

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2012

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Acronym List

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

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FFP	Food for Peace Title II
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Global Engagement
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHCS	Global Health and Child Survival
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
G/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IIP	Bureau of International Information Programs, Department of State
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISN	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant TB
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOSI	NGO Sustainability Index
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
ODP	Office of Development Partners, USAID
OE	USAID Operating Expenses

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
PCCF	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
S/CT	Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our request

This year, our budget request has two components:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

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

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

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

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

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

Conflict Prevention, Complex and Fragile State Support

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

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

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

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

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

Human and Economic Security

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

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

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

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

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

In all our efforts, we are focused especially on elevating the role of women and girls. As President Obama's National Security Strategy points out, women are critical to advancing social, economic, and political progress. They are also a terrific return on investment: numerous studies have shown that when women receive schooling or the boost of a small loan, they flourish, their children flourish, and so does the greater community.

Our Workforce

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


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

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

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

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

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



Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State

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OVERVIEW

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

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

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

NATIONAL SECURITY CHALLENGES

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

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE CORE PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Footnotes

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

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

A WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

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

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

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

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

Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages (adaptation): By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like food, water, coastal management, and public health, U.S. programs help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks

- Promoting Clean Energy: U.S. investments will speed the development and deployment of advanced energy technologies, including by creating the legal and regulatory

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

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

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

USAID and State Department International Investments

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Pillar and Account

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID and Department of State Requests

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

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

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

Requests by Program Pillars

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

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

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

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

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

This programming addresses three key adaptation requirements:

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

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

Department of State (\$49 million): Funding will continue to support the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF and SCCF are multilateral funds created under the UNFCCC that provide financing to developing countries to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, with a specific focus on assisting the most urgent adaptation needs of least developed countries. The most important sectors of engagement have been agriculture and food security, water supply, coastal management, and public health. U.S. contributions to these funds leverage additional program support from other donors. State also supports adaptation activities through its direct support for the UNFCCC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape Request

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

FY 2012 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscape Request

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

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GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Vision: The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes. In partnership with governments, donors, and other global and national health organizations, the U.S. government will accelerate progress toward ambitious health goals to improve the lives of millions while building sustainable health systems. To these ends, GHI supports the following goals and targets:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), support the prevention of more than 12 million new HIV infections; provide direct support for more than 4 million people on treatment; and support care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- **Malaria:** Through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. Malaria efforts will expand into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** Contribute to the treatment of a minimum of 2.6 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases of TB.
- **Maternal Health:** Reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries.
- **Child Health:** Reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Feed the Future Initiative (FTF).
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent on average across assisted countries and reducing to 20 percent the proportion of women aged 18-24 who give birth for the first time before age 18.
- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs):** Reduce the prevalence of seven NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population, contributing to the elimination of leprosy, of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in Latin America; and lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) globally.

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

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

Global Health Initiative Principles:

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

Implementation: The U.S. global health portfolio includes a diverse set of programs and investments in approximately 80 countries worldwide. The Initiative will provide strategic funding increases to programmatic areas where large health gains can be achieved. These programmatic areas include: HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, family planning, nutrition, maternal, newborn and child health (MCH), and neglected tropical diseases. While specific disease and system priorities and U.S. investments will vary by country, GHI implementation has four standard components:

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

Accelerating Impact: GHI Plus

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

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

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

PEPFAR and GHI

As the largest U.S. bilateral health program, PEPFAR serves as a cornerstone of GHI. The global AIDS epidemic requires a sustainable, comprehensive, and multisectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care and treatment. GHI will facilitate these objectives by leveraging the full range of assets in support of a long-term strategic approach to global health. In FY 2012 and beyond, PEPFAR will support partner countries in providing more efficient, integrated and sustainable health programs and will serve as a foundation upon which to link and integrate systems of care, helping to achieve both its goals while implementing the principles of GHI.

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

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

PEPFAR's overarching goals include the following:

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

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

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

FY 2012 Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) Request

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

Global Health and Child Survival-USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID-administered programs (GHCS-USAID) is \$3,074 million. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve public health, especially that of women, newborns, children, and other vulnerable populations. USAID will continue to focus on scaling up proven interventions and approaches to assure effective, efficient, and sustainable health results.

Highlights:

\$846 million for Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs, focusing on working with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure the long-term sustainability of these

programs. Every year in developing countries 358,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 8.1 million children die, although two-thirds of the child deaths could be prevented. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. Priority interventions include essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; oral rehydration; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and infections in newborns; and point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household-level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The maternal health program will scale up resources to combat maternal mortality with expanded preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis, and anemia, with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also actively integrate across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

\$691 million for Malaria programs to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 800,000 people die of malaria and 250 million people are newly infected. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under 5 in the target countries. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

\$626 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 52 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 22 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of women and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will expand access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including the mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration, contraceptive security, community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanded access to long-acting and permanent methods; healthy birth spacing; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic by supporting USAID field programs, providing critical technical leadership, and conducting essential operational research. Funding will contribute to PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic, as well as continuation of the successful microbicide program including further development of 1% tenofovir gel, a candidate with very promising results last year. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS

Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the Department of State.

\$150 million for Nutrition. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

\$236 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs, which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.4 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address multi-drug-resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis, treatment, and infection-control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control, and Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate.

\$100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). Every year one billion people suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The NTD program will work with country partners to strengthen delivery platforms, particularly at the community level, and integrate NTD activities with other priority health interventions to deliver treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration and training of community-based and professional health care workers. The vast majority of these drugs are centrally negotiated by USAID with the private sector, which donates hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medication each year to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Building on this strong base of scaled-up integrated programs, this request also includes funding to initiate programs to target elimination of one or more of the diseases.

\$60 million for Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats programs, which will focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 could develop into a pandemic while responding to the current H1N1 influenza pandemic by strengthening countries' ability to detect cases and conduct appropriate control measures. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens, enhance field epidemiological training of national partners, strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats, broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission, and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival-State

The Global Health and Child Survival-State-administered (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The FY 2012 GHCS-State request is \$5,642 million. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

\$4,168 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and other health-systems-strengthening programs in PEPFAR-supported countries. This request includes support for the ongoing implementation of the "Partnership Framework" model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement and link U.S. Government, partner country, and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform, and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized, and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear U.S. Government resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending funding through the annual congressional appropriations process.

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

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

\$1,045 million will support international partnerships, including a \$1 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution of \$300 million to the Global Fund, for a total FY 2012 contribution of \$1.3 billion, consistent with the Administration's pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011-

FY 2013.) The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and eliminate corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging their work to maximize the impact of country programs.

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

- Oversight and management expenses incurred by U.S. Government agency headquarters including administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.
- Technical support, strategic information and evaluation expenses including central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities are supported for a variety of program activities, as well as crosscutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply-chain management.

GHCS Country-Specific Allocations

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

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

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

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
Ghana	91,670	14,770	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,270	9,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	82,400	5,500	2,000	28,900	-	-	18,000	19,000	9,000	-		
Guinea	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	3,000	-	-		
Kenya	647,623	544,623	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	544,623	544,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,000	-	7,000	37,000	-	-	25,000	27,000	7,000	-		
Lesotho	28,700	28,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	22,300	22,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Liberia	42,300	5,500	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	39,500	2,700	-	15,300	-	-	10,000	8,000	3,500	-		
Madagascar	61,800	2,000	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	1,500	-	28,800	-	-	15,000	16,000	-	-		
Malawi	137,341	63,341	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	47,841	47,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	89,500	15,500	2,000	26,000	-	-	21,000	17,000	8,000	-		
Mali	81,500	10,500	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	74,000	3,000	-	27,000	-	-	21,000	16,000	7,000	-		
Mozambique	358,111	269,811	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	269,811	269,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	88,300	-	6,000	32,300	-	-	23,000	17,000	10,000	-		
Namibia	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	99,500	99,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
Nigeria	588,227	471,227	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	471,227	471,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	117,000	-	12,000	23,500	-	-	45,000	36,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	174,700	120,000	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	54,700	-	-	19,000	-	-	16,000	15,000	4,700	-	-	-
Senegal	62,335	4,535	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,535	1,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,800	3,000	-	24,000	-	-	15,000	14,100	4,700	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	526,469	509,969	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	509,969	509,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	16,500	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	50,907	14,407	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	12,397	12,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	38,510	2,010	2,000	4,500	-	-	22,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	45,731	45,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	38,831	38,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	6,900	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	470,342	346,342	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	346,342	346,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	124,000	-	6,000	48,000	-	-	28,000	29,000	13,000	-	-	-
Uganda	422,406	322,906	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	322,906	322,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	99,500	-	6,000	32,500	-	-	22,000	26,000	13,000	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
Zambia	353,470	292,170	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	292,170	292,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	61,300	-	3,300	24,000	-	-	15,000	15,000	4,000	-		
Zimbabwe	70,830	60,830	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	44,330	44,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	26,500	16,500	5,000	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-		
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	103,410	1,000	2,500	88,760	-	-	8,900	2,250	-	-		
USAID East Africa Regional	10,050	3,600	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,250	2,800	2,500	-	-	-	1,000	2,950	-	-		
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
USAID West Africa Regional	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,276	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	9,276	-	-		
East Asia and Pacific	273,666	136,566	39,600	7,000	-	-	61,000	26,500	3,000	-		
Burma	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cambodia	39,590	15,590	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,090	3,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	36,500	12,500	5,000	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	3,000	-		
China	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indonesia	74,758	13,158	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,408	5,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	69,350	7,750	16,600	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
Laos	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	35,500	1,000	12,000	-	-	-	4,000	18,500	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	84,978	84,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	15,740	2,740	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,500	2,500	6,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	46,678	37,678	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	11,500	4,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	9,500	2,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	33,878	31,878	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	29,378	29,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,500	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
Near East	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	291,954	67,954	33,000	-	-	-	103,000	66,000	22,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	97,200	2,700	11,000	-	-	-	45,000	28,000	10,500	-	-	-
India	105,000	30,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	96,000	21,000	15,000	-	-	-	35,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,800	800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,675	675	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	200	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	51,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	22,000	14,000	10,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,224	724	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	524	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services	
Uzbekistan	3,290	790	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	590	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,700	200	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central Asia Regional	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	23,990	23,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Hemisphere	340,397	240,497	4,500	5,000	-	-	50,700	30,700	9,000	-	
Belize	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bolivia	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	8,100	-	-	
Brazil	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic	17,278	15,278	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	9,528	9,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	7,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	
El Salvador	3,110	1,110	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,090	1,090	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	
Guatemala	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	17,600	2,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	6,600	4,000	-	
Guyana	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	13,525	13,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haiti	203,928	160,928	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	160,928	160,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	43,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	25,000	11,000	5,000	-	
Honduras	11,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

Health											Social and Economic Services
(\$ in thousands)	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services	
Jamaica	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexico	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,700	2,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	4,097	1,897	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	897	897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	
Peru	5,690	1,290	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,640	1,240	-	-	-	-	3,400	1,000	-	-	
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	14,550	14,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	11,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	6,170	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,391	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,688	1,588	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,088	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,600	500	1,000	-	-	-	2,600	1,500	-	-	
USAID South America Regional	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	
Asia Middle East Regional	6,150	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	2,550	2,300	-	-	

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services	
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services		
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000		
DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000		
GH - Global Health	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-		
Global Health - Core	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	352,353	57,774	34,500	87,565	-	-	54,990	102,524	15,000	-		
GH - International Partnerships	503,045	94,045	20,000	22,000	60,000	100,000	163,000	40,000	2,000	2,000		
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000		
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	115,000	-	-	-		
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-		
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-		
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-		
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Global Health Initiative - FY 2012

(\$ in thousands)	Health										Social and Economic Services
	GHCS Total	3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	3.1.2 Tuberculosis	3.1.3 Malaria	3.1.4 Avian Influenza	3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	3.1.9 Nutrition	3.3.2 Social Services	
GH/IP – MDR Financing											
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GH/IP – New Partners Fund											
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund											
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-	
	100,000	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,000	30,000	-	-	
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator											
1,487,286	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs											
442,286	442,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S/GAC, International Partnerships											
1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,045,000	1,045,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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FEED THE FUTURE

The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

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

At the G-8 Summit in July 2009, President Obama pledged to provide at least \$3.5 billion over the next 3 years (FY 2010 to FY 2012) to attack the root causes of global hunger through accelerated agricultural development and improved nutrition. The U.S. Government commitment leveraged more than \$18 billion in support from other donors, creating the financial capacity to reduce significantly the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. The Administration's commitment to catalyze agricultural-led growth will raise the incomes of the poor, increase the availability of food, and reduce undernutrition through sustained, long-term development progress. These efforts stand alongside the Administration's ongoing commitment to humanitarian assistance that alleviates the immediate impacts of hunger and malnutrition.

Performance Goal: In partnership with developing country leaders and stakeholders, and with other public, private, and nonprofit partners, the overall goal of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), is to accelerate progress towards achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger.

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

Strategic Approach: FTF is grounded in five key principles:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phase I (\$165 million): Recognizing that each country's development process starts in different places and progresses at different rates, the types and amounts of U.S. Government investment are tailored to each country's unique circumstances. In countries that are in the process of preparing their CIP, assistance includes organization and skills training of key government officials to lead CIP development and implementation, support for stakeholder consultation, public expenditure review and analysis that identifies priority investment opportunities, and identification of needed actions to improve the policy environment—investments all focused on accelerating countries' efforts toward building a conducive environment for successful CIP implementation. Included in this funding are concentrated resources for Ethiopia and Haiti:

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

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

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

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

Under this category, the FY 2012 Budget request contains two sizes of investments. For those countries that are either currently ready for Phase II or will be ready within the next few months, the FY 2012 Budget request includes increased investments that align closely with country CIPs, build on the country's own resource commitments plus those of other development partners, and acknowledge access to additional sources of support via multilateral organizations. For those countries that may be ready for Phase II by the end of FY 2011, the FY 2012 Budget request includes lower, sustaining level of investments.

Countries that are currently being reviewed for Phase II investment:

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

² According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

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

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

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

Strategic Partner Countries (\$14 million): Investments in Brazil, India, and South Africa will continue to leverage the considerable expertise, investment, and influence of government, private-sector, and nongovernmental partners in these countries. These strategic partnership investments generate expanded and shared scientific, technological, and educational capacity that yield improvements to Phase I and II countries' farming systems and natural-resource management through cooperation on weather and climate information generation, capacity-building, transfer of technology in agricultural research and crop production management, agricultural policy dialogue to promote regional market growth and cooperation, and engagement and coalition building that prioritizes nutrition.

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

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (\$15 million): The FY 2012 Budget requests funding for a robust M&E framework that will be integrated into the initiative from the beginning to ensure FTF stays focused on maximizing results with the funds invested. The results framework outlines the goals and objectives of the initiative, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and generally establishes an M&E standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

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

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

Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs (\$147 million): These programs support ongoing agricultural development programs in countries other than those targeted for Phase I and Phase II investment. The FY 2012 level concentrates scarce FTF resources in priority countries and programs. In countries with other ongoing agricultural development programs, agricultural development remains critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing the sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Programs in the countries listed will be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing FTF.

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

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

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

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

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

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

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

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

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

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

Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs*

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

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

USAID Operating Expenses

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

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

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Changes

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

Examples of management changes include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uses of Funds:

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

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

USAID Workforce:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation and Procurement Reform

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

The six objectives of IPRI are to:

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

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

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

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

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

Acquisition Workforce Initiative

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

Science, Technology, and Innovation

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

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

Overseas Capital and Washington Space Expansion

The request for capital space expansion will provide funding required for the growth in USAID's workforce. As part of the multi-year DLI, USAID must increase overseas office space to accommodate the significant expansion of the FSO workforce. Dramatically expanding the USAID workforce, and ensuring that its infrastructure supports rather than inhibits U.S. engagement in addressing development challenges, requires an equally significant increase in space and support services.

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas Operations

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

Field Missions

This Budget line-item funds the following activities:

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

Direct Hire Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

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

savings plan, social security, and health and life insurance for approximately 874 FSOs (excluding the new hires under DLI) serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials including “difficult-to-staff incentives” for FSOs willing to extend tours at Posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments. In line with the Administration’s Government-wide pay freeze, the request excludes a pay increase.

Washington Operations

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

Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism, and national security information against espionage. The FY 2012 request will fund additional physical security for Missions not collocated with Embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories:

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

Physical Security

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

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

Personnel Security

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

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide security training to a growing workforce of new and current Agency employees, using IT to provide distance-based training from Washington effectively and efficiently to more than 100 overseas USAID posts. This training covers the required procedures for properly handling sensitive and classified information; woven into that training are the procedures for recognizing and preventing attempts by agents of foreign intelligence services, supporters of terrorism, and those with criminal intent to gain access to sensitive and classified information.

Counterterrorism

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

Direct Hire Salaries and Benefits – Washington

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

Central Support

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

Information Technology (IT)

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

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

IT Systems

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

IT Infrastructure

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

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

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

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2012, payments for office rent, utilities, and building-specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, SA-44, technology hub, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$73 million, which is approximately 87 percent of the Rent and General Support budget. The remainder of the request, approximately \$11 million, is relatively fixed, including costs required for building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, travel management services, and the Continuity of Operation Plan; postal fees; bulk paper supplies; transit subsidies; health and safety; long-term storage for FS household effects; and other general support costs for headquarters personnel.

Staff Training

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

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

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

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

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel support, which includes improvements to human capital processes, performance monitoring, and workforce planning initiatives. It also will support travel and allow Human Resources (HR) staff to help overseas Missions manage staffing, training, mentoring, and personal development plans; recruiters to target universities nationally; and low-income recruits the opportunity to interview. Further, funding will support a wide range of Agency HR IT systems, such as payroll, recruitment and classification, and staffing data for several types of employees.

Other Agency Costs

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

Resources

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

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

USAID Capital Investment Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

IT Systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IT Infrastructure

Steady State IT Infrastructure and Technology Modernization Program: This investment will support the replacement of obsolete IT components within the USAID environment to enhance Agency staff productivity by minimizing downtime and improving the effectiveness of IT operations. Without this investment, core network devices would reach end-of-life, go unsupported by the vendor, and eventually fail and be unable to be repaired or replaced. Effectiveness also will be enhanced with a move towards cloud computing and enhanced collaboration tools.

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

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

Overseas Facilities Construction

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

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the collection of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2012 request of \$142.5 million will support USAID's full participation in the 7th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

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

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

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

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

In FY 2012, four new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have contracts awarded: N'Djamena, Chad; Jakarta, Indonesia; Cotonou, Benin; and Abuja, Nigeria.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2012 request will allow OIG to maintain country offices in Kabul, Afghanistan; and Islamabad, Pakistan (both established in FY 2010); and Baghdad, Iraq, to oversee USAID's development programs in those countries. In addition, the request will allow OIG to establish an office in Haiti in FY 2011, and enable OIG to maintain its satellite office in Tel Aviv, Israel (established in FY 2010), to oversee USAID's development programs in the West Bank and Gaza. These country offices are essential to OIG's ability to work with the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan as USAID implements its new strategy of direct cash transfers and increased use of indigenous nongovernmental organizations. This funding will also allow OIG to maintain its regional offices in El Salvador, Egypt, Senegal, South Africa, and the Philippines.

The FY 2012 request will also enable OIG to devote more personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud—allegations that constitute approximately 90 percent of the investigative workload. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force, so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This participation is crucial to OIG’s effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

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

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

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

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)

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

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

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

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

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

* Foreign Service National positions.

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival

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

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

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

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

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

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

health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms as well as those of other partners and donors. Also, resources will be targeted to achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators.

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

Global Health and Child Survival-USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID-administered programs (GHCS-USAID) of \$3,073.6 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive approach for global health programs as outlined in the GHI. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve public health, especially that of women, newborns, children, and other vulnerable populations. USAID will continue to focus on scaling up proven interventions and approaches to assure effective, efficient, and sustainable health results.

Highlights:

\$846 million for Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs, focusing on working with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries 358,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 8.1 million children die, although two-thirds of the child deaths could be prevented. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations. Priority interventions include essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; oral rehydration; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and infections in newborns; and point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household-level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The maternal health program will scale up resources to combat maternal mortality with expanded preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis, and anemia, with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also actively integrate across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

\$691 million for Malaria programs to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the PMI, which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 800,000 people die of malaria and 250 million people are newly infected. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under 5 in the target

countries. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

\$625.6 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 52 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 22 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will support the key elements of successful FP programs, including the creation of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration, contraceptive security, community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanding access to long-acting and permanent prevention methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic by supporting USAID field programs, providing critical technical leadership, and conducting essential operational research. Funding will contribute to PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic, as well as continuation of the successful microbicide program including further development of 1% tenofovir gel, a candidate with very promising results last year. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the Department of State.

\$150 million for Nutrition. More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

\$236 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs, which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.4 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address multi-drug-resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis, treatment, and infection-control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control, and Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate.

\$100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). Every year 1 billion people suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The NTD program will work with country partners to strengthen delivery platforms, particularly at the community level, and integrate NTD activities with other priority health interventions to deliver treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration and training of community-based and professional health care workers. The vast majority of these drugs are centrally negotiated by USAID with the private sector, which donates hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medication each year to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Building on this strong base of scaled-up integrated programs, this request also includes funding to initiate programs to target elimination of one or more of the diseases.

\$60 million for Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats programs, which will focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 could develop into a pandemic while responding to the current H1N1 influenza pandemic by strengthening countries' ability to detect cases and conduct appropriate control measures. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens, enhance field epidemiological training of national partners, strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats, broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission, and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

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

Global Health and Child Survival-State

The Global Health and Child Survival-State-administered (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. PEPFAR was launched in 2003 as the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease. In its first phase, PEPFAR focused on establishing and scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs. In FY 2009, PEPFAR began to shift to an emphasis on achieving prevention, care, treatment goals while also strengthening health systems, including new health care worker goals, and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic. As part of the overall GHI, PEPFAR funding is used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. In support of this Initiative, PEPFAR is working to increase levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams. It is also seeking to continue to build indigenous capacity, leadership and systems within which multiple health issues can be addressed, using HIV/AIDS investments as a foundation. PEPFAR supports countries to increase access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multisectoral approach; to continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs that are country-owned and -driven; to address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and to increase efficiencies in programming.

The FY 2012 GHCS-State request of \$5,641.9 million includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

\$4,168.3 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment, and other health-systems-strengthening programs in PEPFAR-supported countries. This request includes support for the ongoing implementation of the “Partnership Framework” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement and link U.S. Government, partner country, and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform, and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized, and sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear U.S. Government resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending funding through the annual congressional appropriations process.

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

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

\$1,045 million will support international partnerships, including a \$1 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a \$45 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services’ National Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution of \$300 million to the Global Fund, for a total FY 2012 contribution of \$1.3 billion, consistent with the Administration’s pledge of \$4 billion during FY 2011-FY 2013.) The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and eliminate corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging their work to maximize the impact of country programs.

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

- oversight and management expenses incurred by U.S. Government agency headquarters including administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.
- technical support, strategic information and evaluation expenses including central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as crosscutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply-chain management.

Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. DA-funded programs support U.S. engagement with developing countries on critical global issues such as efforts to improve food security and to address the causes and impacts of climate change. Programs funded through this account represent the core United States contribution to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

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

In FY 2012, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of food security, economic growth, education, governing justly and democratically, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The strategy for Feed the Future starts with the recognition that food security is not just about food, but it is all about security - national security, economic security, environmental security, and human security. These food security programs contribute to economic and social development by increasing rural incomes and reducing poverty and hunger. Other economic growth programs promote poverty reduction by opening markets, pursuing ambitious trade and investment agendas, assisting reform-minded governments to build the capacity to implement and sustain economic reforms effectively, mobilizing private sector participation, and strengthening recipient country accountability. Education programs focus on improving quality and access, building higher education capacity, and providing youth with basic academic and life skills that empower them to take full advantage of economic opportunity.

