43.0 Interest and Dividends</b>			
Interest and Dividends	1	1	1
Subtotal 43.0	1	1	1
<b>44.0 Refunds</b>			
Refunds	42	33	33
Subtotal 44.0	42	33	33
<b>Total Costs</b>	1,467,244	1,677,705	1,505,345

## Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,497,000	1,070,723	426,277	1,466,000	1,016,000	450,000	1,400,000	1,010,000	390,000
<b>Africa</b>	1,213,357	890,954	322,403	323,000	-	323,000	273,000	-	273,000
Burkina Faso	11,652	-	11,652	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Burundi	27,348	8,798	18,550	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Cameroon	1,930	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,775	6,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	89,564	83,494	6,070	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,718	4,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,250	37,386	29,864	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
Djibouti	4,823	4,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	304,667	207,450	97,217	110,000	-	110,000	98,000	-	98,000
Kenya	124,776	124,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	27,447	11,724	15,723	15,000	-	15,000	8,000	-	8,000
Madagascar	22,932	2,676	20,256	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000
Malawi	20,728	-	20,728	18,000	-	18,000	11,000	-	11,000
Mali	10,069	-	10,069	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Mauritania	5,058	-	5,058	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	20,449	-	20,449	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Niger	49,479	33,783	15,696	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,058	6,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11,908	-	11,908	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-	12,000
Somalia	46,489	46,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	54,634	38,377	16,257	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	209,133	209,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,876	7,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	25,908	9,600	16,308	25,000	-	25,000	12,000	-	12,000
Zambia	6,598	-	6,598	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	45,088	45,088	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	8,979	8,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,669	1,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Food for Peace Title II

(\$ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
Philippines	7,310	7,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>38,329</b>	<b>38,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	8,232	8,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	20,013	20,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,654	5,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank Gaza	4,429	4,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>296,119</b>	<b>250,305</b>	<b>45,815</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>
Afghanistan	112,549	108,913	3,636	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	43,056	1,791	41,265	42,000	-	42,000	42,000	-	42,000
India	914	-	914	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	13,832	13,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	115,073	115,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10,696	10,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>94,950</b>	<b>36,890</b>	<b>58,060</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Colombia	10,443	10,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,585	1,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	38,085	15,286	22,798	25,000	-	25,000	17,000	-	17,000
Haiti	44,838	9,576	35,262	23,000	-	23,000	23,000	-	23,000
<b>Projected New Non-Emergency Programs</b>				<b>37,000</b>		<b>37,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>		<b>35,000</b>
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>(154,733)</b>	<b>(154,733)</b>		<b>1,016,000</b>	<b>1,016,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,010,000</b>	<b>1,010,000</b>	<b>-</b>
DCHA/FFP - Contingency 1/	-			1,016,000	1,016,000	-	1,003,500	1,003,500	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,000	8,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	12,500	12,500		-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring, and Support	158,500	158,500		-	-	-	6,500	6,500	-
Funding adjustments 2/	(333,733)	(333,733)		-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All individual country programs include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

1/ To meet the sub-minimum mandate, sufficient funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the USAID Administrator would waive the mandate after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

2/ This adjusts for funding available outside current year appropriations (e.g., reimbursements for use of U.S. flagged carriers, prior year deobligations, unobligated prior year balances).