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

Highlights:

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

- **Feed the Future (FTF) (\$922.3 million):** In many places, people whose sustenance is from agriculture cannot grow enough to feed their families, earn an income from selling their crops, or have no way of transporting it to local or regional markets. The broken systems contribute to hunger and poverty and can, in turn, lead to political instability. Since 2007, when global food prices skyrocketed, there have been riots over food in more than 60 countries. U.S. assistance will support investments that address the root causes of hunger, improve food security, and permanently reduce the number of chronically hungry and malnourished by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity; linking farmers to markets in order to improve availability of food within countries and across regions; increasing incomes so the poor can purchase enough food; and reducing under-nutrition through targeted interventions that assist the most vulnerable. Assistance in the agriculture sector will focus on increasing incomes for producers, especially the rural poor and women, through expanded agricultural research and development, increased agricultural productivity, and improved post-harvest agricultural activities leading to rapid rural economic growth, expanded trade, and improved household nutrition. Funding will increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time. Assistance will be tailored to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultative processes and investment plans such as those developed under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, and coordinated with other donor efforts in accordance with the G-8's L'Aquila commitments and principles. Investments will be concentrated in select countries where conditions are right to sustain progress. The initiative will deploy both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to leverage additional resources and deliver them more effectively to recipient countries. This initiative, while funded predominantly out of the DA account, will also be funded through the Economic Support Fund and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia accounts.
- **Global Climate Change (\$452 million):** The effect of global climate change poses huge national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and politics. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change by partnering with key developing countries to reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Adaptation programs will work with countries to better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact on vulnerable populations and increasing those populations' resilience. Clean energy programs will partner with countries to support reforms and capacity-building with the aim of reducing GHG emission trajectories, particularly through investments in development and implementation of national-level low emissions development planning under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, and through the

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

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

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

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

International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

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

The FY 2012 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of \$860.7 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas. These funds provide for the management of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and transition to development assistance programs. Natural disasters, civil strife, the global economic downturn, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs to address threats to stability wherever and whenever they arise. The request includes \$300 million for emergency food security, which may be used for local and regional purchase of food and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.

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

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

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

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

Transition Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complex Crises Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Development Credit Authority

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2012 request includes \$50 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and \$8.3 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, it supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$2.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$82 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 64 USAID missions to enter into over 300 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. DCA projects have proven very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small- and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably clean energy. Despite the ongoing global financial crisis, DCA mobilized more private capital in 2010 than any previous year. The accelerated progress of the DCA portfolio can be attributed in part to its increasing number of strategic partnerships. In the last year, partnerships with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the African Development Bank, and Standard Chartered have resulted in innovative projects and an expanded reach for DCA.

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

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

Economic Support Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

Europe and Eurasia (\$6 million): The FY 2012 request for Europe and Eurasia supports peace and reconciliation programs in Cyprus and Northern Ireland. In Cyprus, funds will support programs focused on encouraging the eventual reunification of the island by building support for the peace process, increasing the capacity of civil society to advocate for reconciliation and reunification, and furthering economic integration. In Northern Ireland, resources will support the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Ireland, which focuses on improving economic conditions and fostering peace and reconciliation in marginalized and divided communities in Belfast and other areas of Northern Ireland, and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

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

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

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

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

The FY 2012 budget request for Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) of \$626.7 million supports United States efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. In the context of a tightly constrained budget environment overall, the significant decrease in resources requested for AEECA in FY 2012 reflects progress by a number of countries toward Euro-Atlantic integration and the need to support other foreign assistance priorities globally.

Europe

For Southeastern Europe, the FY 2012 request supports efforts to promote peace and stability and further Euro-Atlantic integration through efforts to bolster democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law, encourage tolerance, and promote economic development through enhanced trade, investment, and job creation. The FY 2012 request is intended to help improve Bosnia and Herzegovina's uneven progress on reform and support international efforts to shore up stability. Programs supported by this funding will foster more effective government structures and help expand economic opportunity by bolstering the capacity of the private sector to produce jobs and economic growth. The reduction in funding for Kosovo results in part from the normalization of the bilateral budget after several years of heightened assistance during its transition to independence. Resources requested will focus on building the capacity of Kosovo's nascent democratic institutions and fostering economic development. Other priorities include funding to advance democratic reforms in Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro and consolidate and secure progress achieved in these countries to date.

Eurasia

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

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

Central Asia

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

Highlights:

- **Ukraine (\$79.1 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and signs of backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will promote sound economic policy to deal with ongoing financial challenges; help clean up and secure the Chornobyl nuclear facility; improve energy security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; and support civil society, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts.
- **Georgia (\$66.7 million):** The FY 2012 request will continue to institutionalize democratic and economic development gains following the August 2008 conflict with Russia and further Euro-Atlantic integration and reform. U.S. programs will help strengthen the separation of powers, develop a more vibrant civil society and political plurality, bolster independent media and public access to information, enable economic recovery, increase energy security, and continue to improve social sector reforms.
- **Kosovo (\$63 million):** Funding will help still nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of governance, support international bodies assisting the Government of Kosovo, develop judicial and law enforcement structures, drive economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, strengthen democratic institutions, and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- **Russia (\$52.3 million):** Assistance will help strengthen U.S.-Russia cooperation in areas of mutual national interest and Russian efforts to further democratic reform. Programs will provide strong support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, human rights, and certain health threats such as tuberculosis. Funding will also support programs to work with the Russian Government to combat trafficking in persons and other transnational threats. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region will help foster development and stem the spread of instability.
- **Kyrgyz Republic (\$40.8 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to rebuild reformed security forces, bolster civil society and democratic institutions, and empower the private sector. Other programs will focus on combating drug trafficking and other transnational threats, and addressing social issues such as education and health.

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

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of the FY 2012 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2012 requirements of four IOs: UNHCR, ICRC, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). To demonstrate continued U.S. leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20% to 25% of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will support the remaining 75% to 80%. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 36 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under recent UN humanitarian reforms. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It is an essential partner in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, local integration of refugees into host country communities, and third country resettlement. In 2010 UNHCR mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its annual appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2012 budget request supports UNHCR management and budget reforms, including the GNA, although it will take several years to fully absorb new needs covered by UNHCR within the MRA budget.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of

armed conflict (including millions of internally displaced persons), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

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

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

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 65 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2010 were: the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Catholic Relief Services, American Refugee Committee, and Mercy Corps. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

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

Assistance Programs in Africa

The FY 2012 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, IDPs and conflict victims at minimum international standards by helping to maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, the Central African Republic (CAR), and Kenya. Preserving first asylum and combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2012 MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in East Asia

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in Europe

The FY 2012 request will support the humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in the North and South Caucasus, Balkans and Central Asia. Nearly one million individuals live in displacement throughout the North and South Caucasus. Their situations resulted from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the insecure North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from poor access to medical care, high rates of tuberculosis and other diseases, and infant mortality rates that are significantly higher than the national average. Programs will also seek to address the needs of hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

In the Balkans, the FY 2012 request will support ongoing efforts to resolve the protracted refugee situation and internal displacement issues among those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s; promote local integration or return of some 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia and elsewhere; and support efforts to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Central Asia the potential for further displacement-generating conflict is high, protection and humanitarian assistance funding needs for the displaced, returnees and refugees continue.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

The FY 2012 request will continue support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), local integration for IDPs, and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq. This request also includes support for critical humanitarian programs of IO and NGO partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in durable solutions, including local integration and voluntary return, for displaced Iraqis in FY 2012. It is important to note that PRM will maintain flexibility in its programming in order to respond appropriately to return trends as they evolve. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to slowly decrease as refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources.

The FY 2012 request also includes support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request includes not only support for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. USG support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees. The FY 2012 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection services, and other emergency assistance. The FY 2012 request

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

Assistance Programs in South Asia

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

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

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

The FY 2012 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2012 and ICRC will play a key role in providing health care and improving water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and in monitoring prison conditions nationwide. In the event of increased out migration from Haiti or other Caribbean countries, the FY 2012 request allows the Department to meet its commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. These migrants have been found to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

The FY 2012 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. Government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that international and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, enhance the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

Migration

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

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

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

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

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

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

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

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to meet those needs. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2012 request reflects strengthened PRM staffing over the next several years. PRM staff brings humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy. When emergencies break, PRM staff brings sound management of foreign assistance programs. Through responsible monitoring and evaluation PRM staff demonstrates excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's refugees, stateless persons, conflict victims, and vulnerable migrants, allowing it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2012 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of USG expenditures.

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

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

(\$ in thousands)

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

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

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

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

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

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

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

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

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

FY 2012 Request

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

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

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

Presidential Determination 2010-10: \$33 million

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

Presidential Determination 2010-12: \$9.5 million

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

Presidential Determination 2010-14: \$33 million

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

Peace Corps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inter-American Foundation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

African Development Foundation

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

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

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

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

The FY 2012 request of \$24 million will permit the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide funding to Africa's most often marginalized and under-served communities situated in more than 20 countries. The grant funds are provided directly to community groups to improve local food production and processing capabilities, and to address other locally identified development needs. The FY 2012 budget cuts ADF by 20 percent in order to better prioritize scarce foreign assistance funding. However, ADF can maintain its current program level by seeking partnerships within the U.S. Government and private sector and reducing overhead.

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

Department of the Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/4/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/4/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	32,100	32,100	25,000	30,120
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	60,000	15,000
Department of the Treasury	92,100	92,100	85,000	45,120

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

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

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

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

Treasury Technical Assistance

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

Debt Restructuring

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

Africa

- **Sudan (\$37 million):** Funding will support the development of southern Sudanese capacity to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in southern Sudan and Darfur.
- **Liberia (\$17 million):** In order to continue Liberia's transition to peace the country's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support. Assistance will continue to fund a civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase

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

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

Near East

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

South Asia

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

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

- **Pakistan (\$125 million):** In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will expand civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current border security, law enforcement, and judicial system reform; and counternarcotics programs.

Western Hemisphere

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

former conflict areas. Consolidation efforts not only address lingering security threats in Colombia, but they also utilize traditional interdiction and eradication programs to prevent illegal drugs from reaching the United States and further disrupting the transit zone. U.S. assistance in FY 2012 will also help improve Colombia's judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will aid the Colombian National Police in assuming additional security responsibilities and combating emerging criminal drug organizations and also fund important military programs such as navy maritime interdiction. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2012 funding for successful completion.

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

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

Global Programs

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

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.7 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **Program Development and Support (\$34.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) (\$31.3 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (\$20.8 million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2010 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (\$17.3 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) (\$15 million):** This is an important new initiative that build capacity of police contributing countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped police to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with the coordination, policy, and projects in support of policing in peacekeeping missions. Funding will be used for training and capacity building efforts.
- **Demand Reduction (\$12.8 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

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

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

Anti-Terrorism Programs

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

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

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

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Summary by Sub-account

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs⁴

Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-account

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

- Global Peace Operations Initiative (\$91.9 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the third year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2012 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner-country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to enhance and contribute to the lift and sustainment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2012 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

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

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

International Military Education and Training

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

- **Africa (\$15.5 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to support efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.
- **East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.2 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting terror. Priority recipients will include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- **Europe (\$30.1 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. Perhaps most importantly it helps to ensure that those nations who fight alongside the United States in places like Afghanistan have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **Near East (\$18.3 million):** IMET programs focus on Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.
- **South and Central Asia (\$14.7 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$16.6 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR ^{3/}	FY 2012 Request
Adjusted Foreign Military Financing	5,470,000	5,476,169		5,550,463
Non-War Supplemental	50,000	50,000		-
Foreign Military Financing	5,520,000	5,526,169	5,160,000	5,550,463

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

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

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

The FY 2012 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of \$5,550.5 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that Coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and Coalition partners, and assist critical Coalition partners in Afghanistan.

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

Highlights:

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

- **South and Central Asia (\$359 million):** The FY 2012 request includes \$350 million to support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere (\$85.6 million):** In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to sustain the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory, and will enhance the military's capacity to maintain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the multiyear, multifaceted effort by the U.S. Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy to address the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.
- **Europe (\$123.4 million):** In Europe, FMF is focused on supporting Coalition partners, both in terms of direct deployment support as well as support to help bolster defense reform and modernization efforts during a time of budgetary stress for many European partners. FMF also supports defense reform and modernization efforts in other European countries not currently Coalition partners in the hopes that such countries will be compatible with and able to deploy alongside the United States in the future.
- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$61 million):** In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Global Security Contingency Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Organizations and Programs

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

The FY 2012 request for voluntarily funded International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

PEACE & SECURITY

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

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

GOVERNING JUSTLY & DEMOCRATICALLY

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

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

and technical assistance missions are critical to maintaining multilateral influence in support of democratic institutions.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.372 million): The Fund supports the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. The U.S. contribution would assist the OHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing OHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$4.755 million): U.S. voluntary contributions to the UN Democracy Fund support pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, increases cooperation among democratic countries to support new and transitional democracies, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Since 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 projects in all regions of the world. The approved programs focus on civic education, voter registration, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

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

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

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

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$47.5 million): The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health. Family planning and reproductive health is a key element of global health and contributes to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. U.S. voluntary contributions to UNFPA support programs that have a vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$126.6 million): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well being of children throughout the world. The request provides for a voluntary contribution to the core resources of UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$588,000): U.S. voluntary contributions to IDLO support the organization's core operating budget. IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.61 million): Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment. This funding would support a range of secretariat costs and other programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury, and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program; secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

International Conservation Programs (\$7.6 million): U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade. U.S. contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO NFPF), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), formerly known as the World Conservation Union.

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

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$29.232 million): The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the

“incremental costs” of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals. Many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances.

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

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) (\$1.9 million): UN HABITAT is the lead United Nations agency for responding to the challenges of the urban poor. UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access, not just to potable water and sanitation, but also to necessary health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work pertaining to economic freedom, good governance, democracy building, gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$950,000): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). UNCDF provides access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through “inclusive financial market” programs. Its programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$71.535 million): UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally are provided to UNDP's “core resources,” an un-earmarked fund used for organizational support costs and basic programming expenditures. U.S. objectives for contributing to UNDP are to enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) (\$7.7 million): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues, providing information and support for environmental ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for environmental issues, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices, which undertake projects in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

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

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

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$1.14 million): The U.S. contribution to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (\$2.94 million): OCHA coordinates the international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance.

International Organizations and Programs

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

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

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

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

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

International Financial Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants, and investments to developing and transitioning economies to promote growth and poverty reduction through their support of public and private projects, programs, and policy reforms. They also coordinate development programs

with developing country governments as well as other donors, and provide professional advice and technical support designed to address impediments to economic growth. The Department of the Treasury's FY 2012 request reflects an extraordinary and unprecedented confluence of financing needs for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), stemming from their aggressive and proactive response to the global financial crisis, as well as the urgent imperative to address critical global challenges such as climate change and food security.

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

The budget also includes \$590 million for the Climate Investment Funds, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund, which help combat global climate change, help the most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to its impacts, and demonstrate the United States' commitment to leadership in forging a global solution to the climate crisis. The budget also provides \$308 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank that provides financial assistance to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Export-Import Bank of the United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

OPIC is a self-sustaining agency that mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. private investment and U.S. foreign policy. OPIC is open in 158 developing nations and emerging markets around the world. OPIC is the primary U.S. Government agency shaping overseas investment to promote economic growth in a way that respects labor, human rights, and the environment. Through OPIC's loans, guarantees, insurance, and investment funds, OPIC catalyzes economic growth and investment far beyond its small budget.

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

Trade and Development Agency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food for Peace Title II

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food for Peace Title II (\$000)

Region/Country	FY 2010 1/			FY 2010 Supp	FY 2011 CR 2/			FY 2012 1/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
Africa	1,922,552	400,000	1,290,000	150,000	1,690,000	425,000	1,265,000	1,690,000	450,000	1,240,000
Burkina Faso	1,422,620	277,272	1,145,348	-	*	*	*	309,000	309,000	-
Burundi	12,958	12,958	-	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Cameroon	11,089	7,511	3,578	-	*	*	*	16,000	16,000	-
Central African Republic	4,550	-	4,550	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Chad	5,953	-	5,953	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	103,893	5,675	98,218	-	*	*	*	6,000	6,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,794	-	4,794	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Djibouti	101,273	15,574	85,699	-	*	*	*	30,000	30,000	-
Ethiopia	2,129	-	2,129	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Kenya	450,642	61,100	389,542	-	*	*	*	75,000	75,000	-
Liberia	101,975	-	101,975	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Madagascar	15,000	15,000	-	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Malawi	21,623	17,111	4,512	-	*	*	*	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	18,000	18,000	-	-	*	*	*	18,000	18,000	-
Mauritania	10,241	10,241	-	-	*	*	*	10,000	10,000	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-	-	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	-
Niger	19,555	19,555	-	-	*	*	*	20,000	20,000	-
Rwanda	63,736	15,000	48,736	-	*	*	*	15,000	15,000	-
Sierra Leone	4,167	-	4,167	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Somalia	12,000	12,000	-	-	*	*	*	12,000	12,000	-
Sudan	15,003	-	15,003	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Tanzania	305,948	30,293	275,655	-	*	*	*	30,000	30,000	-
Uganda	6,051	-	6,051	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Zambia	40,335	25,000	15,335	-	*	*	*	25,000	25,000	-
Zimbabwe	7,254	7,254	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	79,451	-	79,451	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Laos	19,101	-	19,101	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Philippines	3,343	-	3,343	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Near East	15,758	-	15,758	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Algeria	18,913	-	18,913	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Yemen	6,213	-	6,213	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
	12,700	-	12,700	-	*	*	*	-	-	-

Food for Peace Title II (\$000)

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

N.B. The country levels do not include funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), a U.S. Department of Agriculture account, not part of the International Affairs Account, for emergency programs.

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

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

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

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

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted Total ^{1/}	FY 2010 Actual Total ^{2/}	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	209,500	209,500	209,500	200,500

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

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

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

The FY 2012 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$209.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

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

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

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Support Fund - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

- Equipment will be provided to battalion-sized units to enhance and modernize the communications, logistical support, night vision, air mobility, and air support infrastructure of Pakistan's security forces, leading to more effective COIN operations and the reduction of collateral damage.
- Training will be provided to Pakistan's security forces in COIN doctrine and in conducting civil-military operations such as humanitarian assistance and relief operations.

S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

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

Peace and Security

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

Antiterrorism Assistance: The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program goals include the continuation of the following:

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

In FY 2012, ATA training is expected to be delivered to over 64 participating partner nations in support of priority specific objectives. These activities will maintain and build upon ongoing initiatives, including:

- Antiterrorism programs in Pakistan at the federal and provincial levels providing tactical and investigative training with the ultimate goal of self-sustaining programs;
- Support of a regional antiterrorism training center in Kenya and expansion of cooperation in regional counterterrorism initiatives to ATA's East and West African partner nations;
- Enhancement of the Government of Afghanistan's overall capability to protect senior government officials and facilities by providing training to Detachment 10 personnel;
- Support of ATA's Caribbean partners through investigative and cyber training to prevent terrorists from transiting borders; provision of leadership training; and the development of regional training centers;
- Enhanced training in investigations and computer forensics for Detachment 88, a premier Indonesian antiterrorism unit, which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region;
- Expanded tactical and investigative training in the southern Philippines to support the transition from military to civilian counterterrorism authority and capability in Mindanao.

New and enhanced initiatives in FY 2012 include:

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

From the regional perspective, TSCTP and Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-terrorism (PREACT) are multifaceted, multiyear strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel countries. The FY 2012 request in the Africa regional account will be allocated to countries in the TSCTP program and to countries in the PREACT program. The specific objectives of the training courses to be provided with the requested funding are to:

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

Terrorist Interdiction Program/PISCES: TIP/PISCES will use biometrics upgrade funding to complete deployments that began in FY 2010, in order to provide significant biometric software and hardware enhancements that will assist 17 partner nations to correctly identify and track individuals entering and departing countries by land, sea, and airports of entry. Current TIP/PISCES host nation stop-list capabilities are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to disguise identity and avoid identity confirmation, and biometric enhancements will overcome this vulnerability. TIP/PISCES will use bilateral funds to continue program operations, maintenance, and site expansions in critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya, as well as systems deployments to new participating countries, and working to ensure compatibility with Interpol systems.

Counterterrorism Financing: The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program assist U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks, in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations, and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key U.S. initiative. The CTF-funded program focuses on more than 30 countries that serve as source, transit, or end points for terrorist financing. CTF funds Interagency Financial System Assessment Teams (FSATs) to evaluate foreign countries' vulnerabilities in order to reduce risk from terrorist financing and to provide recommendations to host governments to counter those threats. CTF capacity-building assistance is primarily based on the findings of the FSATs but takes into account information from posts, the interagency and international organizations, particularly, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). S/CT expects to fund several FSATs in FY 2012.

CTF funding is targeted at establishing effective anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes. This includes the development of legal frameworks and financial regulatory systems, setting up viable financial investigative units, providing training to law enforcement, and developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity. Providing oversight of charitable activities and the informal financial sector is also important in eliminating both witting and unwitting financial support for terrorists and other violent extremists. Basic and advanced level bulk cash smuggling training is equally important in eliminating illicit financial activity. Cooperating federal agencies have developed more than 25 courses in all of these areas to address CTF concerns. These courses are tailored to meet the specific needs of countries in which the training takes place. U.S. Federal departments and agencies (the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury; the Federal Bureau of Investigation) provide personnel with technical expertise to train in these areas and implement AML/CTF-related programs. S/CT expects to fund more than 70 training sessions, workshops and conferences in FY 2012 involving approximately 3,500 participants from more than 30 countries.

A significant and growing component of the overall CTF program is the posting of Regional Legal Advisors (RLAs) overseas who are U.S. attorneys specializing in terrorist financing. Assigned regional and country specific responsibilities, RLAs promote AML/CTF legislation in host countries that meets international standards. They are also involved in training prosecutors, and they encourage the development of joint law enforcement/prosecutorial task forces. S/CT currently funds RLAs posted in Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Kenya, and expects to fund additional positions during FY 2012, including Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. The majority of CTF funds intentionally are placed in a global account to allow the United States to respond quickly to shifting threats from Al-Qaida, the Taliban, Lashkar e Tayyiba, and other terrorist groups that seek to exploit vulnerabilities in the international financial system.

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

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

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

Regional Strategic Initiatives: The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) enables Ambassadors and their Country Teams to coordinate counterterrorism strategies across borders, to help host nations understand the threat and strengthen their political will and capacity to counter it. At present, RSIs cover eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its neighbors, the Horn of Africa, the eastern and western Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, and Latin America. S/CT will continue to expand its RSI activities in FY 2012, utilizing funds to implement specific recommendations that support U.S. regional CT strategies. RSI funds will be used to improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security, fraudulent document recognition, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, VIP training, and forensic investigations. RSI funds will also be used to promote cooperation on terrorist financing, and promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

CTF meets its responsibilities to ensure that the training provided is relevant to support CTF efforts by initiating a limited number of field missions to monitor compliance and to assess needs for technical assistance and training. As a result of these assessments, CTF training requirements have expanded. CTF meets these training needs by working with other

DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

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

Governing Justly and Democratically

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

Coordination with other donors and organizations: To ensure that DRL programs complement other U.S. Government programs and support the Administration's foreign policy goals, DRL coordinates with the regional bureaus at the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and U.S. Embassies, including with some field-based positions. The DRL Bureau also coordinates with other relevant agencies such as the Department of Labor, as well as with other like-minded donor governments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

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

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

INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

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

The transnational criminal threat is broad and adaptive, requiring INL to assess constantly, develop, and refine its programs to identify vulnerabilities that can be addressed as effectively and efficiently as possible. The Bureau does this primarily through strengthening conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries, building the capacities of the security and criminal justice sector, and supporting multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities. INL, in close collaboration with other United States and international agencies, takes a regional approach to widespread problems, develops custom programs to meet individual country requests and requirements, and helps governments take responsibility as equal partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

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

Peace and Security

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

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support:** Provides centralized core-level aviation services in support of the Department's overseas aviation programs (Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq), including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.
- **Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP):** The Critical Flight Safety Program modernizes the INL air fleet by implementing fleet management techniques for INL air assets (life

cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot-level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. The program ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the INL aircraft fleet.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok; Budapest; Gaborone; Roswell, New Mexico, San Salvador; and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be made available to develop further an RTC for West Africa, which will be affiliated with ILEA Gaborone, and contribute to new training efforts to support other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to support alumni cooperation in transnational investigations with their counterparts by means of sharing technical information and facilitate distance learning; and provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries.
- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funding will support efforts to combat transnational crimes including international organized crime, cyber crime, money laundering and financial crimes, border security, and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, participation in multilateral efforts, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President's national security agenda.
- **Civilian Police:** Funding will be used to develop further and maintain a cadre of police, justice-sector, and corrections senior experts who conduct technical assessments, develop programs and ensure their monitoring and evaluation, and coordinate with law enforcement, the interagency, and international organizations. Funds will also support a program to handle training of all INL team members before they are deployed to the field. Funds will also continue to support the already fruitful efforts to partner with federal, state, county, and local police, justice, and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INL programs.
- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support:** This program is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations with the right skill sets, thereby enabling them to implement their mandates fully. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the United Nations and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.
- **Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness:** Programs reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promotes

HIV/AIDS. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers; regional/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalition development; and research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula; design national-level addictions-treatment certification systems to improve overall treatment service delivery; and stem the tide of unexpected outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group.

- **International Organizations:** Funding will continue for projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Funds advance implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. Funds also leverage contributions by other donors, and will support U.S.-hosted meetings of the G-8 Lyon/Roma Anti-Crime and Counterterrorism Group during the U.S. Presidency of the G-8 in 2012.
- **Criminal Youth Gangs:** Funds will continue to focus on the six elements identified in the work plan for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and on adding prevention, prison, investigation, and intelligence programs in Belize, Panama, and Nicaragua. Emphasis will be placed on best practices as identified through the 2010-11 scientifically-conducted public safety surveys and crime analysis research in each of the targeted model precinct projects. Host nations will be encouraged to replicate those practices in additional communities utilizing currently-available resources. The program will continue vetting and group training in investigative techniques, provide portable fingerprint registration devices and related training, and facilitate the digitization of paper fingerprint cards. Judges, prosecutors, and technicians will be trained in the latest advances in evidence collection, ballistics and fingerprint analysis, and legal protocols for collection and use in courts. The program will also build intelligence capacity by providing training and tools such as computers, computerized databases, crime mapping, and analyst exchanges. Funds will continue to establish community-policing models (currently in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador), analyze successful elements of community policing in other countries, and interchange experts. Funds will also provide support for in-country and regional programs that have been identified as effective, such as nongovernmental organization programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to deglamorize the gang image, and the Gang Resistance Education and Training program. The regional effort will continue programs to train corrections officials on effective management and rehabilitation of criminals and obtaining improved investigative information from incarcerated criminals. Lastly, funds will continue support for a Regional Gangs Advisor based in El Salvador, two program managers (El Salvador, Honduras), three Model Precinct Advisors (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) and a regional prisons training advisor (based in Honduras), plus related travel and administrative training.
- **Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment

rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for INL's programs in FY 2012.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Funds support anticorruption programs, including continuing work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Anticorruption and Integrity Network, and other organizations to fight corruption. Funds will support participation in the United Nations' continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption. Funds will also support strengthened and broadened efforts to address kleptocracy, and to support international partners to dismantle transnational illicit networks.
- **Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support:** Covers annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, ICASS, and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for INL's programs in FY 2012.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

- **Aviation:** INL has an ongoing Aviation Resource Management program. Aviation program performance is judged by professional aviation support provided, backed up by internal technical metrics such as aircraft readiness rates.
- **International Organizations:** The UNODC Independent Evaluation Unit is implementing its work plan for 2010-11. The Unit will also develop an evaluation handbook and conduct internal training on evaluation for UNODC staff. INL also monitors through discussions with the field and through international meetings such as UNODC Major Donor group and Paris Pact meetings. Specific projects also build in self-evaluation efforts. OAS/CICAD administers the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, which confirms whether countries are implementing policies to combat trafficking. In FY 2011, the results will be available from the CICAD independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the CICAD U.S.-funded Lions Club demand-reduction in Paraguay and Peru, and the expert review of the functioning of the Andean Drug Training Center in Lima, Peru.
- **International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs):** ILEAs track student output as the primary performance indicator, but a web-based ILEA globalnetwork is also in the process of implementation. The network will seek to increase communication with and among ILEA alumni, including practical application of their training and dissemination of information to others, regional cooperation, and links with U.S. law-enforcement entities.

- Demand Reduction: Evaluation studies of the long-term effectiveness of demand reduction in El Salvador, Brazil, and Afghanistan are ongoing.
- Transnational Crime: In FY 2010, INL contracted for baseline assessments of the communities in Honduras and El Salvador where model police precincts will be established.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: INL strongly considers long-term performance as well as U.S. foreign policy priorities in budget decisions. For example, successful demand-reduction programs and gang law-enforcement and prevention programs have led to replication of programs in other areas. Aviation support enabled the eradication program in Colombia to exceed its target, although the much smaller program in Pakistan showed lesser results because resources were dedicated to emergency flood relief.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: INL expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are as requested. Any decline in funding for the Critical Flight Safety Program will defer some replacement of aging equipment, potentially affecting flight readiness.

IO - International Organizations

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2012 request for voluntarily funded International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
International Organizations and Programs	394,000	390,400	*	348,705
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	394,000	390,400	*	348,705

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations (IO)	390,400	*	348,705
1 Peace and Security	1,350	*	1,323
International Organizations and Programs	1,350	*	1,323
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	*	1,323
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,025	*	16,767
International Organizations and Programs	23,025	*	16,767
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,025	*	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	187,650	*	175,080
International Organizations and Programs	187,650	*	175,080
3.1 Health	186,650	*	174,100
3.2 Education	1,000	*	980
4 Economic Growth	175,375	*	152,595
International Organizations and Programs	175,375	*	152,595
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,650	*	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	625	*	950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100,500	*	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	*	8,000
4.8 Environment	61,600	*	65,632

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	*	2,940
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	*	2,940
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	*	2,940

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
International Organizations (IO)	390,400	*	348,705
1 Peace and Security	1,350	*	1,323
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	*	1,323
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	23,025	*	16,767
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,025	*	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	0
3 Investing in People	187,650	*	175,080
3.1 Health	186,650	*	174,100
3.2 Education	1,000	*	980
4 Economic Growth	175,375	*	152,595
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,650	*	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	625	*	950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	100,500	*	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	*	8,000
4.8 Environment	61,600	*	65,632
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	*	2,940
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,000	*	2,940

Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$931,000): ICAO is entering a new triennium with expectations of an expanded aviation security program that will seek to address potential threats emerging from various regions of the world. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP), begun in November 2002, and funded primarily through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft. The U.S. voluntary contribution would be provided to expand ICAO's efforts to assist specific member states with remedying identified deficiencies in regions of the world that pose a threat to the U.S.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$392,000): U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support Long Range Identification and Tracking, Container Security, International Shipping and Port Facility, and Countering Piracy. The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's security-related programs including security audits and technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Multilateral Action Initiative (\$2 million): This initiative will focus on addressing emerging challenges and opportunities in high-level U.S. multilateral policy priorities throughout the fiscal year. The initiative would provide support for timely response in areas that were not known at the time of the budget submission where the U.S. can catalyze high-priority international programs, leverage funds to enlist multilateral expertise as well as contributions from other donors, and spur innovation at multilateral organizations through timely seed money. Such a mechanism would help to increase U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system and enable the Department of State to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can arise include support for the UN's implementation of the Secretary's initiative on Violence Against Women, funding to leverage contributions by the global donor community to the UN Peacebuilding Fund for use in troubled spots such as Liberia, support for the President's peacebuilding initiative to enhance the capabilities of UN peacekeeping contingents, response to specific emerging peace and security challenges, enhancement of coordination of the UN's many water-related activities, response to natural disasters and unanticipated crises, support for expanding programs to build capacity in developing countries to apprehend and prosecute pirates, and support for greater U.S. participation in the United Nations Junior Professional Officer (JPO) program to allow more opportunities to place young Americans in UN organizations.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$2.94 million): The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through conflict resolution, special missions to address crises in member states, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties and legislatures; protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and its rapporteurs who concentrate on specific human rights issues or specific groups, such as indigenous peoples; and engage civil society at the hemispheric level. This funding would be used to forward U.S. efforts to mark the International Year for People of African Descent in the Americas. Funding in the Democracy Fund would also further our agenda on Freedom of Expression by funding the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs, for example when crises erupted in Honduras and Haiti, where even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.372 million): The Fund supports the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the OHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing OHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$4.755 million): The UN Democracy Fund supports pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions by states, provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from states may not be as welcome. In his September 23, 2010 address to the UN General Assembly,

President Obama called on all member states to “increase the UN Democracy Fund”. Since 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 projects in all regions of the world. The approved programs focus on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT) (\$5.7 million): Grants from the UNVFVT have been used to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

Investing in People

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) (\$980,000):

U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$47.5 million): UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health services with programs in over 150 countries. Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. U.S. voluntary contributions in support of UNFPA’s programs have a vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. Improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (\$126.6 million): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. The request provides funding for the core resources of UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection, and their efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use, most recently in responding to flooding in Pakistan and the earthquake in Haiti.

Economic Growth

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$588,000): IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. The United States is assuming the Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs (\$3.61 million): Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, particularly with the launch of negotiations on a binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of Secretariats and programs related to the sound management

of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

International Conservation Programs (\$7.6 million): U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that undermine economic development and threaten the rule of law. Our contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO NFPF), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

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

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$29.232 million): The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances. Additional funding is requested to avoid reliance on and control of byproduct emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a U.S. priority.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program (\$4.75 million): These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. They enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials in labor, energy, education, science and technology, and culture. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact. This is a grant fund that seeks to

reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). The U.S. goal is to provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) (\$1.9 million): UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$950,000): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). UNCDF provides access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through “inclusive financial market” programs. It creates a friendly business and investment climate through “local governance and infrastructure” programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$71.535 million): UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally go to UNDP's “core resources” budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. Our objectives for contributing to UNDP from the IO&P account are to enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) (\$7.7 million): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues, providing information and support for environmental ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental capacity building conditions. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices, which undertake projects in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems, governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) (\$8 million) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, or UN Women, was established in July 2010 through UNGA Resolution 64/289. The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) became a part of this new entity. UN Women became operational on January 1, 2011. With the creation of UN Women, the many issues of direct consequence to women and girls - including increasing women's political participation, expanding women's economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence

against women, improving women's health, protecting the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitating women's political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and countering discrimination against women - will henceforth be handled by one agency. This consolidation will strengthen and streamline the UN's efforts and will allow policies and programs related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently. The United States shares the priorities of Executive Director Bachelet, UN Women's head of agency, include combating sexual violence against women; providing women with the health services they need; and advancing the Millennium Development Goals related to women and children.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) (\$2.09 million): The U.S. WMO VCP supports programs to build capacity of developing countries to address matters related to climate, water, and weather. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, the U.S. VCP targets capacity development in disaster risk reduction activities in key geographic regions such as the Caribbean basin. This funding provides for expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting and addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local populations. The U.S. WMO VCP Program also funds forecast training in regions such as Africa, South America, and the Pacific to help Members understand how climate, water, and weather-trends affect larger socio-economic issues such as a country's food supply.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$1.14 million): The U.S. contribution to the WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) (\$2.94 million): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance. OCHA will continue to provide critical support in ongoing crises in Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere, but maintaining a stable level of funding for OCHA is in turn critical for ensuring their ability to develop forward planning on disaster response, and to continue detecting and seeking to fill gaps and avoid duplication in large-scale humanitarian relief efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States. U.S. delegations monitor the openness and transparency of organizations and

their programs; review internal and external audits of organizations with like-minded allies, provide feedback, including criticism when required.

The U.S. continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN system. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening governance. An UNTAI assessment has been performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM (now part of UN Women). Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, the program officers consider the past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Relationship Between FY 2012 Budget Request and Performance: The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions. Therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the U.S. believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2012 meet these standards.

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	262,485	262,485	*	253,070
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	262,485	262,485	*	253,070

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	*	253,070
1 Peace and Security	262,485	*	253,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	262,485	*	253,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	262,485	*	253,070

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	*	253,070
1 Peace and Security	262,485	*	253,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	262,485	*	253,070
of which: Objective 6	8,330	*	5,966
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,330	*	5,966

Peace and Security

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports the development, negotiation, financing, and implementation of carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe. NDF projects frequently are in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to cover and require specialized expertise to implement. Current and recent past NDF projects include programmatic support to permanently decommission the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, combat nuclear smuggling in Afghanistan, and work with the World Health Organization to develop and deliver biosafety and biosecurity training to selected countries. Requested FY 2012 funding will provide resources necessary for the NDF and policymakers to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities for WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs help prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise and materials. GTR focuses its programming particularly on the frontline states of Pakistan, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and on regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest. GTR includes initiatives to enhance security for dangerous biological materials, improve chemical security best practices, and decrease the likelihood that terrorists could gain the expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR also continues to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise globally, including in Iraq, Libya, and the former Soviet Union. GTR serves as the cornerstone of the U.S. effort to transition the Science Center in Kyiv into a platform for international cooperation on nonproliferation, and to assist institutes in the former Soviet Union in achieving financial self-sustainability so they do not have economic incentives to proliferate. Following Russia's announcement that it intends to withdraw from the Science Center in Moscow within the next few years, GTR will work with other relevant U.S. Government agencies to pursue a new framework for cooperation with Russia. New for FY 2012, the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (approximately \$5 million) has been transferred from the GTR sub-account to the Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism sub-account, discussed below.

FY 2012 requested funding will allow GTR to deepen global biosecurity and chemical security engagement programs in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, and develop new efforts in states and regions where there are opportunities for engagement with skilled civil nuclear scientists and technicians, such as the Middle East and South Africa.

GTR activities for FY 2012 will include:

- Expanding efforts to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with nuclear expertise in key regions, including the Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, and South America, to prevent terrorists from accessing that expertise to create an improvised nuclear device and to prevent expertise transfer to proliferant states.
- Continuing GTR's global biosecurity effort to improve pathogen security and engage biological scientists, with the goals of denying terrorist and other non-state actor access to potentially dangerous materials and biological expertise and of reducing biological proliferation. FY 2012 funding will allow GTR to expand its efforts to address terrorist threats in priority regions such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, while maintaining efforts in the Horn of Africa, Yemen, Algeria, and Southeast Asia, and targeted regional initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Funds will also enable GTR to engage additional facilities housing dangerous pathogens in Pakistan; increase the level of biosafety and biosecurity training for Pakistani biological science professionals; and create a robust

National Framework for Biorisk Management. These efforts are in support of the National Strategy to Counter Biological Threats.

- Strengthening efforts designed to engage a cadre of Iraqi scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise. In FY 2012, GTR will deepen engagement with the Iraqi scientific community; expand efforts to improve security at Iraqi facilities that house potentially dangerous biological and chemical materials; and partner with the host government to build a sustainable culture of nonproliferation in Iraq. As the United States reduces its military presence in Iraq and transitions to civilian control, it is critical to sustain engagement with the Iraqi scientific community to minimize proliferation risks; but at the same time, the costs associated with running programs in Iraq will increase for the State Department. Requested FY 2012 funding will help meet these increased costs.
- Continuing activities to improve chemical security and safety, with the goal of preventing terrorists and proliferant states from procuring expertise and materials that could enhance a chemical weapons capability or increase the likelihood that toxic industrial chemicals or chemical explosive precursors such as ammonium nitrate could be used in an attack. Requested FY 2012 funding will allow GTR to deepen activities in Pakistan; continue to apply best practices training in South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East; develop a chemical safety and security virtual network; and implement train-the-trainer approaches to expand engagement for academic and industrial chemical scientists and engineers in northern and sub-Saharan Africa and in priority countries such as Yemen.
- Maintaining funding to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise in the former Soviet Union.
- Providing for administrative costs and travel funds in support of GTR programs and to maintain GTR's ability to address emerging threats.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program assists existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states with strengthening their strategic trade controls and border security. Through this assistance, EXBS bolsters partner countries' capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive materials, and other WMD components, as well as man-portable air defense systems and other conventional weapons. EXBS also works to prevent irresponsible transfers of sensitive items by helping partner countries to recognize and reject proposed transactions that would contribute to proliferation. EXBS focuses on capacity-building through legislation development, licensing and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. During FY 2010, EXBS expanded to include Moldova, for a total of forty-seven partner countries. In 2011-2012, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Cambodia, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, and South Africa, with additional regional activities involving the Horn of Africa and Tanzania, Southeastern Europe and the Caucasus, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

Requested FY 2012 funding is for the core EXBS global programs, which consist of: in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide crucial feedback to Washington-based program staff; assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries; refinement and deployment of the Tracker automated licensing tool; conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade control issues, including transshipment; maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries; EXBS administrative support; program-related travel; and limited support to prevent countries that have otherwise 'graduated' from the program from backsliding. As EXBS is called upon to

address growing and diversifying proliferation threats, program support needs also increase. Requested FY 2012 funding will permit expansion of these global programs in the following areas: a new regional program advisor to South Asia to coordinate EXBS activities in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; developing and maintaining a cadre of in-house technical experts to share critical subject matter expertise with partner countries; and updating existing training materials and developing new materials in the face of a dynamic threat environment. In addition, the global account will also now be used to fund assistance to certain foreign countries.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are of a peaceful nature and are not being diverted for military purposes. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, and the DPRK rely on IAEA assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program. The U.S. voluntary contribution also includes funding for cancer therapy, water resource management, and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. Not only does the U.S. voluntary contribution assist the IAEA materially, it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency. Requested FY 2012 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the resources and authorities to carry out its critical international safeguards program. In particular, this funding will help fund the critically-needed replacement of the aging Safeguards Analytical Laboratory located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the ability of the IAEA's safeguard program to detect undeclared activities, and its continued effectiveness depends on extra-budgetary financial support. Requested FY 2012 funding will also support more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, and strengthened nuclear safety measures globally.

The activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization's Preparatory Commission, supported by the U.S. voluntary contribution to the IAEA, include the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that help detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods for monitoring nuclear explosions. The total number of IMS stations certified as meeting requirements is now 254, or 79 percent of the planned network. Requested FY 2012 funding will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operations and maintenance of already installed stations. Funding will also support the continued development of the on-site inspection system, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

With U.S. support through a separate voluntary contribution, the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Organization (CTBTO) will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT verification regime, and increase the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The U.S. Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, and Defense, as well as the Intelligence Community, has consulted with the PTS and identified potential projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Requested FY 2012 funding would be used to continue projects decided upon by the VMTF and started with requested FY 2011 funds, as well as new projects decided upon by the VMTF. Such projects fall into the following categories: improving the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); ensuring the

development and implementation of an effective on-site inspection regime; providing U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and enhancing the analytical capabilities of the International Data Center; and providing U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers in support of U.S. nonproliferation objectives. Due to a recent reorganization, management of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) sub-accounts has transferred from ISN to the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program will continue to undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving WMD. In support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), requested FY 2012 funding will be used to continue support for the incentive plan to foster active participation by all GICNT partners, host or co-host workshops and other meetings in support of the GICNT action plan, and maintain the web-based catalogue of all U.S. Government engagement projects with foreign governments related to preventing and responding to the threat of WMD terrorism. New for FY 2012, the WMDT program now includes the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP) that previously was part of the Global Threat Reduction program. Preventing nuclear smuggling is an important element of the broader effort to combat nuclear terrorism, so this reorganization of sub-accounts will promote synergy and program effectiveness. Requested FY 2012 funding will allow PNSP to continue efforts to promote international nuclear forensics cooperation and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Requested FY 2012 funding for the WMDT program will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of GICNT and PNSP.

The voluntary contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities will assist countries in implementing UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540, which requires all UN member states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD, such as establishing the necessary legal frameworks and effective border controls and law enforcement efforts. UNSCR 1540 is serving as an important international standard for all states regarding the establishment of controls on chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, related materials, and their means of delivery, and is thus becoming a key component of international efforts to prevent terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring WMD-related materials. Although the United States and other countries provide bilateral assistance to help states with many of these requirements, the international community does not have multilateral structures in place to facilitate the effective provision of assistance and a better alignment between providers of assistance and those seeking to build capacity. Requested FY 2012 funding will help assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and will be used to deploy 1540 experts to regional or sub-regional organizations to provide expertise and advice. The Trust Fund will be under the auspices of the 1540 Committee's secretariat staff from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs that was tasked by the Security Council to help implement UNSCR 1540. Requested FY 2012 funding will ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient immediate resources to make it a viable implementation facilitator and establish its credibility with the international community, so that it will be able to operate in future years with contributions from other countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. However, ISN utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the level of host government participation

and buy-in, and the number of activities linked to specific goals completed in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to build sustainable activities that reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes. ISN also conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, ISN has regional offices and funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results and to receive immediate feedback on programming and to implement changes quickly. ISN interacts on a daily basis with its GTR implementing partners and other U.S. Government stakeholders to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified. Additionally, GTR implementers submit quarterly financial and program reports to enable ISN to monitor the cost and overall progress associated with planned GTR activities.

Export Control and Border Related Security (EXBS): Country-specific and program-wide performance assessment data are the cornerstone of EXBS assistance planning. Country-specific assessments provide baselines for newly engaged countries, highlight areas where efforts should be focused, and supply crucial feedback on the impact of existing country programs. Country-specific assessments also help ISN determine when a country is ready to ‘graduate’ from the program, freeing funds for redirection to higher-risk countries. Program-wide assessment data provides a basis for ISN to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using a Rating Assessment Tool, with a methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country’s licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal assessment updates conducted annually. ISN averages all country-specific Rating Assessment Tool scores to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): The WMDT program funds projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to terrorist attacks involving WMD. Part of this account is to support the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), a U.S.-Russian initiative aimed at strengthening international cooperation and collaboration in combating nuclear terrorism. First authorized in FY 2009, this GICNT program remains in a beginning stage, and for now, ISN measures performance in terms of expanded and more engaged partner nation participation. For the longer term, ISN will measure success in terms of the usefulness of GICNT documents and activities in assisting member countries to reduce their vulnerabilities to nuclear terrorism. The second part of the WMDT sub-account is to support the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP). ISN measures PNSP’s success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. ISN works with the Intelligence Community and other involved agencies to identify countries most vulnerable to nuclear/radiological smuggling and other activity related to nuclear terrorism. This coordination helps ISN make programmatic choices that address the highest priority vulnerabilities, fill gaps in existing efforts, and avoid duplication of effort.

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances sustainable development and addresses pressing global issues through diplomatic engagement, including extensive bilateral and multilateral negotiations, and targeted assistance programs. OES seeks to improve health through better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and engagement on a range of global health issues. OES programs reinforce science diplomacy by supporting Centers of Excellence and collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, and encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES also plays a leading role on international climate change negotiations, and uses targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including through implementation of outcomes from the Copenhagen and Cancun climate change negotiations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	178,800	178,800	*	125,064
Economic Support Fund	178,800	178,800	*	125,064
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	178,800	178,800	*	125,064

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	*	125,064
3 Investing in People	7,950	*	8,150
Economic Support Fund	7,950	*	8,150
3.1 Health	2,450	*	7,350
3.2 Education	5,500	*	800
4 Economic Growth	170,850	*	116,914
Economic Support Fund	170,850	*	116,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	9,000
4.8 Environment	161,850	*	107,914

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	*	125,064
3 Investing in People	7,950	*	8,150
3.1 Health	2,450	*	7,350
3.2 Education	5,500	*	800
4 Economic Growth	170,850	*	116,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	*	9,000
4.8 Environment	161,850	*	107,914
of which: Objective 6	1,307	*	1,340
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450	*	800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	857	*	540

Investing in People

Economic Support Funds: Scientific progress and improved global health are integral components of U.S. diplomacy, and key to overcoming 21st century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. In education, OES programs support global engagement through scientific linkages.

- **Water:** OES support is focused on building global political will and increasing the priority of water and sanitation in national and development plans and strategies. OES funds are used to catalyze and focus donor support on the development and implementation of national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2012 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world, possibly including East Africa, the Himalayan region, and Central Asia.
- **Health:** Programs will strengthen health systems and improve coordinated global response to public health threats, particularly with countries with significant Muslim populations through a Center of Excellence for Health.
- **Education:** To achieve broader scientific engagement, particularly with countries with significant Muslim populations, FY 2012 funding will promote cooperative science and technology research activities.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Funds: The FY 2012 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, renewable energy, Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with U.S. free trade partners, a long-term commitment to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, partnerships related to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and related ecosystems, and mercury emission reduction.

Climate Change: Climate change funding is part of the broader Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCII), and was developed in close coordination with USAID and Treasury, the other core agencies in the GCCII. Requested funding will continue efforts through multilateral initiatives and key countries (such as the members of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, or MEF) to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress towards a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG emissions. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation “pillars” is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

- Under the **Clean Energy pillar**, OES will continue to support efforts begun through the MEF and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) process. The MEF unites the world’s leading developed and developing country GHG emitters, whose cooperation is critical to progress on negotiations and reducing GHG emissions. The MEF/CEM process engages the world’s most important energy economies to accelerate uptake of new clean energy technologies and practices, such as smart grids and super-efficient appliances. Continued support for the multilateral Climate Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), announced in Copenhagen, is another key part of the MEF/CEM process. OES also will continue to support the successful Methane-to-Markets Partnership, now known as the Global Methane Initiative, which focuses on reducing emissions of this potent green-house gas. Support for the multilateral World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness will encourage emerging economies to implement green-house gas reduction actions using market-based approaches that stress the role of the private sector. A further \$4 million will support the efforts of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to increase U.S. foreign direct investment in and exports of clean energy.
- Under the **Sustainable Landscapes pillar**, OES will support developing countries efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) through additional support for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest preservation and restoration.
- Under the **Adaptation pillar**, assistance will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the UNFCCC’s Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. These funds help countries develop and implement National Adaptation Plans of Action and related adaptation projects.

Renewable Energy Center of Excellence: Funding includes support for a Renewable Energy Center of Excellence to build green energy economies in the developing world and connect scientists with U.S. expertise.

Trade and Environment: Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with several FTA partners, outside the CAFTA-DR region. The objective is to give countries the tools to improve their environmental laws and enforce those laws, promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making, and encourage sustainable development generally. Programs will also ensure that businesses in FTA partnercountries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet an annual binding commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement, to provide

\$18,000,000 to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the primary U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states. The contribution improves employment opportunities, food security, and sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Pacific.

Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP): OESP programs are a vital component of U.S. diplomatic efforts to address global environmental and scientific challenges. These funds are strategically targeted to strengthen or create new international partnerships. FY 2012 programs may include programs to address ecosystem resiliency and combat illegal logging, as well as trans-boundary land-based marine pollution initiatives.

Mercury: FY 2012 funding will help countries develop mercury inventories, reduce mercury emissions, and build political will for negotiating a binding global agreement on mercury. Programs are targeted on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: FY 2010 funds supported independent evaluations of the Methane to Markets/Global Methane Initiative and the trade and environment capacity building program. Two additional outside evaluations of OES programs are planned with FY 2012 funds. OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. In FY 2010, the Bureau instituted quarterly program reviews, and held a workshop on monitoring and evaluation for all program and activity managers. In FY 2011, program managers were trained to better monitor electronic financial reporting by implementers. The bureau will also participate in a working group to analyze the process of awarding and monitoring interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: The FY 2012 request for climate change funding was developed with clear inter-agency agreement on the priorities of supporting Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), REDD+, and the international climate change negotiations, with new funding allocated among State, USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and other agencies based on the inherent capabilities, agreed-upon roles, and political priorities arising out of international negotiations. As a result, USAID funding is scaled up to support IEDS partner countries, while OES funds concentrate on clean energy cooperation under the MEF umbrella and through OPIC, EPA, and DOE. OES Adaptation and Sustainable Landscapes funding supports multilateral capacity building efforts, while USAID works bilaterally and Treasury supports major multilateral investments. The Methane to Markets program's effectiveness - 40 million metric tons of CO₂-equivalent (MMTCO₂E) in reductions of methane emissions achieved from 2007-2009 - leads to a renewed USG commitment. The Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate has been discontinued, with the Clean Energy Ministerial Process serving as a forum with broader membership and higher level engagement on advancing clean energy development and deployment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: OES expects the largest impact of FY 2012 funds to be in the areas of adaptation support for the most climate-vulnerable developing countries and adoption of clean energy. FY 2012 funding will increase investments in low-carbon development, improve access to and use of clean energy and climate friendly technologies, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance ability to adapt to the impact of climate change.

G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting all countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse. It is driven by traffickers' greed and by demand, whether for commercial sex or cheap labor. United States foreign assistance funding will be used to support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	21,262	21,262	*	20,808
Economic Support Fund	12,000	12,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,262	9,262	*	20,808
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	21,262	21,262	*	20,808

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	*	20,808
1 Peace and Security	21,262	*	20,808
Economic Support Fund	12,000	*	0
1.5 Transnational Crime	12,000	*	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,262	*	20,808
1.5 Transnational Crime	9,262	*	20,808

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	*	20,808
1 Peace and Security	21,262	*	20,808
1.5 Transnational Crime	21,262	*	20,808
of which: Objective 6	870	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	870	*	0

Peace and Security

The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), compiled by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP), serves as the guide for G/TIP's policy and program priorities. The report uses congressionally-mandated minimum standards to evaluate actions of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Every year, countries are added to this report based on new information. In the 2010 report, for example, 175 countries were ranked, with 2 countries listed as special cases. For the first time, the United States was included in the rankings by the same minimum standards as every other country.

Foreign assistance funding will be directed towards increasing the capacity of prosecution and protection programs in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers of the TIP Report: Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries in which there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report, but a lack of economic resources. Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen antitrafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and to train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, leading to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse; as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds for prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking, as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs continues to be a high priority for G/TIP.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Foreign assistance is linked to the results of the annual TIP Report to Congress, in which each country's antitrafficking efforts are assessed and ranked. Priority countries selected for funding are those ranked in Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries in which there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report, but a lack of economic resources.

G/TIP places a high priority on performance monitoring and evaluation of antitrafficking programs by performing routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and program-officer monitoring of semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports. These

mechanisms can lead to midcourse adjustments in ongoing programs, and inform program planning. All G/TIP-funded programs include indicators to measure performance, identify the most effective programs, and disseminate information about best practices. In addition, to ensure that programs are effective, G/TIP uses funds to support research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims. G/TIP has funded Urban Institute and Westat Inc. to develop two fact sheets each to be disseminated to G/TIP grantees and made available to other antitrafficking practitioners. Drawing from their experiences conducting the evaluability assessments, they will create worksheets on the following topics: Identifying Measures to Reflect the Impact of Your Program's Activities, How to Measure the Effectiveness of Prevention Activities, Assessing the Effectiveness of Shelter Care, and The Necessary Elements (pre-conditions) for Conducting Impact Evaluations.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: G/TIP began using performance indicators for all antitrafficking programs in FY 2009, and will be better able to link performance information to inform future budget and programmatic decisions as data is reported. The global need for antitrafficking funds is a large factor for informing budget choices, as the requests for foreign assistance funding have increased dramatically.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: G/TIP expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are maintained. G/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all antitrafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds that are directed to projects in priority countries as identified in the annual TIP Report rankings-Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List; projects in poorly-performing countries ranked as Tier 2 in the TIP Report that target law-enforcement or victim-protection deficiencies that jeopardize their Tier 2 ranking; monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact and replicability; pilot projects that show promise; emergency antitrafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster); and research.

PM - Political-Military Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the Peace and Security Objective by building the capacity of our allies and partners to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. PM accomplishes this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. PM also promotes the Peace and Security Objective by responding to the security threat posed by: landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	242,764	242,880	*	212,904
Foreign Military Financing	54,464	54,464	*	62,800
International Military Education and Training	5,105	5,221	*	5,559
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	65,295	65,295	*	32,695
Peacekeeping Operations	117,900	117,900	*	111,850
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	242,764	242,880	*	212,904

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	*	212,904
1 Peace and Security	242,880	*	212,904
Foreign Military Financing	54,464	*	62,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54,464	*	62,800
International Military Education and Training	5,221	*	5,559
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,221	*	5,559
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	65,295	*	32,695
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	65,295	*	32,695
Peacekeeping Operations	117,900	*	111,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	117,900	*	111,850

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	*	212,904
1 Peace and Security	242,880	*	212,904
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	242,880	*	212,904
of which: Objective 6	60,885	*	69,759
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,200	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	59,685	*	69,759

Peace and Security

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

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

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, funded under the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) account, advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, MANPADS, and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in the global request is funding for program development and support, cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. CWD will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. PM also pursues the reduction of MANPADS threats against aircraft by chairing the Interagency Coordinating Group for

International Aviation Threat Reduction. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs of stabilization operations and security sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations; as well as the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): NADR-CWD funds are managed by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA manages programs in 43 countries to provide stockpile security and to destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and abandoned ammunition), as well as excess and obsolete small arms and light weapons including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs.

PKO funds will continue to support the GPOI program, which has facilitated the training of more than 149,000 peacekeepers since FY 2005. FY 2012 GPOI PKO funds will build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping capacity. GPOI will focus on assisting the development of capacity for both military troops and formed police units, including support for collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units that is operated by the Government of Italy. PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity building component of the TSCTP program, a multi-disciplinary initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains a contracted evaluation/metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, that has helped ensure GPOI is achieving its goals. To date, FY 2005 - FY 2010 GPOI funds have trained over 149,000 peacekeepers, well

above the initial goal of 75,000 worldwide by 2010. As a result, the GPOI program has shifted in Phase II to focus more on increasing indigenous peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2012 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities.

In regards to Conventional Weapons Destruction, and especially the issue of landmines, countries are graduated from assistance when they have eliminated the most pressing humanitarian impacts of landmines and are able to sustain future operations with indigenous capacity and little external funding.

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,738,000	1,738,000	*	1,645,100
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	45,000	*	32,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,693,000	1,693,000	*	1,613,100
Non-War Supplemental	165,000	165,000	*	0
Migration and Refugee Assistance	165,000	165,000	*	0
TOTAL	1,903,000	1,903,000	*	1,645,100

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	*	32,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,000	*	32,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,858,000	*	1,613,100
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,816,046	*	1,579,430
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	*	33,670

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,903,000	*	1,645,100
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,861,046	*	1,611,430
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	*	33,670
of which: Objective 6	26,000	*	33,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	26,000	*	33,500

Humanitarian Assistance

PRM's objectives are to provide protection, assistance, and durable solutions on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, as well as to promote lawful, orderly and humane means of international migration. By addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees and others affected by conflict and abuse, PRM funding provides critical support for regional stability, contributes to, stabilization, and early recovery in strategic areas, and helps prevent or mitigate extremism in weak or fragile states.

U.S. humanitarian assistance supports vulnerable populations with programs that provide physical and legal protection integrated with life-sustaining services such as water and sanitation, shelter, and health care in accordance with international standards. Programs also support durable solutions to displacement by assisting refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, to integrate into their host communities, or to resettle permanently in the United States.

The FY 2012 funding request continues critical humanitarian programs in the Middle East, including supporting needs of Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for voluntary returns of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), local integration for IDPs, and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq. This request also includes support for critical humanitarian programs for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The FY 2012 request also includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request includes support not only for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. The FY 2012 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection services, and other emergency assistance.

PRM's request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in South Asia as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced persons inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return. In addition to assisting Afghan refugees and conflict-affected populations in Pakistan, our partners will continue to address residual humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations across the country as the overall response moves further into the recovery and reconstruction phases.

The FY 2012 request also continues funding for ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Kenya, and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted refugee situations such as those in the Caucasus region and along the Thailand/Burma border. Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for 26 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia with approximately 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere. The FY 2012 request also strives to meet the needs of North Koreans fleeing a repressive regime and supports post-conflict returns and reintegration of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 150,000 Colombians who are expected to still be displaced within Colombia in FY 2012 and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region.

Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2012 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in southern Sudan and the DRC. It will also support ongoing efforts to promote local integration or the return of some 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia and support efforts to resolve the legacy of refugee and IDP issues for those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s.

Refugee admissions to the United States provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrates the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2012 request will continue to support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program through funding costs associated with overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees; and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

The FY 2012 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build governments' ability to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. It provides modest but essential funding to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel, is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with Members of Congress and UIA, the FY 2012 request includes support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants in need of assistance to Israel. It will continue to provide adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

The MRA and ERMA appropriations through regular and supplemental appropriations have expanded to respond to growing humanitarian needs with PRM managed resources having increased by nearly 30% from FY 2008 to FY 2010. The FY 2012 request for administrative expenses reflects strengthened PRM staffing over the next several years in order to continue to

provide the necessary oversight and management of this life-sustaining humanitarian programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

PRM continued to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2010 to inform policy decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts formal annual reviews of these framework agreements and each organization's performance, as well as interim or annual evaluations of each non-governmental organization program it funds. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources. In FY 2010, PRM funded an external evaluation of its support for refugee livelihoods in protracted situations in Ecuador and Kenya. This evaluation is ongoing with results expected in 2011.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices

PRM uses performance information in every budget and program decision. For example, monitoring of the U.S. Refugee Admissions program's initial support to refugees arriving in the United States found that new arrivals were increasingly struggling to find employment and affordable housing in the context of the economic downturn. As a result, PRM dedicated additional FY 2010 resources to support refugees' initial reception and placement in the United States and the FY 2012 request includes funds to continue that strengthened support.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance

Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2012 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these increased needs and seeks to sustain the strong performance of humanitarian programs in providing life-saving assistance and protection. PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2012 MRA request.

S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2012 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR will be carefully and purposefully integrated with other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is coordinated by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are provided separately in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided toward the end of this narrative. In FY 2012, S/GAC will continue management efforts to support greater impact and efficiency through smart investments, improve the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, and ensure that country and activity budgets continue to reflect the realities of the epidemic at the local level.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	1,402,579	1,525,326	*	1,487,286

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3 Investing in People	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3.1 Health	1,525,326	*	1,487,286

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3 Investing in People	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
3.1 Health	1,525,326	*	1,487,286
of which: Objective 6	237,333	*	234,914
6.1 Program Design and Learning	86,911	*	86,911
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150,422	*	148,003

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): HIV/AIDS: S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and partner-country governments. PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the Feed the Future Initiative. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas. Through PEPFAR, S/GAC is supporting the principle of country ownership, an important concept in supporting the growing commitment of the donor community and partner countries to promote and operationalize a country-directed and sustainable response to their HIV/AIDS epidemic. This purposeful shift in approach to engagement with partner countries represents an opportunity to have transparent dialogues on long-standing issues, including the process for prioritization of HIV and other health issues, addressing management and leadership capacity, budget negotiations and financial management, and approaches to technical support that leave real and lasting capacity within a country. Implementation of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives--including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence--and adopting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

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

Additional funding will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with successful Partnership Frameworks (PF) and Partnership Strategies. The goal of each PF is to advance the progress and leadership of partner countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This is to be accomplished through long-term, consultative frameworks, which outline mutual, non-binding political commitments and responsibilities for the United States and partner countries, and which set forth a progression of U.S. support in coordination with partner-country government investment and policy change. Negotiations at the country level with a variety of stakeholders define each PF, and reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities. In countries where the U.S. Government investment is targeted in specific areas of work or on the provision of technical assistance, PEPFAR teams will draft Partnership Strategies which document the goals and anticipated outcomes of a multi-year relationship with the collaborating country government.

The success of each PF is being measured by the demonstration of increased partner-government ownership and investment in the response to HIV/AIDS. The United States, partner governments, and other development partners are jointly monitoring the Partnership Framework Implementation Plans (PFIP) annually, including a review that assesses progress toward targets, policy reform, projected financial contributions, cost efficiencies through coordinated financing, increasing program ownership by the government, and any steps to allow for mid-course corrections, as needed, in order to ensure achievement of goals.

Additional funding for country programs will also support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. Treatment scale-up will reflect a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs, laboratory equipment and reagents, and consumables.

Effective prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and male circumcision, are being scaled up in countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will aim to support broad implementation and up-take to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission. Finally, PEPFAR is developing a strategic plan for human resources for health that will focus on a select number of countries. Funds may be allocated to these countries in small amounts to accelerate expanding the number of trained health workers.

International Partnerships: In order to achieve both immediate and durable success in the fight against HIV/AIDS, it is vital to maintain a balanced portfolio of both bilateral and multilateral investments. Reflecting the importance of partnerships, PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term.

The FY 2012 request supports PEPFAR's ongoing work with international partners to save lives, build country capacity, attract other donors to the international response, build political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key PEPFAR partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR also has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and the private sector. S/GAC emphasizes coordination between PEPFAR and its international partners to help ensure that all are working in support of national strategies and country ownership.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria: The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria, supporting significant health results, building country capacity, and attracting continued investments from other donors.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the U.S. Government to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. First, through its investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. Government fights HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in 150 countries around the world, thus dramatically increasing our geographic reach and health impact. The PEPFAR contribution directly leverages the Global Fund's overall results which include providing support to date for 150 million HIV/AIDS counseling and testing sessions, PMTCT services for 930,000 pregnant women, five million basic care and support packages and HIV/AIDS treatment for more than three million people. In addition, the Global Fund has used 45% of its resources to support the detection and treatment of more than 7.7 million TB cases, the distribution of 160 million bed nets for malaria prevention, and the delivery of 142.4 million malaria treatments.

Second, the U.S. investment in the Fund contributes directly and significantly to the success of PEPFAR's bilateral programs, which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries. PEPFAR's bilateral program would not be able to achieve the same level of results in many places without co-investment from the Global Fund.

Third, because Congress has limited the USG share of Global Fund contributions, investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars. Based on this leveraging effect, every dollar the U.S. Government has contributed to the Global Fund leverages an additional \$2.50 from other donors. Joint work between the U.S. Government and the Global Fund is underway to harmonize reporting of the results achieved.

Fourth, the U.S. Government's sustained investment in international partnerships, including the Global Fund, has effectively catalyzed broad-based international investment in the global response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. For example, non-G8 donors, most of whom are not in a position to support significant bilateral programs for the three diseases, have contributed a total of \$5.4 billion (29% of all contributions) to the Global Fund since its inception. Given the scale of unmet need, it is essential that these donors continue to support the international response in a significant and meaningful way. The funding in this request, along with continued USG leadership and political commitment to reforming the Global Fund model, will ensure the continued viability of the Global Fund and keep continued pressure on international donors to maintain their own investments in the Global Fund.

Fifth, the Global Fund increases both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions, all of which are central to the achievement of a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, and are prominent examples of the principle of country ownership in the Global Health Initiative. The Global Fund model is designed to support these goals by placing countries in charge of developing a proposed program through a multi-stakeholder process, obtaining and managing the financial resources required to implement this program, and delivering on agreed targets. These investments support increased country ownership and capacity required for an incremental transition from direct U.S. Government management and operation of bilateral programs to country-led programs supported through Global Fund financing and U.S. Government technical support.

Given the importance of a strong Global Fund to the achievement of U.S. goals for PEPFAR and the GHI, in October 2010, the Obama Administration pledged to seek \$4 billion in Congressional appropriations for contribution to the Global Fund over FYs 2011-2013. This budget request, along with a separate request from HHS' National Institutes of Health, supports this pledge. The U.S. Government coupled its pledge with a Call to Action, urging the Global Fund to implement key reforms in order to maximize the impact of Global Fund resources in saving and improving lives. This Call to Action has been embraced by the Global Fund Secretariat and Board, which formed at its last Board meeting a high-level Reform Working Group, on which the U.S. Government is participating, to rapidly develop a concrete reform agenda complete with action steps and timelines. The Global Fund's development and implementation of such an agenda will improve the impact of grants, strengthen oversight and accountability over resources, reduce corruption, and improve country-level coordination of donor investments.

UNAIDS: The U.S. Government also plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the U.S. Government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2010, the U.S. Government strongly supported UNAIDS efforts to identify cost efficiencies in HIV/AIDS programs as well as continued work to implement recommendations for better performance of UNAIDS.

The U.S. Government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarity of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The request includes funding for S/GAC central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through these systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development of and communication about the evidence base supporting specific HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.

Technical leadership and direct technical support activities are provided for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and counseling and testing), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts in areas such as food and nutrition, gender, and health systems strengthening (including supply chain management), and human resources for health.

S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) continue a collaborative relationship as set forth in their four-year strategic framework, which lays a foundation for collaboration in 2010-2013. The strategic framework specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR resource allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management through local partners in partner countries.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

Oversight and Management: Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of U.S. Government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC. During FY 2011, S/GAC and other USG Agency representatives are reviewing agency staffing patterns to ensure that staffing levels appropriately match headquarters roles and functions. Upcoming management improvement activities include staffing for results exercises to assess staffing structures at headquarters and determine the appropriate mix of staff and skills to support the U.S. response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR assistance:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2010 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Cost Modeling: Building on PEPFAR's extensive prior work in estimating the cost of HIV treatment, PEPFAR has established a comprehensive program to increase country team utilization of sophisticated cost modeling methodologies for future planning. PEPFAR holds monthly calls with all providers of costing and scenario-based modeling to track and evaluate progress and gaps and to better coordinate these activities in PEPFAR countries.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook six country-level program evaluations in 2010. These reviews focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review in Uganda conducted with the government focused on streamlining the frequency of laboratory monitoring and patient follow-up across the country.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2010, 31 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 30 national and programmatic indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2010, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling: Because of PEPFAR's efforts to expand the generation and use of economic and financial data, there are currently 17 countries with completed or ongoing studies examining the cost of treatment, in addition to numerous other studies focusing on medical male circumcision, orphans and vulnerable children and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. These costing studies provide multiple examples of improved planning as a result of better information. For example, in South Africa, PEPFAR partners incorporated local cost data into computer-based models to support the South African Government's decision to update the national treatment guidelines, with a focus on earlier treatment of pregnant women and TB/HIV-infected patients. Having this information has enabled more transparent and productive discussions with other funders and governments to improve coordination of resources. Data from country-level costing studies have been used centrally to update and improve budget-planning models. Over the past year, PEPFAR has also piloted an innovative expenditure tracking and analysis methodology developed by PEPFAR economists and programmatic experts. The technique, piloted in 4 countries, allows for the development of estimates for the U.S. Government unit costs per outcome (e.g., patient on treatment for one year), and serves as a financial indicator for country team managers to use for gaining greater efficiencies and as a planning tool. PEPFAR is planning to pilot expenditure analysis in 6-8 additional countries in FY 2011.

Technical Working Group Reviews: PEPFAR's Adult Treatment Technical Working Group evaluation in Uganda found that although there were many excellent partners on the ground, cost savings could be generated by working with the Ministry of Health to better regionalize the implementing partners. This regionalization ensures that efforts are not being duplicated and that information systems, human resource trainings, supply chains, and reporting processes can be streamlined in support of provincial- or district-level government health offices.

Annual Program Results (APR): The alignment of targets and results in the FY 2010 APR allows PEPFAR to better monitor program progress and to inform FY 2011 funding allocation decisions,, funding for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) initiative outlined below, and investments in treatment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will support PEPFAR's prevention programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning an increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Consistent with GHI, in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will continue to devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2012.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure reporting exercise becomes more widespread across PEPFAR countries, these new data also will be utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. At this time, only a few countries have limited data, but this number is expected to grown substantially over the next 12 to 18 months.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Administration's fundamental belief in human dignity and international cooperation is a basic tenet for activities that will expand economic opportunity, professional development, and private-sector competitiveness. Four million dollars is requested for programs to enable cooperation between the public and private spheres, enhance social dialogue, and to support those working on the community level in these realms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	0	0	*	4,000
Economic Support Fund	0	0	*	4,000
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	0	0	*	4,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Special Representatives	0	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	2,000
Economic Support Fund	0	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Special Representatives	0	*	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	0	*	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	0	*	2,000
4 Economic Growth	0	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	0	*	1,000

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Administration will support activities which build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. government and Muslim-majority communities, especially focusing on the younger generation in every geographic area of the world. Guided by the Office of the Special Representative to Muslim Communities, specific attention will be focused on using funds to build relationships and empower civil society in countries with Muslim communities around the world. Activities will support convening networks of youth who have demonstrated an ability to positively affect their communities; creating media training opportunities that will improve the professionalism of media outlets and civil society interaction with the media; creating online spaces to encourage discourse amongst young people of different cultural backgrounds; and organizing training and events that will lead to strengthened civil society and actions to build strong and resilient communities in countries with significant Muslim populations. Two million dollars will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus.

Economic Growth

The Secretary has also charged the Special Representative for Global Partnerships to engage Diaspora communities here in the United States in order to build strategic partnerships overseas. In addition, a variety of engagement activities in almost every geographic region underscore the importance of a sustained U.S. commitment to partnerships and effective leveraging of Diaspora organizations' skills and resources to advance economic and political stability in their countries of origin. In recognition that Diaspora communities enhance interaction with local stakeholders overseas, the Global Partnership Initiative will launch a series of Diaspora dialogues with U.S. citizens whose family heritage traces to countries where America desires deeper partnerships. This will provide new avenues for the Department to build development partnerships that leverage foreign assistance resources and better meet development goals.

The Global Partnership Initiative will develop a Business Volunteer Corps to match companies' existing international corporate volunteer programs with partner organizations in areas of strategic interest to the Department. This initiative will leverage non-governmental resources and support sustainable local solutions by seeding the public-private partnerships needed to enhance our broader effort, Partners for a New Beginning. This program has already brought together a wide range of private sector and civil society partners to deliver on the Administration's vision for collaboration and shared engagement; this new Business Volunteer Corps will harness the corporate interests towards U.S. foreign assistance goals under the auspices of Partners for a New Beginning. With the new Business Volunteer Corps program originally announced by the President in the *A New Beginning* speech in Cairo, the U.S. Government will implement this partnership to facilitate more strategic, higher impact volunteer partnerships that better align with foreign policy and developmental aims. Businesses could likewise benefit from the new partnership's ability to match companies with volunteer opportunities, lower transaction costs and ease of administrative hurdles, as well as provide the due diligence that could catalyze other partnerships and bring existing initiatives to scale. The primary aim of the Business Volunteer Corps must be to create a new, high-impact volunteer program to augment all of the following: the long-term business interests of the sponsor company, the social impact of the targeted entity, the cross-cultural skill set of the employee volunteer, and the smart power goals of the U.S. Government.

Asia Middle East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs throughout Asia and the Middle East. Assistance will help ensure that USAID programs operating in the regions will be on the cutting edge of analysis, information, and strategic program design. In FY 2012, the program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise field Missions on programs in sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and civil society. The program also will help Missions conduct program planning and design, evaluate programs, and comply with regulatory requirements. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support Water Centers of Excellence in the Middle East through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (FABRI) to address crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	58,506	58,506	*	28,150
Development Assistance	52,356	52,356	*	22,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	650	*	650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	5,500	*	5,500
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	58,506	58,506	*	28,150

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	*	28,150
1 Peace and Security	756	*	402
Development Assistance	756	*	402
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	756	*	402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	1,168
Development Assistance	2,500	*	1,168
2.2 Good Governance	1,275	*	587
2.4 Civil Society	1,225	*	581
3 Investing in People	37,150	*	19,680
Development Assistance	31,000	*	13,530
3.1 Health	2,000	*	10,000
3.2 Education	29,000	*	3,530
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	*	650
3.1 Health	650	*	650

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	5,500	*	5,500
3.1 Health	5,500	*	5,500
4 Economic Growth	18,100	*	6,900
Development Assistance	18,100	*	6,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	600	*	300
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	600
4.8 Environment	12,800	*	3,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	*	28,150
1 Peace and Security	756	*	402
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	756	*	402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	1,168
2.2 Good Governance	1,275	*	587
2.4 Civil Society	1,225	*	581
3 Investing in People	37,150	*	19,680
3.1 Health	8,150	*	16,150
3.2 Education	29,000	*	3,530
4 Economic Growth	18,100	*	6,900
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,800	*	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	600	*	300
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	*	2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	900	*	600
4.8 Environment	12,800	*	3,000
of which: Objective 6	9,690	*	6,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,322	*	970
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,368	*	5,080

Peace and Security

Countries in the Asia and Middle East regions continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable governance for their citizens. Specifically, funds will be used to develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth.

Governing Justly and Democratically

In several countries across the region, there has been a rolling-back of democratic gains of the past 20 years, as democratic institutions have not delivered adequate security and promised

development to citizens. Although the recent historic changes spurred by civic unrest in the Middle East suggests that the status quo may not be a constant, the region has long been the least-democratic region in the world, dominated by entrenched authoritarian and politically astute regimes; political reform processes will undoubtedly be complex.

Development Assistance (DA): Through research, analysis, evaluation, and strategic design, assistance will provide critical technical leadership and expertise to field Missions to address challenges in the regions, with a significant focus related to the historic changes in the Middle East. These efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs.

Investing in People

Currently, half of the world's maternal deaths occur in the Asia and Middle East regions. FY 2012 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to expanding best practices in support of the Global Health Initiative. The approach supports best practices in maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition in the home, community, and facilities. In the health sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

A large number of children in the Asia and Middle East regions lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society. FY 2012 regional education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID's new Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. In the education sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

FY 2012 funding will also support the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence (MENA-NWC), which aims to strengthen collaboration and increase communication across regional institutions while also encouraging science and technology linkages to counterparts in the United States.

Development Assistance (DA):

- **Education:** FY 2012 resources will be used to support the capacity of USAID field Missions to comply with the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming and the importance of early-grade reading. This will be done through a combination of professional development of education field staff, and technical assistance to accelerate the capacity of field Missions to generate the analytical basis needed for program design. Training for education field staff will cover a variety of issues related to the strengthening of early-grade reading and the challenges of increasing access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments. Technical assistance will accelerate the ability of field missions to gather the analytical base, including baseline data and policy environment snapshots, required for evidence-based programming.
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** U.S. assistance will continue to support the water sector by investing in FABRI to tackle crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa, and to transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation

programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector in helping to establish MENA-NWC, FABRI will help increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, reduce water demand, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote transboundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS):

- **Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** Funds will be used to focus on reducing maternal and child mortality, and unmet needs for voluntary family planning in an integrated way. Epidemiological data and trends will be analyzed and applied to strategies and program designs in the field to speed sharing of best practices. The scaling-up of evidence based best practices will focus on youth, apply women- and girl-centered approaches, and involve religious leaders.
- **HIV/AIDS:** The AME Regional Program helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and supports people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that strengthen their own leadership capabilities. AME regional HIV/AIDS programs develop the capacity of local HIV/AIDS organizations to provide essential HIV/AIDS services and advocate for national- and regional-level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

Economic Growth

In the economic growth sector, USAID technical experts focus on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in both Asia and the Middle East. Additionally, technical experts provided support to USAID Missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 assistance will fund a new economic growth project that will provide support to Missions in Asia and the Middle East for assessments, evaluations, and project designs. This assistance will promote systemic policy and institutional reforms for expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction in Asia and the Middle East.

FY 2012 resources also will focus on continued implementation of “Job Opportunities for the Business Sector,” including expanded and in-depth case studies in several Asia and Middle East countries. Final analytical reports on the policy causes of the limited private-sector growth and job opportunities will be presented to policymakers, private-sector leaders, donors, and others at a regional workshop with senior-level officials.

Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further impacted by the effects of climate change. In Asia, glacier retreat will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. FY 2012 environmental funding will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

Additionally, FY 2012 resources will promote agriculture-sector development needed to stem the global food crisis, alleviate hunger, and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth.

These resources contribute to the overall goals of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. Through partnerships with international agriculture research centers and universities, funding will focus on policy analysis and reform, as well as use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia and the Middle East. This includes increasing crop yields through development and introduction of drought- and disease-resistant rice and wheat varieties, and adoption of best practices.

Asia contains 3 of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases, and energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to continue to increase. In FY 2012, clean-energy activities will focus developing technologies and improving enabling environment for countries to employ sustainable clean energy.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: The principal purpose of the AME Regional Program is to provide technical and subject matter experts who can lead technical innovation, advise USAID field Missions, and represent their interests to stakeholders and partners. The program provides extensive support to field Missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research.

The AME Regional Program supported a research activity on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. The Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) project worked with host-government ministries in order to assess the factors that enhance or constrain their ability to provide public services effectively. EGE completed an activity focused on the External Financial Relations unit of Yemen's Ministry of Finance that oversaw donor development loans and grants. In Asia, the EGE project conducted an assessment of Vietnam's Institute for Legislative Studies, the policy research arm of the National Assembly. Recommendations from the assessments informed the design of follow-on activities in both Yemen and Vietnam.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Throughout the last year, the AME Regional Program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. In the area of good governance, the program completed groundbreaking research through select, evidence-based studies on some of the most salient governance issues that impact development in Asia and the Middle East regions (tribalism and governance, democracy programming in authoritarian settings, countering violent extremism, and making democracy deliver for the poor), which directly impact and improve policy and programmatic choices on governance assistance programs through the region. In the health area, the AME Regional Program supported technical collaboration with the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS and United Nations Development Program that resulted in a regional assessment of migrant risk behaviors for HIV and AIDS. In reporting on global climate change and adaptation, the assessment titled, "Tsunami Displacement Lessons for Climate Change Adaptation Programming" was conducted and helped missions with adaptation programming.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In FY 2012, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the regions. Concentration will be on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports U.S. foreign policy goals and American values through programs that prevent and respond to crises, support political reform and government effectiveness, save lives, and alleviate suffering. DCHA works to implement solutions that link humanitarian efforts with sustainable development goals, support democracy and human rights, and promote opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict, poverty, natural disasters, and weak and ineffective governance. DCHA manages USAID's programs that provide emergency, life-saving disaster relief, food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries, particularly those in countries that are rebuilding. DCHA's programs also encourage responsible participation by all citizens in the political processes of their countries, assist those countries to improve governance, ensure access to information, and help strengthen nongovernmental organizations and other elements of civil society. The FY 2012 Budget for DCHA reflects growth in Climate Change programs, as well as the Transition Initiatives account. DCHA also will continue to manage the Complex Crises Fund account, for which the Budget increases by 50 percent. This increased budget thus reflects the need to continue to build the United States' ability to respond to complex crises and anticipate and mitigate destabilizing threats to transformational development, as well as new requirements to support adaptation to global climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	2,456,438	915,886	*	2,407,351
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	50,000	*	75,000
Democracy Fund	50,000	50,000	*	0
Development Assistance	110,438	110,438	*	139,651
Economic Support Fund	37,500	37,500	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	1,295,500	-245,052	*	1,263,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	13,000	*	13,000
International Disaster Assistance	845,000	845,000	*	860,700
Transition Initiatives	55,000	55,000	*	56,000
Non-War Supplemental	610,000	610,000	*	0
Food for Peace Title II	150,000	150,000	*	0
International Disaster Assistance	460,000	460,000	*	0
TOTAL	3,066,438	1,525,886	*	2,407,351

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,525,886	*	2,407,351
1 Peace and Security	119,650	*	123,300
Complex Crises Fund	49,000	*	75,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	0	*	75,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	49,000	*	0
Development Assistance	13,500	*	8,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,500	*	8,500
Economic Support Fund	16,000	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,000	*	0
Transition Initiatives	41,150	*	39,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150	*	0
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,000	*	39,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,350	*	60,345
Complex Crises Fund	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	0
Democracy Fund	50,000	*	0
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	32,500	*	0
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	*	0
Development Assistance	12,000	*	44,145
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	*	4,198
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	*	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	*	22,645
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	*	10,302
Economic Support Fund	6,500	*	0
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	*	0
Transition Initiatives	13,850	*	16,200
2.2 Good Governance	5,300	*	8,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	0	*	8,100
2.4 Civil Society	8,550	*	0
3 Investing in People	75,500	*	49,506
Development Assistance	47,500	*	36,506
3.1 Health	11,100	*	9,000
3.2 Education	12,400	*	11,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	24,000	*	16,006
Economic Support Fund	15,000	*	0
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	*	13,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	13,000	*	13,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	*	15,000
Development Assistance	14,000	*	15,000
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233,386	*	2,159,200
Development Assistance	23,438	*	35,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,438	*	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	18,000	*	29,500
Food for Peace Title II	-95,052	*	1,263,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-95,052	*	1,240,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	0	*	23,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,305,000	*	860,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,253,000	*	860,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	52,000	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,525,886	*	2,407,351
1 Peace and Security	119,650	*	123,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	*	0
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150	*	75,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	116,500	*	48,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,350	*	60,345
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000	*	4,198
2.2 Good Governance	14,800	*	15,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,500	*	30,745
2.4 Civil Society	19,050	*	10,302
3 Investing in People	75,500	*	49,506
3.1 Health	11,100	*	9,000
3.2 Education	12,400	*	11,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	52,000	*	29,006
4 Economic Growth	14,000	*	15,000
4.4 Infrastructure	0	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,000	*	0
4.8 Environment	2,000	*	15,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233,386	*	2,159,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,163,386	*	2,106,700
5.2 Disaster Readiness	70,000	*	52,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
of which: Objective 6	52,000	*	5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50,000	*	5,000

Peace and Security

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, DA funding in the Peace and Security area will be essential to enhancing conflict technical expertise and building conflict-management capacity in USAID/Washington and in field Missions. This funding will ensure that USAID's global programs are using the most effective tools to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict.

- **Pilot Programs and Field Collaboration:** DCHA's pilot programs will use DA resources to enable USAID to expand efforts to research and address the causes of instability, conflict, and extremism. DCHA will advance proven approaches to conflict resolution, management, and mitigation by providing demand-driven technical assistance and funding to USAID Missions, thereby leveraging limited DA funds to strengthen larger Mission programs. These efforts build on partnerships with Missions in countries facing problems that demand a conflict dimension to their development programs, but which are unable to design comprehensive programs in land tenure, environmental protection, or democracy and governance, due to resource constraints that inhibit the inclusion of conflict programming.
- **Technical Leadership/Strategic Partnerships:** DCHA will expand its network of strategic partnerships to develop and launch two or three flagship partnerships with leading academic institutions. These partnerships will help to refine the most field-relevant practices in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming, and to apply the learning to the design of field programs, training implementing partners, and influencing donor practice.
- **Conflict Technical Assistance:** DCHA will deliver and publish innovative conflict analysis, and project-relevant technical, programming, and policy guidance in conflict and development. This will be achieved through robust engagement with key U.S. and donor stakeholders in conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconciliation.

Transition Initiatives (TI): DCHA will support conflict mitigation and reconciliation in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level, and by supporting host-government efforts to reach out better to communities that have recently been marginalized, victimized by violence, or not integrated into the larger country political and social fabric. The TI account supports the principal civilian vehicle, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), for addressing peace-building and stability objectives operationally in countries undergoing complex transitions. The requested increase in TI funding will enable USAID to respond quicker and more robustly to critical transitions, to implement better-designed programs, and to enable other parts of USAID and the U.S. Government to apply best practices of transition programming.

OTI programs will provide technical assistance to local government entities, the representatives of which serve as the first interlocutors with affected communities, and local partners that bring together opposition ethnic or social groups with innovative ideas on addressing areas of past dispute or conflict. This programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries and regions. In FY 2012, DCHA

programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; and provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF): For FY 2012, CCF funding will be essential to ensuring that USAID and the Department of State are able to deploy resources effectively to respond rapidly to complex crises.

- **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**: CCF-funded programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2012, CCF-funded programs will support the Department of State and USAID's rapid-response capabilities for assistance activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas. CCF-funded programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address the critical causes of instability, particularly where it has been difficult to predict opportunities or crises. With the Section 1207 authorities no longer available to civilians for reconstruction, stabilization, and crisis response, the CCF account will fill that gap.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA programming in FY 2012 occurs in the context of both challenges and opportunities. A critical mass of new democracies gives hope for the success of the sustained development progress as democratic countries provide for their citizens. FY 2012 funding will enable the Office of Democracy and Governance to provide technical leadership and cadre-development across USAID so that the Agency can continue to support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes; the rule of law and respect for human rights; politically-active civil societies, labor unions, and independent media; anticorruption reforms; transparent and accountable governance; and reform of the security sector. DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting the work of nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human-rights organizations to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

DCHA's GJD assistance has proven to be effective in delivering democratic change. In FY 2010, for example, DCHA assistance trained over 20,000 election officials, supported voter education and outreach campaigns that reached 13.2 million people and funded a total of over 1,700 observers worldwide, of which one-third were women. DCHA facilitated the increase in organizational capacity of almost 500 civil society organizations worldwide. In FY 2010, DCHA also supported an innovative proposal for a cross-sectoral, human-rights-based approach to combating trafficking in persons through prevention, protection, and prosecution. DCHA supported judicial exchanges that provided technical assistance in court administration, case-flow management, and institutionalizing exchanges in Pakistan, South Africa, and Kazakhstan. FY 2012 GJD programs will continue to support innovative and catalytic projects to advance democratic governance as well as being responsive to crises and opportunities. In particular, FY 2012 GJD assistance will provide training to government officials in transitional areas in Sudan, strengthening their capacity to advance critical processes that were mandated by the peace agreement as well as those deemed necessary following the referendum.

- **Elections and Political Processes (EPP) Fund**: The EPP Fund enables DCHA to respond swiftly to urgent, unmet, and unpredictable elections and political processes needs, such as

snap elections, coups, calls for transitional justice or power-sharing arrangements, transitions of newly elected leaders, and unexpected deaths of sitting presidents. For instance, EPP funding provided to USAID/Kenya promoted reconciliation and reform in the tumultuous post-election period in Kenya. Activities conducted in FY 2010 with EPP funds provided critical support for key reform areas proposed in the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement, including constitutional, electoral, and land reforms, as well as monitoring of the Government of Kenya's performance in attaining these goals.

- **Labor program:** In FY 2012, DCHA will continue to provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance as well as to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming. In FY 2010, the Global Labor Program, with activities in 20 countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and South Central Europe, trained over 100,000 workers on their legal rights, improved the capacity of labor nongovernmental organizations and unions to promote core labor standards and engage in oversight, and enabled women's active participation and leadership development within their unions.

Transition Initiatives (TI): OTI programming in FY 2012 will foster stability, peace and reconciliation, and improved community-government linkages in conflict-prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance.

OTI's GJD programs will focus on supporting local peace processes, building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information. TI funds will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations in raising public awareness and enabling open public discussions of current topics directly related to a country's transition away from conflict, new peace efforts, or reconciliation.

TI funds will support nascent civil society organizations and community groups by helping them develop and carry out community-focused activities that address central issues related to conflict. DCHA will provide technical assistance for local innovative media initiatives and rapid responses that positively engage those groups most affected by instability and conflict.

Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2012 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture program (VOT).

ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that improves access to higher education, critical medical services, and education opportunities for local populations, and also demonstrates American ideas and practices abroad.

The WVF and the VOT are part of a portfolio of five congressionally-directed programs that comprise the Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors. These programs ensure that efforts to protect vulnerable populations and promote opportunities for their improved safety, security, and well-being are informed by sound principles and approaches. The WVF and the

VOT have been in existence since 1989 and 1999, respectively. The WVF provides rehabilitation services to people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. The WVF is based upon the premise that the provision of affordable, appropriate prosthetics and orthotics—including quality limbs, wheelchairs, and other orthopedic services—is a critical humanitarian need, but only the first step. In recent years, the WVF has expanded its approach to support a range of comprehensive assistance designed to help individuals with disabilities rebuild their lives, return to independent living, and secure inclusion in the social and economic mainstream. In addition to its provision of prosthetics and rehabilitation services, WVF funds are used to influence state-of-the-art rehabilitation technology and to influence policy and laws of host-country governments as they pertain to people with disabilities. Central to this is support of initiatives to address appropriate vocational rehabilitation and to advocate for, and change, physical and social barriers in transportation, infrastructure, and political participation.

The VOT works through nongovernmental organizations to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals who suffer from the physical and psychological effects of torture by providing direct services to them and their families, strengthening the capacity of country-based institutions in their service-delivery, and increasing the level of knowledge and understanding about the needs of torture victims. In FY 2010, for example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where rape continues to be used as a tool of war, VOT partners assisted more than 7,000 rape survivors with direct services including medical care, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic reintegration activities.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): In FY 2012, the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children through providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and the state-of-the-art in programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA climate-change programming will contribute to the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development (developed in FY 2011) through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate-change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds social resilience for the most vulnerable with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, this approach integrates understandings of exposure to and impacts from climate change on key systems, such as energy and food, with the governance aspects of vulnerability. In priority regions based upon indices that incorporate measures of systems fragility and sociopolitical vulnerability, DCHA will support programs that build resilience to climate-change impacts through conflict-sensitive disaster-risk reduction and governance programs at community, civil society, and government and political levels. These climate-change investments will be carefully coordinated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System. Further, working closely with Agency constituencies through the development of analytical capacities, DCHA will help ensure that climate-change adaptation interventions that focus on broad-based economic growth outcomes will bridge humanitarian and development objectives.

Humanitarian Assistance

DCHA's assistance not only saves lives and reduces suffering, it also supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development. U.S. assistance supports the process of stabilization and recovery, thereby assisting and creating opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): This funding is critical for supporting DCHA programs in humanitarian assistance by providing technical assistance, training, and invaluable early-warning systems. These funds allow DCHA to be more prepared to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA) helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs. FANTA research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS-prevalence contexts. DCHA also recently started the Technical and Operational Performance Support Program, which will build USAID-partner capacities through training, information sharing and research in food-aid commodity management and logistics, community mobilization and organization, gender analysis and integration, sector activities, environmental protection, sustainable exit strategies, market interventions, local and regional procurement of food aid commodities, and grants management and resource integration.

The ongoing Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET) provides independent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. USAID relies on FEWS NET information heavily to plan DCHA response to humanitarian crises and support the Agency's ability to prepare, which saves more lives and allows for better use of all available resources. DA funding also supports DCHA partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Service. These relationships help DCHA expand its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2012 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation to vulnerable populations in foreign countries affected by natural and manmade disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. Intended beneficiaries include disaster and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2012, natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. As the lead Federal agency for international disaster response, USAID will use funds provided through the IDA account to coordinate whole-of-government responses to overseas disasters. The account funds the deployment of U.S. disaster experts to recommend the most effective, appropriate, and efficient solutions in the immediate hours and days following a disaster. The request will allow the United States to demonstrate the goodwill of the American people by responding quickly, robustly, and effectively with basic life-saving or life-sustaining assistance, such as safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene information, basic health and nutrition services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, appropriate responses to child protection and gender-based violence, technical expertise, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. Beneficiaries include disaster- and conflict-affected individuals and IDPs.

The FY 2012 IDA request also includes \$300 million for the Food for Peace Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP addresses high-priority, immediate emergency food-security needs by providing grants for local or regional procurement of food commodities, or the use of cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. EFSP provides DCHA with flexibility in responding to emergencies primarily when Title II resources cannot arrive in a sufficiently timely manner.

Food for Peace Title II: Title II resources relieve the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability. Title II resources provide commodities around the world in emergencies and emergency staff for program monitoring and evaluation, product development such as new ready-to-eat foods, and reviews of Title II programs such as a Food Aid Quality Review performed by Tufts University in FY 2010. Title II resources support emergency relief and recovery, and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods by strengthening local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster-risk reduction.

USAID also uses Title II resources for multi-year development-oriented (non-emergency) programs which improve the long-term food security of needy people. These resources are discussed further in their relevant country chapters.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
- International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2009	Disaster Type	FY 2010	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	27,298	Complex Emergency	29,928	Complex Emergency
Bangladesh	3,620	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon		
Burkina Faso	1,450	Flood	655	Flood
Burma	6,008	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	549	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Chad	9,784	Complex Emergency	8,630	Complex Emergency
Chile			8,874	Earthquake
Democratic Republic of Congo	32,978	Complex Emergency	23,901	Complex Emergency
Djibouti	1,299	Drought		
Ethiopia	51,277	Complex Emergency	23,239	Complex Emergency
Georgia	8,508	Complex Emergency		
Haiti	1,112	Accident	367,589	Earthquake
Haiti	4,151	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	642	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Guatemala			1,477	Storm
India	1,948	Flood	150	Flood
Indonesia	100	Earthquake	7,839	Earthquake
Iraq	83,421	Complex Emergency	40,950	Complex Emergency
Kenya	23,945	Food Security	10,204	Food Security
Kyrgyzstan	7,070	Food Security	9,833	Complex Emergency
Nepal	5,000	Food Security		
Pakistan	102,553	Complex Emergency	18,550	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	2,333	Earthquake	193	Earthquake
Pakistan	674	Flood	115,006	Flood
Niger			15,806	Food Security
Philippines	246	Storm	6,022	Storm
Somalia	7,348	Complex Emergency	16,667	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	7,936	Complex Emergency	9,743	Complex Emergency
Sudan	46,314	Complex Emergency	34,804	Complex Emergency
Sudan (Darfur)	93,636	Complex Emergency	58,053	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan	50	Flood	1,736	Flood
Uganda	5,000	Food Security	50	Landslide
Vietnam	50	Flood	1,006	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Western Samoa			1,421	Tsunami
Yemen	250	Complex Emergency	10,929	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	21,104	Complex Emergency	20,397	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	7,311	Epidemic/Health Emergency		
West Africa - Regional	30,710	Food Security		
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	3,238		3,202	
Asia Region	1,691		2,410	
Europe / Middle East Region	756		1,305	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,018		2,845	
Preparedness / Mitigation	86,712		59,514	
Operations / Program Support	44,028		58,511	
Grand Total	732,927		972,630	

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for the global food crisis, Iraq, Sudan, other parts of Africa, Pakistan, Haiti, and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2009 \$10 million of DA for Ethiopia, \$0.3 million of DA for Kenya, \$1.822 million of DA for Somalia; \$2.520 million of DA for Zimbabwe, and \$5 million of DA for Mozambique; and in FY 2010 \$0.5M of DA for Niger and \$0.349 of DA for monitoring and evaluation.

Development Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls on the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to engage partners around the world in cooperative efforts to advance international development. “Delivering development results,” the Review found, “requires the energy, collaboration, and commitment of [a wide range of] individuals and institutions, working alongside partner governments and with one another.” USAID’s development partnerships are part of a concerted USAID-U.S. Government strategy to forge a deliberate division of labor among key donors; to promote complementary efforts among USAID, bilateral donors, the multilateral development banks, and other international organizations; and to leverage the increasing role of businesses, private foundations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the development arena.

Strategic partnerships are key to multiplying the effectiveness and impact of U.S. Government resources and essential for achieving sustained development outcomes. Utilizing Development Assistance funding, USAID continues to broaden its pool of partners to include more businesses and NGOs in developing countries as well as U.S.-based businesses and NGOs that have not worked previously with USAID in a significant manner. USAID is also increasing outreach to new actors and entrepreneurs in the development arena and leveraging small grants to these new actors to focus the global development community on innovative approaches that can have the most impact on persistent development challenges. Through partnerships with major U.S. cooperatives, USAID is fostering the development and use of cooperatives to empower smallholders and the most vulnerable; partnering with individual American citizens, NGOs, and major corporations to develop sustainable approaches to incorporating volunteers into the Agency’s work; engaging the diaspora and a wider spectrum of private-sector entities in development partnerships; and developing more strategic linkages between the Agency’s programs and priorities and the use of excess Government property by U.S.-based NGOs working overseas.

Strategic partnerships with other U.S. Government agencies also amplify the impact USAID achieves with the resources it manages. Through the Special Projects Assistance programs around the world, USAID Missions collaborate with the Peace Corps in the field to multiply their impact on grassroots development and build the capacity of local organizations and individuals in developing countries. Through the Agency’s support of and engagement with the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), strategic links are being forged with U.S. land-grant universities and other agricultural-focused universities to support the Administration’s agenda for global hunger and food security, and re-energizing the Agency’s focus on science, technology, and innovation as critical levers for achieving transformational development impact. The Agency also has important links to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including developing and overseeing MCC Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator’s role as an MCC Board member.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	59,437	60,437	*	44,124
Development Assistance	59,437	60,437	*	44,124
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	59,437	60,437	*	44,124

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Development Partnerships	60,437	*	44,124
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	4,305
Development Assistance	2,500	*	4,305
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	930
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	3,375
3 Investing in People	20,050	*	11,000
Development Assistance	20,050	*	11,000
3.1 Health	18,700	*	10,000
3.2 Education	1,350	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	34,587	*	27,353
Development Assistance	34,587	*	27,353
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,020	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,125	*	4,075
4.4 Infrastructure	1,455	*	1,075
4.5 Agriculture	4,010	*	4,306
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	990	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,487	*	15,637
4.8 Environment	11,500	*	2,260
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	0
Development Assistance	500	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	0
6 Program Support	2,800	*	1,466
Development Assistance	2,800	*	1,466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,800	*	1,466

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Development Partnerships	60,437	*	44,124
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	*	4,305
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	*	0
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	*	930
2.4 Civil Society	500	*	3,375
3 Investing in People	20,050	*	11,000
3.1 Health	18,700	*	10,000
3.2 Education	1,350	*	1,000
4 Economic Growth	34,587	*	27,353
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,020	*	0
4.3 Financial Sector	1,125	*	4,075
4.4 Infrastructure	1,455	*	1,075
4.5 Agriculture	4,010	*	4,306
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	990	*	0
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,487	*	15,637
4.8 Environment	11,500	*	2,260
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	*	0
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	*	0
6 Program Support	2,800	*	1,466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,800	*	1,466
of which: Objective 6	9,100	*	0
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,068	*	0
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,032	*	0

Governing Justly and Democratically

Building consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors, and mobilizing collective action to advance civil society and good governance, require an active advocacy role and strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings to advance the U.S. development policy agenda. In FY 2012, the policy issues USAID expects to advance include aid effectiveness, food security, climate change, the Millennium Development Goals, and engaging China and other emerging donors.

Funding for Bilateral and Multilateral Donor Engagement (BMD) will be used for analysis to inform and influence policy discussions and decision-making involving other global actors; voluntary contributions to international organizations for specific work that supports the U.S. Government development policy agenda; engagement with critical global decision-makers by convening conferences and meetings or facilitating participation of experts in international conferences for development policy making; and to capture and disseminate best practices.

Through program support and capacity-building, the Development Grants Program (DGP) is enabling USAID Missions to broaden the pool and expand their use of local NGOs and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in the Agency's programs and their contributions to the achievement and sustainability of critical development outcomes.

- The DGP is contributing to the Agency's Procurement and Implementation Reform agenda by providing direct grant funding and capacity building support for local NGOs and U.S. PVOs that are enabling USAID Missions to broaden their engagement of these development actors. DGP is specifically supporting and strengthening civil-society organizations that are providing innovative solutions to water and sanitation challenges, spurring increased entrepreneurship and microenterprise, and in other sectors helping strengthen smallholders, women, and the most vulnerable to sustain development outcomes.

Investing in People

The DGP and the Cooperative Development Program (CDP) are critical channels for leveraging resources, fostering inclusive development that reaches smallholders and empowers them as economic actors, and helping sustain the impact of USAID's assistance through strengthening capability at the grassroots.

- **Water:** The DGP will support U.S. PVOs and local NGOs, especially in Africa, that are receiving direct USAID assistance to implement activities that increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation. Through the DGP and the Capable Partners Program, USAID is providing support to U.S. PVOs and local NGOs that involve and engage the most vulnerable, and provide capacity-building assistance that will facilitate sustainability of the results achieved.
- **Basic Education:** Through Global Development Alliances and other partnerships with the private sector, Agency operating units will create partnerships with private-sector actors such as major corporations, venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora organizations to improve the quality and relevance of education and use innovative approaches to address youth-focused challenges to learning.
- **Health:** The CDP will support an innovative new cooperative health program in Africa that will improve members' access to physicians and facilities. This program is expected to be a sustainable alternative to costly private facilities and ineffective government health programs.

Economic Growth

Sustainable, transformational impact on global economic challenges requires coordinated solutions. USAID will continue to expand its pool of strategic partners and provide capacity-building for NGOs and PVOs to enhance their capability as partners. These outreach and engagement efforts will be aligned with the Agency's priority initiatives and targeted to "grand challenges" identified by the Agency.

- Funding will enable USAID operating units responsible for Administration initiatives (e.g., Feed the Future, Global Health, and Global Climate Change) to create and pilot replicable and scalable public-private partnerships. These resources will also be used to develop tools and disseminate materials that capture best practices, develop metrics that enable evidence-based determination of the value and impact of partnerships, and to share results broadly with development actors.
- USAID will guide and support BIFAD to revive and strengthen the Agency's engagement of the U.S. agricultural university community in support of the Feed the Future initiative

and other agricultural development activities and programs as well as the Agency's science, technology, and innovation objectives.

- The DGP provides funding and capacity building assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID. An important area for DGP funding is local NGOs and PVOs activities that support microenterprise development and entrepreneurship.
- The CDP will support the development and use of cooperatives worldwide as vehicles for inclusive economic development by empowering smallholders and others that are generally economically marginalized. The CDP will help establish laws and regulations that enable the creation and use of cooperatives as economic agents and the standards for effective management and self-reliance. This program will also foster the identification and development of replicable and scalable approaches to the use of cooperatives in the Agency's programs. These efforts include the use of credit unions and credit cooperatives to finance production, while supply and marketing cooperatives provide inputs and technical support services. CDP will also be a vehicle through which the infrastructure that supports agricultural production, specifically in power distribution and telecommunications, is strengthened.
- Through the Volunteers for Prosperity (VFP) program and other new initiatives that incorporate the use of volunteers, USAID will develop public-private partnerships with corporations, NGOs, and others that will enable the Agency to access the skills and expertise of volunteers and channel them in support of Administration initiatives. Through the VFP and new volunteer programs, USAID will support the Administration's global engagement objectives by partnering with diaspora organizations to enlist skilled volunteers in the unique role they can play in development activities and by creating partnerships with private law firms and professional organizations to access pro-bono services and industry-specific technical experts.
- The Limited Excess Property Program facilitates access to excess U.S. Government property by U.S. PVOs and NGOs. USAID funding is used to provide administrative oversight for this program that facilitates the annual transfer of approximately \$20 to \$30 million of excess U.S. Government property to NGOs and PVOs that utilize these resources to pursue development activities aimed at the most vulnerable.

Program Support: The Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) Program enables USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately-donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The OFR Program provides small competitive grants to approximately 50 U.S. PVOs each year. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment, to developing countries.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Agency also has important links to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including developing and overseeing MCC Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator's role as an MCC Board member.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Partnerships can be quite complex to construct -- requiring the identification and merging of interests of diverse stakeholders in the space where the overlap of interests is strongest and most sustainable.

USAID has developed a framework for Missions and operating units to better measure the value of public-private alliances, encapsulated in a White Paper on (Re) Valuing Public-Private Alliances: An Outcomes-Based Solution. This analytical work will help strengthen the Agency's identification and use of strategic public-private alliances by enabling Agency operating units to quantify the effectiveness and efficiency of individual alliances and measure their development impact.

During FY 2011, USAID will complete two evaluations of the Development Grants Program to (1) review the overall program, examining program intent, design and implementation and (2) assess program implementation from the grantee and constituent perspective. These evaluations will allow the Agency to determine the programmatic effectiveness of the grants program for new NGOs and U.S. PVOs and identify ways to meet Mission demand for technical assistance and identify best practices in grant execution and NGO strengthening.

An independent evaluation of the Cooperative Development determined that the programs' accomplishments in strengthening cooperative development in low-income countries, transitioning nation-states, and emerging democracies have been impressive. It supports the continuation of the CDP, noting the projects have served as learning laboratories that have yielded lessons for improved cooperative development interventions that have been widely disseminated.

USAID monitored program implementation using quarterly portfolio and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports, as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for those programs. Going forward in FY 2012, the Agency will continue to conduct evaluations to assess program implementation and performance to better support strategic partnerships and alliances.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Cooperative Development Program (CDP) has operated on five-year cycles with reports from the partners used to inform course corrections, while mid-term and final evaluations have contributed to program redesign, as necessary.

The Development Grants Program (DGP) adopted changes to facilitate the participation of Missions and to streamline the process of funding Mission recommendations for new DGP partnership awards.

In FY 2010 the Bilateral and Multilateral Donors (BMD) program met a marked increase in demand for these activities by exceeding its performance goal of facilitating activities undertaken with bilateral and multilateral partners by 38 percent.

Relationship between Budget and Performance: Through the CDP, anticipated results during FY 2012 include increased agricultural production and available marketing credit through credit unions extended to approximately 10,000 farmers in Guatemala and Mexico; the initiation of a rural electric cooperative to serve 160,000 people in the Ibb Province in Yemen; the expansion of health services in Uganda reaching up to an additional 4,000 members; expanded input supply and marketing services provided by Nicaraguan livestock and dairy cooperatives; the initiation of links

for export of non-traditional products from Central American producer cooperatives to U.S. consumer and supermarket cooperatives; and expanded telephone and Internet services through community and cooperative services in Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Through the DGP, grants will be made to 30 new U.S. PVOs and local NGOs in an amount up to \$2 million; twenty percent of all DGP grantees will access USAID-supported capacity-building assistance; and ten percent of all DGP grantees will have adopted organizational and/or technical changes that will improve their performance. The increased number of NGOs and PVOs receiving grants in sectors such as microenterprise, civil society, and water supply and sanitation will support the Agency's objectives to foster and sustain grassroots development.

USAID's public-private partnerships have traditionally leveraged \$2.60 for each \$1.00 of USAID funding. USAID will seek to increase this leverage factor through its work on transformative partnerships that will bring more partners to effort to have significant impact on identified development challenges.

BIFAD's anticipated programmatic impact includes strengthened relationships between the U.S. agriculture and land grant university community and USAID, and the use of these relationships to advance the Agency's science, technology, and innovation agenda.

EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) advances some of the Nation's most critical foreign policy priorities: economic stabilization and development in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, and Haiti; improved food security and access to water and sanitation for the neediest populations in Africa and elsewhere; combating trafficking of persons; increasing access to quality education and economic opportunity for women and girls and persons living in poverty; and improving countries' business climates and fostering entrepreneurship, including in Muslim communities. In FY 2012, EGAT will develop, test, and deploy innovative science, technology, and entrepreneurial tools to address these foreign policy challenges. The Bureau will also continue to lead the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s support to the Administration's Global Climate Change Initiative and contribute to the Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives.

EGAT will foster innovations that multiply the impact of assistance on living conditions and livelihoods, and continue to use cost-effective mechanisms such as credit guarantees. Through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), local banks will be encouraged to increase lending to small and medium-sized businesses. On average, the DCA program leverages \$27 in credit for every dollar that USAID invests.

In its role as technical leader, EGAT provides continual support for program design and evaluation to USAID Missions and trains and mentors new USAID experts in economics, environment, energy, engineering, and other fields. The Bureau will build on successful knowledge management programs like MicroLinks to ensure that all USAID employees have ready access to the latest technical knowledge, tools, and best practices in the sectors that EGAT supports.

The Bureau will accelerate the reforms of USAID Forward. For example, EGAT will strengthen public financial management in countries receiving USAID assistance, increase the use of new and local partners, and place greater emphasis on evaluating development impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	280,334	292,834	*	197,600
Development Assistance	280,334	280,334	*	157,700
Economic Support Fund	0	0	*	39,900
Food for Peace Title II	0	12,500	*	0
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	280,334	292,834	*	197,600

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	*	197,600
1 Peace and Security	1,400	*	1,000
Development Assistance	1,400	*	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,155	*	12,500
Development Assistance	2,155	*	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,555	*	500
Economic Support Fund	0	*	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	0	*	11,000
3 Investing in People	39,461	*	28,550
Development Assistance	39,461	*	28,550
3.1 Health	9,115	*	7,000
3.2 Education	29,346	*	21,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	249,818	*	155,550
Development Assistance	237,318	*	126,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,050	*	2,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,966	*	3,400
4.3 Financial Sector	2,740	*	2,250
4.4 Infrastructure	2,321	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	97,052	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,870	*	3,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,611	*	16,500
4.8 Environment	97,708	*	96,500
Economic Support Fund	0	*	28,900
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	0	*	10,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	0	*	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	0	*	8,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	0	*	5,800
Food for Peace Title II	12,500	*	0
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	*	0

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	*	197,600
1 Peace and Security	1,400	*	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	*	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	*	0
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,155	*	12,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	*	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,555	*	11,500
3 Investing in People	39,461	*	28,550
3.1 Health	9,115	*	7,000
3.2 Education	29,346	*	21,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	*	0
4 Economic Growth	249,818	*	155,550
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,050	*	12,600
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,966	*	8,400
4.3 Financial Sector	2,740	*	10,350
4.4 Infrastructure	2,321	*	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	109,552	*	0
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,870	*	9,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,611	*	16,500
4.8 Environment	97,708	*	96,500
of which: Objective 6	42,901	*	37,280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,388	*	12,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	31,513	*	25,180

Peace and Security

Combating trafficking in persons remains a high priority for the United States. EGAT will provide technical assistance to USAID missions and innovative field projects, and partner with a broad range of organizations engaged in this effort. A current EGAT-supported partnership exemplifies this approach by using mobile and GIS applications in Russia to help prosecute labor traffickers, identify victims, and provide services to survivors.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, the Bureau will identify and promote mobile technology solutions to trafficking, scaling up successes in the most affected regions. EGAT will combat labor trafficking and work with other international partners to target high-profile venues and events such as the 2012 Olympics and World Cup, given the expected surge in labor demands in construction and services before and during the games. EGAT also will train Agency staff and implementers on program design and enforcement of U.S. Federal regulations pertaining to trafficking.

Governing Justly and Democratically

EGAT will protect international human rights as they relate to gender equality and gender-based violence, build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services, and promote sound and transparent energy-sector governance in emerging oil- and gas-producing countries through strengthened national oversight. EGAT will fund and learn from pilots such as the Chunauti child-marriage project in Nepal. In FY 2010, this project sponsored social campaigns that reached more than 165,000 people, and received wide media coverage and support from religious leaders, who made a pact not to perform marriage ceremonies involving underage children.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2012, the Bureau will promote new human rights initiatives to address gender equality and gender-based violence in the most affected regions of the world, building on local efforts wherever possible. EGAT will focus on so-called “honor crimes” and other harmful traditional practices. Rule-of-law activities will promote women’s legal and land tenure rights. EGAT will provide technical assistance to Missions and their counterparts where local governance, municipal planning, and service-delivery intersect. This work often provides a foundation on which water, economic development, infrastructure planning, and other programs build.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): EGAT will support the Department of State’s Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative by helping governments put laws and institutions in place to enforce strong labor and environmental practices in newly-emerging oil and gas industries, and better account for and direct revenues to development priorities.

Investing in People

Recognizing the critical role that quality education plays in economic growth, promoting democratic governance, and improving health incomes, EGAT will promote the goals of the Agency’s new education strategy: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, improved ability of tertiary and workforce-development programs to contribute to country development goals, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 25 million learners. EGAT will also promote efforts in developing countries to improve water and sanitation and protect water resources critical to food security, climate-change adaptation, and livelihoods.

Development Assistance (DA): EGAT’s FY 2012 Budget request will support the research and evaluation agenda of the Agency’s new education strategy. Specifically, USAID will secure uniform adoption by the donor community of the multilateral Fast Track Initiative indicators on reading proficiency. This metric will improve donors’ ability to evaluate whether education assistance is increasing the number of early-grade readers, and help to map out what works in education reform. EGAT will also use this metric to measure the effectiveness of a series of challenge grants to promote innovative approaches to increasing early-grade reading proficiency. FY 2012 funding will also be used to scale up and institutionalize approaches to preventing school-based violence, such as those that have had success in Senegal, Yemen, Tajikistan, and the Dominican Republic.

EGAT’s FY 2012 funds will also match mission funds for Higher Education partnerships to build the capacity of local post-secondary institutions and teacher-training colleges, and to help establish up to four new community colleges that focus on small-business development, job creation, and youth-workforce development in countries with Muslim communities. EGAT will use partnerships to build the science and technology capacity of researchers and higher education institutions in developing countries, with a special focus on five African countries, to promote social and economic development-including food security and health.

EGAT will lead implementation of the Agency’s new water development strategy in FY 2012, including through support to missions and technical training that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. EGAT’s integrated approach to water-resources management seeks to balance water demand with supply and ecosystem requirements, to improve governance and reform, and to encourage stakeholder participation. The Bureau will pursue alliances with the private sector and foundations, as such partnerships have leveraged millions of dollars and achieved significant results. For example, in FY 2010, the West Africa Water Initiative, involving the Conrad Hilton

Foundation, World Vision, and others, provided access to improved water supply for nearly 60,000 people and improved sanitation for almost 50,000 people in Ghana, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso.

Economic Growth

Improved rates of economic growth worldwide indicate that recovery from the global economic crisis is progressing, if unevenly. With some exceptions in Europe and Central Asia, developing and emerging economies are expected to grow twice as rapidly as advanced economies. Nevertheless, many countries lack the policies and practices to enable sustained and broadly-shared growth that decreases poverty, unemployment, and malnutrition. EGAT's technical assistance in economic growth will help address these bottlenecks. With its Global Climate Change Initiative, moreover, the United States will help countries adapt to changing climate conditions, reduce emissions, and attract new sources of investment.

Development Assistance (DA): To provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, EGAT will help field Missions deepen policy dialogue with host governments and provide technical assistance to key ministries to foster sound economic governance. EGAT's work in financial-sector capacity-building will address constraints to bank lending. To promote private-sector competitiveness, EGAT will work with Missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment, including a focus on Muslim-majority countries. USAID assistance in this area has already delivered significant results: 7 of the 10 top performing countries in the World Bank's 2011 Doing Business Report, for example, were recipients of USAID assistance aimed at making it easier for local entrepreneurs to start and expand businesses. In many cases, EGAT supported the assessments and analyses that underpinned the business reforms promoted by USAID in these countries.

In FY 2012, EGAT will also provide technical leadership to help countries take full advantage of trade and investment to promote economic growth, including meeting new commitments that result from ongoing and completed trade negotiations, and assist missions to implement WTO rules that foster international trade while addressing legitimate concerns about security, health, safety, governance, infrastructure, and the environment. EGAT's focus on reducing trade barriers, both in developing countries' export markets and in their internal markets, improves commercial efficiency and spurs growth. Reducing trade barriers creates more open and competitive markets, increasing market access opportunities for U.S. exports. A recently-completed, multi-country trade evaluation conducted by an outside evaluation team found that USAID trade-capacity-building assistance was associated with a statistically-significant effect on recipient country exports. Researchers estimated that every dollar invested in USAID trade-capacity building was associated with an additional \$42 in recipient-country exports 2 years later. EGAT and the Agency will build on this track record.

EGAT will also help to create pathways out of poverty for poor and vulnerable populations by linking microenterprises to expanding value chains and increasing the ability of financial institutions to reach the very poor. In FY 2012, EGAT will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, microsavings, and technology-based solutions. EGAT will place special emphasis on mobile banking as a cost-effective tool for reaching rural areas that traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. EGAT will also analyze poverty trends and support the design of microenterprise and social protection activities in key countries to equip better the chronically poor to take advantage of economic opportunities. The FY 2012 request also funds the congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

Healthy, biodiverse ecosystems are critical to human well-being and development. In FY 2012, EGAT programs will advance integrated approaches to conserving biodiversity that provide food security, climate change, economic growth, and other benefits through improved ecosystem management. EGAT programs will build on experience to promote best practice in landscape and seascape conservation, transboundary initiatives, natural resource governance, and conservation enterprises. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs, including combating illegal logging, through active participation with other U.S. Government agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and support for certified compliance with Lacey Act prohibitions on illegal logging by working with local producers and global buyers.

In FY 2012, EGAT will support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative, which seeks to protect people, places, and livelihoods from adverse changes in climate and to accelerate the growth of modern, low-carbon economies. EGAT will make the best information and science available to local leaders and stakeholders so that they can identify and address vulnerabilities. To this end, EGAT will work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to expand SERVIR, a global network of regional centers that integrate geospatial, satellite, and ground data for host-country governments' and citizens' use. The newest hub, based in Nepal, is tracking glacial melt across the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya region, which provides water for over 1 billion people. EGAT will help the Agency integrate climate change across its assistance portfolio and, together with Missions, help integrate it into the agendas of host governments, local communities, civil society, and private-sector partners, and increase local technical capabilities. EGAT will support active exchange of lessons learned among officials grappling with similar climate change challenges, including between United States and USAID counterparts. The Bureau will further the Agency's research agenda by piloting and evaluating strategies for making development investments in water supply and sanitation, energy, and urban infrastructure less damaging and less vulnerable to a changing climate.

EGAT will support implementation of low-emission development strategies in countries with motivated counterparts, advising them on how to build support for policy changes, build up institutions, and spur local companies to transition more quickly to new technologies through changes to the investment environment. To this end, EGAT will pilot policy work, new financial instruments, and institutional arrangements to help developing countries access international funding, including emerging carbon markets. EGAT will continue to partner closely with other U.S. agencies to increase developing country capacity to measure, report, and internationally verify national emissions and emissions reductions.

EGAT will help heavily forested countries reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) of forests through property rights, policies, and financial arrangements that foster stewardship. SERVIR will provide third-party data on forest-cover changes, which is critical to markets and for public accountability. To improve technical understanding and provide practical guidance to development practitioners, EGAT will research how property rights, carbon rights, and social safeguards fit into the REDD framework. These are critical factors to improving stewardship, increasing economic productivity, and accessing new markets.

EGAT will help countries with a large emission reduction potential reduce emissions through energy efficiency (including energy audits and energy-efficiency investments), renewable energy (e.g., solar energy in schools, clinics, and other public institutions), and energy-sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean-energy development (including policy, legal, regulatory, and financial reforms).

Economic Support Fund (ESF): To promote transparency in financial management, EGAT will implement the Fiscal Transparency Enhancement Initiative (FTEI). An interagency effort, FTEI will support a small number of country-owned and -developed programs designed to improve fiscal transparency and capitalize on U.S. Government commitment to the Open Government Initiative. Countries taking steps to publish comprehensive budget information for public scrutiny may participate.

To promote expanding trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners, EGAT will help U.S. trade partners to reduce transaction costs by streamlining administrative procedures through single-window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and promoting modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. Government agencies.

To support entrepreneurs, including in Muslim-majority countries, USAID will use its DCA to mobilize private capital through partial guarantees. The resulting investments should bolster small- and medium-sized enterprises, generate employment, and mobilize up to \$100 million in private capital. EGAT will also promote better business climates in Organization of the Islamic Conference member-states by convening decision-makers to advance business environment reforms and providing technical assistance for implementation of such reforms.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The EGAT Bureau has an active monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge-management agenda that furthers two key goals of the USAID Forward agenda-promoting innovation, and using analytical monitoring and evaluative data to assess impact and shape program planning. In support of the Agency's new evaluation policy, EGAT will conduct rigorous analysis of Bureau-designed activities for performance as well as impact evaluations to examine effectiveness and scalability. In FY 2010, EGAT completed nine evaluations; seven are planned for FY 2011. FY 2010 evaluations identified best practices in a variety of EGAT sectors. For example, the Bureau's examination of recently-concluded long-term agriculture training programs will influence the design of Feed the Future training efforts, while the Economic Growth Office concluded a series on 'Programming for Growth,' analyzing effectiveness and impact of USAID economic growth programs.

In FY 2010, the Bureau led development of an analytical framework for the Global Climate Change Initiative to collect and analyze relevant data to assess progress and impact. In FY 2012, the Bureau will begin implementation of a robust evaluation agenda for the Global Climate Change Initiative. In basic education, EGAT will build on a new knowledge-management program to review and synthesize information from the field on program impacts, and provide this information in user-friendly formats to other Agency personnel.

Finally, EGAT will continue to review its portfolio of programs systematically to assess impact, progress, efficiency, and innovation. To do so, the Bureau conducts pipeline analyses and analyzes program-monitoring data, evaluation studies, and findings. It also holds crosscutting reviews to understand constraints better and to identify opportunities for integrated programming.

GH - Global Health

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the U.S. Global Health Initiative (GHI) in order to save lives and improve health outcomes in the developing world in ways that maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. This protects our national security and contributes to economic growth, vibrant democracies responsive to the basic needs of their population, and healthier and better educated citizens in assisted countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, the Bureau will foster increased interagency coordination of U.S. global health efforts and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors, in anticipation of the transition to USAID leadership of GHI at fiscal year's end.

The Bureau's work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, the Bureau assists developing country programs in designing and implementing state-of-the-art public health approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, the Bureau helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in ways that foster sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote the learning agenda, the Bureau funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring, evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	316,742	320,342	*	352,353
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	316,742	320,342	*	352,353
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	316,742	320,342	*	352,353

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Global Health (GH)	320,342	*	352,353
3 Investing in People	320,342	*	352,353
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	320,342	*	352,353
3.1 Health	320,342	*	352,353

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Global Health (GH)	320,342	*	352,353
3 Investing in People	320,342	*	352,353
3.1 Health	320,342	*	352,353
of which: Objective 6	14,210	*	15,134
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,387	*	3,607
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,823	*	11,527

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: The Bureau will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, the Bureau and its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Key programs to reduce morbidity will include fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio eradication. To achieve even greater efficiencies and reach in maternal and child health (MCH) programming, the Bureau will continue to support integration across health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. The Bureau will continue to provide global technical leadership in and support for research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both GHI and Feed the Future. The Bureau will provide global technical leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on a child's first 1,000 days--from conception to age two--to achieve maximum impact. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform, product development, and better nutrition programs; building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs; and introducing or expanding comprehensive, evidence-based packages of interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition. This package of interventions encompasses social and behavior change communications to improve nutrition practices, diet diversification, and delivery of nutrition services, including nutrient supplementation and management of acute malnutrition.

The Bureau will exercise global leadership and provide missions with technical and commodity support in family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models and sharing of best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including ways to mobilize demand for modern family

planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices (IUDs); healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

The Bureau will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act. In HIV/AIDS, the Bureau will provide global technical leadership in prevention, monitoring and evaluation, and human capacity building; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. The Bureau will support bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. The Bureau will continue to lead support for public health evaluations, set the research agenda in prevention of HIV transmission, and provide care for orphans and vulnerable children. The Bureau will also assist in developing human capacity and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In TB, the Bureau will accelerate U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, the Bureau will improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients; support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment; and, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients, and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy, and TB infection control. The Bureau will continue to support ongoing research for new anti-TB drugs and support of TB drug resistance.

In Malaria, the Bureau will support key components of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) through technical assistance and introduction of cost-effective mechanisms to support scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs), artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The Bureau will support multi-donor LLIN campaigns and public-private partnerships, as well as a range of health system strengthening activities that directly facilitate the delivery of infectious disease programs, e.g., pharmaceutical management, health management information systems, and training, quality assurance. The Bureau will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South Asia, the Bureau will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. In addition, the Bureau will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations. During the past year, PMI expanded collaboration with the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and faith-based organizations. These groups have strong bases of operation in underserved rural areas where the burden of malaria is greatest.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

As a technical bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries' performance directly to Bureau efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2010, 74 countries accessed these Bureau implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 3,122 person days providing technical support. In FY 2010, the Bureau supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 53 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 59 new technologies are under development.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: During FY 2010, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 30 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions. In FY 2011, GH is planning a major evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation will examine both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. This will be used to inform USAID's MCH activities in FY 2012 and beyond.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The following were among the Bureau's findings from evaluations and assessments during FY 2010 and FY 2011: (1) Studies in Nepal, Afghanistan, and Senegal demonstrated the feasibility of community-based distribution of misoprostol, which will allow access to life-saving treatment for post-partum hemorrhage outside of health facilities; (2) A study in Zambia demonstrated that community health workers can effectively manage childhood pneumonia and malaria using rapid diagnostic tests, artemisinin-based combinations, and amoxicillin; (3) Resuscitation training as a component of neonatal care in the community was shown to be effective in Zambia to reduce neonatal asphyxia, the second leading cause of newborn death; (4) A meta-analysis of trials in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan found a positive effect of chlorhexidine in reducing all-cause neonatal mortality during the first week of life; and (5) Gentamicin in Uniject™ for the management of neonatal sepsis was shown to be feasible and acceptable in Nepal. As a result of these reviews and evaluations, GH will increase funding for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems. In addition, Lives Saved Tool analyses were undertaken in 28 priority MCH countries and used to promote evidence-based decision-making and to develop country profiles of programmatic priorities and gaps, particularly in child health.

The Bureau will use FY 2011 and FY 2012 funds to expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, the Bureau both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2011, GH will increase funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

GH - International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	422,045	422,045	*	503,045
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	422,045	422,045	*	503,045
Non-War Supplemental	45,000	45,000	*	0
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	45,000	45,000	*	0
TOTAL	467,045	467,045	*	503,045

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health - International Partnerships	467,045	*	503,045
3 Investing in People	467,045	*	503,045
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	467,045	*	503,045
3.1 Health	465,045	*	501,045
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	*	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Global Health - International Partnerships	467,045	*	503,045
3 Investing in People	467,045	*	503,045
3.1 Health	465,045	*	501,045
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	*	2,000

Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In FY 2012, funding for international partnerships will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages USAID's program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats program by providing technical assistance and other support to missions because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted this early in the budget cycle.

With the completion of a clinical trial in 2010 that demonstrated the significant effect of 1 percent Tenofovir Gel in reducing HIV infection in women, FY 2012 funding for microbicides will contribute to confirming the Tenofovir Gel results and preparing for regulatory approval by continuing ongoing safety and effectiveness trials, preclinical and early clinical development of promising alternative formulations, and the initial preparatory stages of product introduction. FY 2012 funding for IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

With FY 2012 funds, GAVI, a broad public-private partnership, will support country immunization programs and dramatically scale up immunization coverage in developing countries. GH will address neglected tropical diseases with targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. FY 2012 funding will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant health threats to humans. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute a threat to humans, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems, building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs, and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Influenza pandemic preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness.

Additionally, a \$100-million GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation, Integration and Evaluation is requested to fund several programmatic areas to provide catalytic support to the learning agenda through accelerated work in designated GHI Plus countries. This represents the USG commitment to supporting GHI Plus countries in expanding, integrating and coordinating services from existing platforms, evaluating services and increasing use of innovative technology and practices to improve efficient and effective service delivery. The GHI Strategic Fund for Innovation,

Integration and Evaluation Reserve is requested within the Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Malaria programs. An additional \$100 million will be derived from the GHCS-State account. Through this investment, USAID will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in eight countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly implement GHI's approach focused on improved efficiencies, effectiveness, and sustainable health outcomes through better integration and leveraging of health investments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs.

In FY 2010, \$78 million was provided to GAVI to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world by providing high-quality vaccines, and strengthening of routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over \$1 billion in support of GAVI's goal of increasing access to life-saving immunizations in the world's poorest countries.

In FY 2010, GH provided \$65 million for the integrated management of seven NTDs. During 2010, these funds leveraged drug donations valued at \$685 million in countries supported by USAID, and resulted in approximately 162 million NTD treatments administered to over 69 million people. In addition, more than 390,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat people with NTDs. During 2010, GH continued its critical role in the negotiation and management of partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry to ensure accurate drug forecasting of demand and support for the NTD drug donation programs.

In FY 2010, \$15 million was provided to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) to improve TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. With these funds the GDF procured drugs to treat 450,000 TB patients. Additionally, forty-one countries procured first-line drugs, and thirty-seven countries procured second-line drugs directly from the GDF, which assures drug quality and competitive prices.

In FY 2010, \$28.7 million was provided to IAVI. During 2010, IAVI had further breakthroughs on antibodies that can broadly neutralize HIV, and continued eight vaccine and epidemiological trials ongoing in 8 countries, including India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In FY 2010 \$45 million was provided for microbicides to complete the Tenofovir Gel trial, which demonstrated significant effectiveness, continued a second large safety and effectiveness trial, and advanced the development of next-generation drugs.

In FY 2010, the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in more than 50 countries.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2010 Performance Report and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2012 funding for vaccines, NTDs, and training of community health workers, while continuing programs to address pandemic influenza and other emerging threats. GH will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluation, and develop measures to strengthen health systems, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will increase funding for research and innovation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2012 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Increasing Program Effectiveness: the USAID Forward Reforms

Development Innovation Ventures, Science and Technology, and Learning, Evaluation and Research

USAID has embarked on an ambitious reform effort, USAID Forward, to improve the way it does business-with new partnerships, an emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on results. USAID Forward is a comprehensive package of reforms in seven key areas, of which three ("Development Innovation Ventures"; "Science and Technology"; and "Learning, Evaluation and Research") are utilizing Development Assistance (DA) funding in the 2012 budget. The USAID Forward reforms are critical to achieving the Administration's vision to restore the United States as the global leader in international development, by transforming the Agency into a modern development enterprise, enabling it to achieve high-impact development while making the best use of limited resources.

USAID Forward is an early outcome of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD), and will help modernize and strengthen USAID so that it can meet the most pressing development challenges, protect U.S. national security, enhance economic prospects, and project America's humanitarian values.

Funding USAID's initiatives on Development Innovation Ventures; Science and Technology; and Learning, Evaluation and Research is essential to give these programs the scale needed to positively affect the rest of USAID's investments. These are modest, centrally-managed programs that leverage a diversity of program and operating funds throughout a decentralized Agency to achieve impact. Together they are changing the way USAID innovates, uses scientific advancements, and evaluates its work.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
ADJUSTED TOTAL (Enduring + War Supp)	0	4,900	*	71,773
Development Assistance	0	4,900	*	71,773
Non-War Supplemental	0	0	*	0
TOTAL	0	4,900	*	71,773

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	4,900	*	71,773
4 Economic Growth	0	*	1,000
Development Assistance	0	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	1,000
6 Program Support	4,900	*	70,773
Development Assistance	4,900	*	70,773
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,900	*	70,773

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	4,900	*	71,773
4 Economic Growth	0	*	1,000
4.8 Environment	0	*	1,000
6 Program Support	4,900	*	70,773
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,900	*	70,773

Development Innovation Ventures (\$30,000,000)

Revitalizing the Agency's capacity for innovation is a key reform that will strengthen its ability to achieve high impact development and make smart use of limited resources.

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) will reestablish the Agency as a leader in creating innovative scalable solutions to core development challenges by creating a simple but highly competitive method for identifying, incubating, and scaling up solutions. Borrowing from the private venture capital model, DIV is institutionalizing the innovation process by which ideas are conceptualized, developed, refined to meet real-world operational challenges, tested, and ultimately scaled to improve development outcomes in fundamental ways. DIV provides small seed DA funding to an array of innovative projects, provides larger amounts of funding to rigorously test and evaluate the most promising of these, and will eventually provide funding to enable the scaling up of the most impactful development innovations.

In the first funding round, the Development Innovations Fund received over 100 applications. Eight grants were awarded to innovative development partners, only one of which had previously worked with USAID. The second round has received almost 150 high-quality proposals, indicating the strong potential of this venture capital model for funding development innovations.

USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) and partnerships with private, foreign, and multilateral entities will be used, where appropriate, to leverage USAID's own resources committed through the DIV program, to support and scale up development innovations. For example, the use of a DCA guarantee to bring together private debt and equity investors could generate a significant multiplier to increase financing for agricultural businesses in priority food security countries. DCA could also be used to support innovations that have been tested in one

setting, but where risk perceptions have prevented expansion to other developing countries or regions, or to scale an innovation across a region or globally. An example is the Water Revolving Fund launched as a partnership with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the Philippines, which mobilized financing for local water infrastructure expansion and improvement.

DIV funding will also support USAID Innovation Fellows and Innovation Solution Seeking Sessions, to leverage the DIV grants to create a strong culture of results-driven innovation within USAID. Innovation fellows are development leaders in academia and the private sector who will collaborate with Agency staff to develop, rigorously test, and scale innovative approaches to development. Professor Michael Kremer of Harvard's Economics Department has been recruited as the first Innovation Fellow and the Scientific Director of DIV. Innovation Conferences will bring together development experts from academia, the private sector, and USAID to brainstorm and develop innovative ideas for potential seed funding and scaling up of critical innovations.

Science and Technology (\$22,073,000)

Throughout USAID's history, technological breakthroughs have been a critical element of major development successes - notably the Green Revolution, integrated pest management, oral rehydration therapy, and vaccines. Today, science and technology (S&T) affords powerful opportunities to surmount traditional development barriers, empower citizens in developing countries to address their own problems, and move beyond the economic and social wellbeing development trajectory of the last 200 years. Science and Technology funding will (1) restore essential scientific and technical capacity within the Agency, (2) focus the Agency and the broader development community on critical barriers to advancing development goals through a series of Grand Challenges for Development, and (3) leverage billions of dollars of domestic research in our federal science agencies and academia, fostering international cooperation on shared problems that affect both the U.S. and developing countries. The QDDR highlights this need to use science and technology at USAID "to develop game-changing solutions to specific development problems."

"Grand Challenges for Development" is a USAID initiative that will be undertaken in partnership with other federal agencies and with the private sector, and will significantly leverage other funds, expertise, and resources. Grand Challenges will use targeted mechanisms to overcome critical barriers to development, creating focused environments of interdisciplinary solvers. The first Grand Challenge for Development will focus on saving the lives of women and newborns by improving medical care available at the time of delivery. This Grand Challenge will operate in close partnership with the President's Global Health Initiative and will leverage significant funding from outside partners. A Grand Challenge for Development is likely to be announced in Education in 2011 and up to three more are planned for 2012.

USAID is developing an international science partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF). The partnership will leverage NSF research funding to U.S. scientists by allowing them to partner with developing country scientists on research aimed at key development problems. USAID priority partnerships will focus on environmental resilience, water, energy, and health, as well as on interdisciplinary topics with high development-related impacts.

USAID is seeking to rebuild its technical capacity to improve the effectiveness, rigor and impact of our development investments. This includes increasing the number of American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellows, providing incentives and resources for maintenance of expertise, and using geospatial capacity to do better analysis, support evaluation, donor coordination, as well as mapping our activities transparently. Additional funding for the Geospatial Analytical Center at USAID, established in 2011, will be used to work with targeted,

priority USAID Missions and Washington operating units to improve the Agency's planning and development work through geospatial technologies and analysis.

Learning, Evaluation and Research (\$19,700,000)

USAID is enhancing its capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation. This initiative is consistent with the Administration's focus on evidence-based policy formulation, as well as the intent of the QDDR and the PPD. For example, the PPD cites the need for "more substantial investment of resources in monitoring and evaluation, including with a focus on rigorous and high-quality impact evaluations" as a key policy tool.

Rebuilding USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation is essential to measure more specifically the effects of the programs we support and implement, and apply this knowledge to improve future strategy and design. Funding will support rigorous impact evaluations, as well as performance evaluations that examine project effectiveness and efficiency of implementation. These activities will generate relevant evidence regarding varying development strategies. For example, the Agency will be able to evaluate the relative costs and benefits of development interventions that primarily operate on the demand side versus those that primarily focus on supply-side strengthening. Improving the Agency's capacity for evaluation will allow the Agency to learn from its investments and directly feed this information back into project design. Moreover, evaluation is fundamental to ensuring that the Agency is able to be fully accountable for the resources entrusted to its management, documenting meaningful development outcomes using credible methods.

Recognizing that USAID has already begun to increase our capacity for rigorous evaluation, evaluation experts convened by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisors awarded USAID \$4,700,000 in the Development Assistance account to support specific rigorous evaluation proposals submitted by the Agency. These resources will be used to undertake evaluations that rigorously test core hypotheses within the Presidential Feed the Future Initiative, contributing to the effectiveness of programs in Rwanda and Haiti, as well as generating knowledge that will be useful in other countries. Funding will also support a jump-start of the Agency's capacity to undertake evaluations using methods that permit with- and without-program comparisons.

Funds will also be used for a training and incentive program for USAID staff to identify opportunities for evaluation and to obtain and manage the technical experts who design and conduct evaluations. Funding will be used to strengthen evaluation partnerships with sister domestic and international agencies and NGOs, to evaluate large-scale development interventions. USAID is co-funding work organized by the OECD/DAC and the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (IIIE), which will leverage our funding to gain a stronger and more credible voice within the international dialogue about standards for evaluation, and enable USAID to help set the agenda for critical multi-country evaluations that build evidence on investments across our areas of work. USAID will continue to convene a series of "Evidence Summits" on priority topics where leading scholars present cutting-edge research and evaluation findings in ways that respond to critical USAID issues regarding the most effective design, implementation, and evaluation of development policies and programs.

With these efforts, USAID will more than triple the collection and analysis of baseline information for the programs that it funds; engage in a set of flagship and influential impact evaluations; dramatically increase the quality and utility of the other types of evaluations it undertakes; and be able to report accurately on the evaluations undertaken and the use of the findings.

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Key Interest Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Interest Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Interest Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Element-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Gender, Microenterprise, Science/Technology/Innovation, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2012 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2012 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2012 for operating units in each appropriation account.

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Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area of Environment. U.S. Agency for International Development activities help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Biodiversity programs help achieve development objectives by enhancing livelihoods, improving health, and strengthening governance. Appropriate activities are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity, and monitored to gauge impacts and results. The Agency supports a variety of approaches, including promotion of community and indigenous rights to land and resources, improving governance over natural resources to improve sustainability, and helping people manage resources sustainably to ensure long-term ecological and economic benefits. For example, nature-based enterprises in Kenya earned \$1.27 million for rural households, and 4 ecotourism agreements worth more than \$2.5 million were signed between the community groups and the private sector. The Biodiversity allocations shown here are distinct from the Global Climate Change allocations, although some Biodiversity programs do have secondary climate benefits. Efforts to stop illegal logging also contribute to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent current Mission and Bureau priorities, but these may shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans, following enacted appropriations.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	79,092	58,940	2,000	17,300	852
Africa	34,990	27,990	-	7,000	-
Ghana	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
Liberia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Sudan	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	3,210	3,210	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	6,950	6,950	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,450	5,450	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	852	-	-	-	852
Georgia	750	-	-	-	750
Russia	50	-	-	-	50

Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
Eurasia Regional	41	-	-	-	41
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Western Hemisphere	10,500	5,500	-	5,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Haiti	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Global Health	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	300	-	-	300	-

Basic Education

Summary

More than 300 million school-age children and youth do not have access to the quality education needed to become productive, healthy adults; many have missed education opportunities entirely. Unemployed, disaffected youth populations can be either at risk for involvement in crime, violence, and extremism, or, with investment and support, a force for positive change and stability. Quality Basic Education contributes to broad-based economic growth, democracy, and improved health outcomes. In FY 2012, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will fully transition into its new education strategy. For Basic Education, this includes 2 specific goals with measureable targets: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, other donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals. This request represents a commitment to strategically-focused programming to achieve measureable impacts and sustainable educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity, focus, and innovation, as well as appropriate division of labor between host-country governments and other donor agencies.

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	749,647	740,092	288,465	442,495	8,152	980	9,555
Africa	262,212	255,212	173,112	82,100	-	-	7,000
Angola	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	29,427	29,427	29,427	-	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,000	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	3,000
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,300	15,300	15,300	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Somalia	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Sudan	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	11,500	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	7,600	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-
Zambia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	41,683	41,683	38,733	2,950	-	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	32,177	32,177	32,177	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,700	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-
Armenia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Near East	164,805	164,805	6,500	158,305	-	-	-
Egypt	43,000	43,000	-	43,000	-	-	-
Iraq	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	22,805	22,805	-	22,805	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	200,364	200,364	10,000	183,912	6,452	-	-
Afghanistan	81,612	81,612	-	81,612	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
India	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	4,465	4,465	-	-	4,465	-	-
Turkmenistan	187	187	-	-	187	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	800	800	-	800	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	59,670	57,115	41,887	15,228	-	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	3,473	3,473	3,473	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P	FFP
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	2,555
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,040	2,040	2,040	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,228	5,228	-	5,228	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,683	2,683	2,683	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,550	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	980	980	-	-	-	980	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	980	980	-	-	-	980	-

Higher Education

Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for higher education strengthens institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities (including research institutes, teacher-training colleges, universities, community colleges, and the relevant officials, departments, and ministries responsible for higher education) to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service; to contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Collectively, these elements support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stress the holistic priorities of access and equity, quality and relevance, systemic reform, and accountability, transparency, and measuring results, while maintaining the focus of each country's unique context by aligning behind country-driven strategies and coordinating with other donors. U.S. higher education investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens. The higher education FY 2012 request focuses on solidifying gains made previous years, including the more recent Higher Education Summits for Global Development in Washington, D.C., Bangladesh, Rwanda, Jordan, and Mexico. These types of summits expand partnerships, leverage resources, and share best practices in development among higher education, private sector, and foundations in the United States and developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on developing entrepreneurial curricula and applying innovative technologies that build human and institutional capacity, and the efficiency of higher education institutions to contribute to small-business development and job creation in local, regional, and national development. In addition, the United States is funding 11 partnerships with host-country universities designed to build institutional capacity in African higher education institutions, in addition to expanding cooperation with the National Science Foundation to apply science and technology to development.

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	233,499	77,443	149,993	6,063
Africa	5,000	2,000	3,000	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	35,196	32,746	2,450	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
China	200	-	200	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-
Philippines	9,696	9,696	-	-
Vietnam	3,050	3,050	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,800	-	1,800	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,033	-	-	4,033
Armenia	600	-	-	600

Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Belarus	850	-	-	850
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,100	-	-	1,100
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	90	-	-	90
Ukraine	478	-	-	478
Near East	64,417	-	64,417	-
Egypt	48,000	-	48,000	-
Lebanon	10,717	-	10,717	-
Near East Regional	5,700	-	5,700	-
South and Central Asia	81,356	-	79,326	2,030
Afghanistan	33,926	-	33,926	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	45,200	-	45,200	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	750	-	-	750
Central Asia Regional	600	-	-	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	200	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	23,350	23,350	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mexico	7,350	7,350	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	847	847	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,500	11,500	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	11,500	11,500	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Development Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	6,000	6,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	800	-

Gender

Summary

Gender is a cluster that includes three interrelated crosscutting sub-Key Issues: Gender Equality, Gender-Based Violence, and Programs that Target Women. These sub-Key Issues are areas of strong congressional and Administration interest, and respond to congressional reporting requirements.

- **Gender Equality (GE):** This Sub-Key Issue includes programs with an explicit goal to promote gender equality, which is a Millennium Development Goal supported by the USG. It includes activities that: alleviate constraints that disproportionately affect either males or females¹ to enable them to better contribute to and benefit from economic, social, cultural and political development where they have been historically discriminated against due to their sex; increase access to and benefit from programs for persons who have been historically excluded due to their sex; and facilitate the critical examination and subsequent transformation of male or female gender roles and norms that negatively affect either women or men.
- **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** This sub-Key Issue includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV,² which results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men based on gender stereotypes or due to their sex. Interventions that address GBV perpetrated against men or boys are reported here as well.
- **Programs that Target Women (P-TW):** This sub-Key Issue identifies efforts deliberately and specifically targeted to women and girls, as distinguished from activities that include women as participants without explicitly targeting them. Such activities may be in the form of a standalone project that is directed to or reaches female participants (e.g., maternal child health programs, some family planning programs) or sub-components designed to promote the participation of females in larger projects with other goals (e.g., a sub-component designed to encourage female entrepreneurship in an economic growth program). There is a great deal of overlap between P-TW and programs that address GE or GBV.

Funds are **not** attributed to both the GE and GBV sub-Key Issues, but funds attributed to either may also be attributed to the P-TW sub-Key Issue. Therefore, the funds attributed to these three sub-Key Issues cannot be added together to form a total for Gender—they **must** be considered separately.

¹ References to men and women also include boys and girls.

² Trafficking in Persons, which is a form of GBV, is included in the Trafficking in Persons Key Issue, **not** the GBV sub-Key Issue.

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Gender Equality	390,515	104,665	109,756	6,900	152,700	5,194	700	-	10,600
Africa	212,705	44,505	89,750	6,700	61,150	-	-	-	10,600
Benin	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,600	6,000	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,520	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	26,150	-	-	-	21,150	-	-	-	5,000
Malawi	3,300	2,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	800
Mali	12,500	2,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	59,805	1,005	58,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,300	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	4,800
South Africa	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	36,500	-	-	-	36,500	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,280	1,000	230	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	9,735	9,635	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	8,135	8,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,600	1,500	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,745	-	-	-	-	3,745	-	-	-
Armenia	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Belarus	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Near East	7,000	-	-	-	6,500	-	500	-	-
Jordan	3,500	-	-	-	3,000	-	500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	153,354	49,205	18,550	-	84,050	1,449	100	-	-
Afghanistan	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,205	49,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	18,550	-	18,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	9,150	-	-	-	9,050	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	561	-	-	-	-	561	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	98	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	233	-	-	-	-	233	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,520	320	-	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	1,456	-	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender-Based Violence	117,174	6,700	7,566	67,463	18,150	2,383	6,912	8,000	-
Africa	87,933	2,900	4,941	62,542	11,650	-	5,900	-	-
Angola	2,852	-	500	2,352	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,086	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	452	-	-	452	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,510	-	-	5,010	7,500	-	1,000	-	-
Ethiopia	3,472	1,000	400	2,072	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	-	400	50	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,612	-	-	2,862	-	-	750	-	-
Lesotho	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Malawi	1,622	-	500	1,122	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Mozambique	8,695	100	-	8,595	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,911	-	-	2,911	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,614	-	200	1,414	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,418	-	-	1,418	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,291	300	991	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	19,696	1,500	-	17,696	-	-	500	-	-
Sudan	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Swaziland	1,096	-	-	1,096	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,100	-	-	7,000	-	-	100	-	-
Uganda	1,398	-	-	1,048	-	-	350	-	-
Zambia	4,787	-	-	4,587	-	-	200	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,221	-	-	1,221	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	4,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	1,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	450	50	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,094	-	-	974	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	609	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Vietnam	365	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,036	-	-	-	-	2,036	-	-	-
Armenia	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Europe Regional	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
Jordan	2,500	-	-	-	2,000	-	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,242	2,550	2,200	45	-	347	100	-	-
Bangladesh	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	2,245	-	2,200	45	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Nepal	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Tajikistan	131	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	96	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,652	250	-	3,902	4,500	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Colombia	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	912	-	-	912	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	976	-	-	976	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	614	-	-	614	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	425	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	292	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	292	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-

Programs Targeted to Women	1,204,276	98,630	492,605	339,419	244,300	9,742	2,880	-	16,700
Africa	829,322	36,825	409,290	325,257	41,100	-	150	-	16,700
Angola	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	18,700	-	18,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,931	-	-	3,931	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	7,081	-	-	7,081	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,510	-	15,000	7,910	7,500	-	100	-	-
Djibouti	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	139,522	6,400	93,000	23,422	-	-	-	-	16,700
Ghana	55,440	3,000	50,000	2,440	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	31,252	-	-	31,252	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,305	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	15,450	-	8,000	-	7,450	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	20,300	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	42,236	1,500	28,000	12,736	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,700	4,200	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	46,359	600	-	45,759	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Namibia	4,636	-	-	4,636	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	91,452	3,150	59,000	29,302	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	12,319	6,400	-	5,919	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,739	3,575	26,164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	54,306	-	1,500	52,756	-	-	50	-	-
Sudan	46,073	-	23,000	1,073	22,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,725	-	-	3,725	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	78,876	5,000	28,750	45,126	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,557	-	-	15,557	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	35,098	3,000	6,800	25,298	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	17,669	-	13,000	4,669	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	3,150	-	-	-	3,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,660	-	1,500	160	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,076	-	10,076	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	10,057	5,150	-	4,707	-	-	200	-	-
Cambodia	5,435	4,950	-	485	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	135	-	-	35	-	-	100	-	-
Philippines	300	200	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	4,073	-	-	4,073	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	8,008	-	-	-	-	8,008	-	-	-
Armenia	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	200	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Russia	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,900	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	62	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Europe Regional	46	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	293,469	51,255	36,500	680	203,200	1,734	100	-	-
Afghanistan	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	49,755	49,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	38,180	1,000	36,500	680	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	208	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Kyrgyz Republic	349	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	-
Nepal	23,100	-	-	-	23,000	-	100	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	711	-	-	-	-	711	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	248	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	218	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	8,975	200	-	8,775	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,350	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	564	-	-	564	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	6,661	-	-	6,661	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	5,200	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	46,815	-	46,815	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,430	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	-	-

Family Planning/Reproductive Health

Summary

More than 200 million women have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 52 million unintended pregnancies, 22 million abortions, and 142,000 maternal deaths each year. Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. Activities will support the key elements of successful family planning programs, including mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Family planning is an essential intervention for the health of women and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Family planning enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and makes substantial contributions toward reducing abortion and mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Under the Global Health Initiative, U.S. Agency for International Development family-planning programs will further integrate with other health interventions, address health systems bottlenecks, promote gender equality, and invest in more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation to improve field programs. Priority areas include: FP/MCH (including post-abortion care) and HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning; access to long-acting contraceptive methods, especially injectables; healthy birth spacing; and the crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	769,105	625,600	89,073	6,932	47,500
Africa	348,576	348,576	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	37,000	37,000	-	-	-
Ghana	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,000	27,000	-	-	-
Liberia	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Mali	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	36,500	36,500	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Senegal	14,100	14,100	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	29,000	29,000	-	-	-
Uganda	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,950	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,276	9,276	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,500	26,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,432	-	-	5,432	-
Armenia	800	-	-	800	-
Georgia	1,432	-	-	1,432	-
Russia	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Near East	29,000	9,000	20,000	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	136,573	66,000	69,073	1,500	-
Afghanistan	39,073	-	39,073	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	24,000	24,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Western Hemisphere	30,700	30,700	-	-	-
Bolivia	8,100	8,100	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Global Health	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	102,524	102,524	-	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	40,000	40,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	47,500	-	-	-	47,500
UNFPA UN Population Fund	47,500	-	-	-	47,500

HIV/AIDS

Summary

United States HIV/AIDS programs support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations. Prevention activities, including male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, support a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiological trends and needs to improve impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure.

HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives—including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence--and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR, as part of GHI, emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the goals in prevention, care, and treatment. PEPFAR supports countries to increase access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach; continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs that are country-owned and -driven; address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and increase efficiencies in programming.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is overseen and managed by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by multiple U.S. Government agencies, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
TOTAL	5,991,900	350,000	5,641,900
Africa	3,868,800	94,410	3,774,390
Angola	15,009	4,400	10,609
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	71,000	-	71,000

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000
Cameroon	12,750	1,500	11,250
Cote d'Ivoire	142,455	-	142,455
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,835	9,200	49,635
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800
Ethiopia	314,089	-	314,089
Ghana	14,770	5,500	9,270
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	544,623	-	544,623
Lesotho	28,700	6,400	22,300
Liberia	5,500	2,700	2,800
Madagascar	2,000	1,500	500
Malawi	63,341	15,500	47,841
Mali	10,500	3,000	7,500
Mozambique	269,811	-	269,811
Namibia	99,500	-	99,500
Nigeria	471,227	-	471,227
Rwanda	120,000	-	120,000
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	-	500
South Africa	509,969	-	509,969
Sudan	14,407	2,010	12,397
Swaziland	45,731	6,900	38,831
Tanzania	346,342	-	346,342
Uganda	322,906	-	322,906
Zambia	292,170	-	292,170
Zimbabwe	60,830	16,500	44,330
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,400	2,000	3,400
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	136,566	34,350	102,216
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	15,590	12,500	3,090
China	7,000	4,000	3,000
Indonesia	13,158	7,750	5,408
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,500	1,000	500
Vietnam	84,978	-	84,978
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,740	2,500	240
Europe and Eurasia	37,678	5,450	32,228
Georgia	850	-	850
Russia	4,500	2,500	2,000
Ukraine	31,878	2,500	29,378
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
South and Central Asia	67,954	32,200	35,754
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	2,700	-
India	30,000	21,000	9,000
Kazakhstan	800	200	600
Kyrgyz Republic	675	200	475
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-
Tajikistan	724	200	524
Turkmenistan	275	200	75
Uzbekistan	790	200	590
Central Asia Regional	23,990	-	23,990
Western Hemisphere	240,497	31,121	209,376
Belize	20	-	20
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300
Dominican Republic	15,278	5,750	9,528
El Salvador	1,110	1,090	20
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
Guyana	13,525	-	13,525
Haiti	160,928	-	160,928
Honduras	6,000	5,000	1,000
Jamaica	1,500	1,200	300
Mexico	2,200	2,200	-
Nicaragua	1,897	1,000	897
Peru	1,290	1,240	50
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	20,300	5,750	14,550
USAID Central America Regional	11,561	5,391	6,170
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	500	1,088

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
Global Health	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - Core	57,774	57,774	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,487,286	-	1,487,286
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	442,286	-	442,286
International Partnerships	1,045,000	-	1,045,000

Malaria

Summary

Malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Every year, 800,000 people die of malaria, and 250 million people are newly infected. The U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities, and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This represents 70 percent of the population at risk of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa, or about 450 million people. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85 percent of pregnant women and of children under age 5 in target countries. In addition, PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors. Support will also be provided to regional efforts in Southeast Asia and the Amazon to curtail the spread of multi-drug-resistant *plasmodium falciparum* malaria.

Under the GHI, USAID malaria programs will further integrate with other global health programs particularly in maternal child health, HIV and health systems strengthening. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID
TOTAL	691,000	691,000
Africa	569,435	569,435
Angola	30,175	30,175
Benin	17,850	17,850
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23,500	23,500
Ethiopia	26,350	26,350
Ghana	28,900	28,900
Kenya	37,000	37,000
Liberia	15,300	15,300
Madagascar	28,800	28,800
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	27,000	27,000
Mozambique	32,300	32,300

Malaria Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS-USAID
Nigeria	23,500	23,500
Rwanda	19,000	19,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	48,000	48,000
Uganda	32,500	32,500
Zambia	24,000	24,000
USAID Africa Regional	88,760	88,760
East Asia and Pacific	7,000	7,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,000	7,000
Western Hemisphere	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
Global Health	87,565	87,565
Global Health - Core	87,565	87,565
Global Health - International Partnerships	22,000	22,000
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	22,000	22,000

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year, in developing countries, 358,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 8.1 million child deaths, of which an estimated two-thirds could be prevented. Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the widespread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child illnesses, and prevention and treatment of maternal hemorrhage to the most vulnerable populations, with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care.

As part of the Global Health Initiative, the MCH program will also actively integrate across all health programs, particularly malaria prevention and treatment, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and family planning and related reproductive health information and services. USAID will introduce innovative approaches, including prevention and treatment of newborn infections and additional interventions to prevent or manage life-threatening maternal complications. As part of a strengthened focus on women and girls, USAID will join other partners and countries in a concerted push to reduce maternal mortality, scaling up interventions that can be delivered through existing systems while beginning to build the capacity to deliver comprehensive maternal care. USAID will also systematically invest in the elements of health systems and human resources needed to sustain gains, including increasing the number of midwives and clinical officers capable of providing quality maternity care.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	1,291,916	1,191,342	846,000	210,240	8,502	126,600	100,574
Africa	452,834	398,760	398,760	-	-	-	54,074
Angola	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Burundi	13,060	2,060	2,060	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33,750	27,750	27,750	-	-	-	6,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	13,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	3,000

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Madagascar	18,924	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	3,924
Malawi	26,400	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	25,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	2,750
Mozambique	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Nigeria	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Somalia	1,550	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sudan	23,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tanzania	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	8,900	8,900	8,900	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	61,000	61,000	61,000	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,002	5,002	-	-	5,002	-	-
Armenia	2,002	2,002	-	-	2,002	-	-
Georgia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Near East	42,000	42,000	12,000	30,000	-	-	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	315,240	286,740	103,000	180,240	3,500	-	28,500
Afghanistan	108,240	100,240	-	100,240	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	65,500	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	20,500
India	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	FFP
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Nepal	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	80,000	80,000	-	80,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	3,500	1,000	-	2,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	68,700	50,700	50,700	-	-	-	18,000
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,400	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-
Global Health	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	54,990	54,990	54,990	-	-	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	163,000	163,000	163,000	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	115,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-	-
Global Health Initiative Strategic Fund	48,000	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	126,600	126,600	-	-	-	126,600	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats

Summary

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

In addition, Other Public Health Threats programs address the dangers posed by infectious diseases not included elsewhere, such as cholera, dengue, and meningitis, which cause waves of unpredictable and devastating epidemics, and significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance. These programs also address the containment of antimicrobial resistance and the crosscutting work on surveillance that builds capacity for outbreak preparedness and response.

Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF
TOTAL	163,384	9,000	100,000	54,384
Near East	16,000	-	-	16,000
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000
Iraq	6,000	-	-	6,000
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	-	5,000
South and Central Asia	33,034	-	-	33,034
Afghanistan	23,034	-	-	23,034
Pakistan	10,000	-	-	10,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	9,000	9,000	-	-
DCHA/ASHA	9,000	9,000	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	100,000	-	100,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	-	100,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,350	-	-	5,350

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under age 5, and 1 in 3 women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities are linked with the Feed the Future Initiative, and focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that target the critical 1,000-day window from pregnancy to age 2 by providing evidence-based interventions such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	225,525	161,434	150,000	11,434	64,091
Africa	143,500	99,000	99,000	-	44,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	18,100	12,100	12,100	-	6,000
Ghana	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-
Mali	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Mozambique	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Senegal	4,700	4,700	4,700	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Sudan	14,000	-	-	-	14,000
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-
Uganda	24,500	13,000	13,000	-	11,500
Zambia	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Cambodia	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
Near East	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
Egypt	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-
South and Central Asia	23,434	23,434	22,000	1,434	-
Afghanistan	1,434	1,434	-	1,434	-

Nutrition Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	GHCS USAID	ESF	FFP
Bangladesh	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nepal	10,500	10,500	10,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	28,591	9,000	9,000	-	19,591
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
Haiti	24,591	5,000	5,000	-	19,591
Global Health	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-
Global Health--International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats programs focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 (“Avian Flu”) could develop into a pandemic by strengthening countries’ ability to detect cases early and to apply appropriate control measures quickly. These efforts target a limited number of geographic areas, known as “hot spots,” where most new disease threats have emerged in the past: the Congo Basin of East and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, the Amazon region of South America, and the Gangetic Plain of South Asia. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens, enhance field epidemiological training for a more effective outbreak response by national partners, strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats, and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus. In addition, efforts to control the ongoing threat posed by the still highly-virulent H5N1–Avian Flu virus will be further consolidated within the five remaining endemic countries. These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk for the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

Pandemic Influenza Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID
TOTAL	60,000	60,000
Global Health - International Partnerships	60,000	60,000
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	60,000	60,000

Polio

Summary

In 1988, the World Health Organization Global Health Assembly adopted a resolution on global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000. By 2008, all but 4 countries had interrupted indigenous transmission of wild polioviruses (Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan), and the annual number of cases had declined by more than 99 percent. However, for the past 5 years, case numbers still fluctuate between about 1,000 and 2,000 per year. A total of 966 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported worldwide for 2009. The U.S. Agency for International Development's polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with international and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis, and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF
TOTAL	39,500	35,000	4,500
Africa	18,750	18,750	-
Angola	1,910	1,910	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,100	3,100	-
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-
Guinea	100	100	-
Kenya	200	200	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Mali	100	100	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,320	5,320	-
Senegal	100	100	-
Somalia	500	500	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-
Uganda	200	200	-
Zambia	100	100	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,670	1,670	-
USAID West Africa Regional	100	100	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	13,250	8,750	4,500
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000

Polio Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF
Bangladesh	800	800	-
India	7,450	7,450	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500
GH - Global Health	6,500	6,500	-
Global Health - Core	6,500	6,500	-

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Each year, there are approximately 9.1 million newly affected people and 1.7 million deaths due to TB, and 500,000 cases of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB–HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmissions and save millions of lives by detecting and treating infectious TB cases. In addition, critical interventions to improve infection control, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of MDR and extensively-drug-resistant TB and to reduce TB–HIV co-infection will be priority activities. USAID collaborates with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB–HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control, and Isoniazid Preventive Therapy where appropriate. USAID's TB program will invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
TOTAL	254,368	236,000	6,302	12,066
Africa	95,400	95,400	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,100	12,100	-	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-
Nigeria	12,000	12,000	-	-
South Africa	15,000	15,000	-	-
Sudan	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	6,000	6,000	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	GHCS USAID	ESF	AEECA
East Asia and Pacific	39,600	39,600	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	16,600	16,600	-	-
Philippines	12,000	12,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	16,000	9,000	-	7,000
Russia	11,000	7,000	-	4,000
Ukraine	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
South and Central Asia	44,368	33,000	6,302	5,066
Afghanistan	6,302	-	6,302	-
Bangladesh	11,000	11,000	-	-
India	15,000	15,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	3,100	2,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,000	-	800
Tajikistan	2,540	1,500	-	1,040
Turkmenistan	1,000	-	-	1,000
Uzbekistan	3,626	2,500	-	1,126
Western Hemisphere	4,500	4,500	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	1,500	1,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Global Health	34,500	34,500	-	-
Global Health - Core	34,500	34,500	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	20,000	20,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	15,000	15,000	-	-
MDR Financing	5,000	5,000	-	-

Microenterprise and Microfinance

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor families derive part of their income from microenterprises: very small, informal business activities like vending on the street and in market stalls, handicraft production, farming, and low-tech food processing. U.S. assistance acts in three broad areas to help these families expand their economic opportunities: microfinance, to improve access to financial services including credit, deposit services, insurance, remittances, and payment services tailored to the needs of poor households; enterprise development, to improve productivity and market potential for microenterprises; and reducing regulatory and policy barriers to registering and operating micro- and small firms. The FY 2012 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following enacted appropriations.

Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	AECA	FFP
TOTAL	155,532	155,232	44,562	300	80,200	30,170	300
Africa	29,135	28,835	18,035	300	10,500	-	300
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Ghana	300	300	-	300	-	-	-
Liberia	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Malawi	3,300	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	300
Mali	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Sudan	3,500	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,277	5,277	5,277	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	4,277	4,277	4,277	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,910	13,910	-	-	-	13,910	-
Albania	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Azerbaijan	200	200	-	-	-	200	-

Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	ESF	ABECA	FFP
Belarus	500	500	-	-	-	500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,534	4,534	-	-	-	4,534	-
Georgia	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Kosovo	200	200	-	-	-	200	-
Macedonia	750	750	-	-	-	750	-
Moldova	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
Ukraine	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	1,530	-
Eurasia Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Europe Regional	48	48	-	-	-	48	-
Near East	5,300	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-
Lebanon	3,300	3,300	-	-	3,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	60,160	60,160	2,500	-	41,400	16,260	-
Afghanistan	35,400	35,400	-	-	35,400	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-
Pakistan	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	8,700	8,700	-	-	-	8,700	-
Uzbekistan	160	160	-	-	-	160	-
Western Hemisphere	25,250	25,250	2,250	-	23,000	-	-
Colombia	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	250	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	16,500	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of challenges to rapid and transformational development progress. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2012, a core group of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the USAID Forward initiative, USAID will expand its partnerships with a range of Federal science agencies in order to leverage the \$148 billion the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID will support prize competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will sharply increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food-security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners to mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID will help to develop, introduce, and "scale up" new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. Funding for the science, technology and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans—

developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders—and is subject to the overall availability of funds.

Core Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2012 Request	DA	ESF	GHCS USAID	FFP	USAID/ OE	State/ Ops
Total: State and USAID	333	230	10	74	17	2	1
USAID	322	230	0	74	17	2	0
USAID Forward, of which:	52	52	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Development Innovation Ventures</i>	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Excellence</i>	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
FTF Research and Development	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
GHI Research and Development	74	-	-	74	-	-	-
GCC Research and Development	22	22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SERVIR</i>	18	18	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CGIAR</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
FEWSNet	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
Global Engagement, of which:	21	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Regional Centers of Excellence</i>	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>International Science Partnerships</i>	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>S&T Training for Women</i>	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Operating Expenses	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Science, Technology and Innovation</i>	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
State	11		10				1
Global Engagement, Centers of Excellence	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Global Muslim Science Partnerships	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Climate Change (OES)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Civilian Research Development Fund (CRDF)	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
State Operations, of which:	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Jefferson Science Program</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note: Some of the totals may not add due to rounding.

Trade Capacity Building

Summary

The United States provides a wide range of Trade-Capacity Building (TCB) assistance to developing countries in order to support trade as a part of developing countries' overall development programs. This assistance helps recipient countries participate effectively in international trade negotiations, implement their international trade commitments, including related worker rights and environmental provisions, and allow their citizens to take full advantage of the new economic opportunities created by expanding international trade and investment.

The table below represents the FY 2012 request for the portion of total U.S. assistance that contributes directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. Examples of "direct TCB" include support for countries' efforts to streamline customs and other administrative procedures in order to lower trade transaction costs, and support for the development of sustainable private-sector business services that help potential exporters gain access to information on international market opportunities.

U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as helping to raise productivity in agriculture value-chains under the Feed the Future Initiative, improving access to trade finance, modernizing transport and other trade infrastructure services, and complying with international labor and environment standards. Funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (available online at <http://tcb.eads.usaidallnet.gov>). FY 2012 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
TOTAL	216,247	95,987	97,929	15,853	6,478
Africa	50,644	43,044	7,600	-	-
Ethiopia	1,835	1,835	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
Senegal	2,150	2,150	-	-	-
South Africa	1,020	1,020	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Zambia	5,003	5,003	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,863	7,863	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	6,513	6,513	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,500	6,500	-	-	-

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
East Asia and Pacific	11,830	8,510	3,320	-	-
Indonesia	3,427	3,427	-	-	-
Laos	1,458	1,458	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,320	-	3,320	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,625	1,625	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	13,693	-	-	13,693	-
Albania	800	-	-	800	-
Armenia	350	-	-	350	-
Azerbaijan	1,938	-	-	1,938	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,150	-	-	2,150	-
Georgia	5,355	-	-	5,355	-
Moldova	100	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Near East	21,120	2,000	19,120	-	-
Egypt	8,000	-	8,000	-	-
Jordan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Lebanon	1,720	-	1,720	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,400	-	4,400	-	-
South and Central Asia	47,479	-	45,319	2,160	-
Afghanistan	14,145	-	14,145	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
Nepal	1,450	-	1,450	-	-
Pakistan	29,000	-	29,000	-	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	100	-
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	724	-	724	-	-
Western Hemisphere	46,603	38,033	8,570	-	-
Colombia	3,570	-	3,570	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,250	1,250	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,670	1,670	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,013	2,013	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	800	800	-	-	-

"Direct" Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,750	8,750	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	530	530	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,400	3,400	5,000	-	-
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
International Organizations	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	9,000	-	9,000	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims, and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's antitrafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2–Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2012 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following enacted appropriations.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
TOTAL	37,127	7,250	2,895	5,874	21,108
Africa	1,500	200	1,200	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Djibouti	50	-	-	-	50
Mozambique	200	200	-	-	-
South Africa	50	-	-	-	50
State Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,150	4,950	-	-	200
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Philippines	1,000	900	-	-	100
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
Vietnam	300	300	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,381	-	-	3,381	-
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	400	-	-	400	-
Georgia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	250	-	-	250	-

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	INCLE
Russia	350	-	-	350	-
Ukraine	1,081	-	-	1,081	-
South and Central Asia	5,288	1,100	1,695	2,493	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	305	-	-	305	-
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Nepal	1,695	-	1,695	-	-
Tajikistan	1,050	-	-	1,050	-
Turkmenistan	230	-	-	230	-
Uzbekistan	558	-	-	558	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	20,808	-	-	-	20,808

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral military ties with the United States. The overall goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region, and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and the United States' Maghreb partners (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and to target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by working to support youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services. The FY 2012 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following enacted appropriations.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Funding Summary

\$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	52,800	12,000	5,500	4,500	10,800	20,000
Africa	28,300	12,000	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
State Africa Regional	16,300	-	4,000	3,500	8,800	-
USAID West Africa Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
Near East Regional -- TSCTP	4,500	-	1,500	1,000	2,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, with activities in all five Program Objectives. These include improved drinking-water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; improved watershed and water resources management; maintenance of vital ecosystem functions; increased water productivity; improved water security; and promoting cooperation on managing transboundary water resources. The FY 2012 Budget will continue funding water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises, promoting broad-based economic growth, enhancing environmental and national security, and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
TOTAL	301,992	293,999	97,275	29,750	8,725	154,022	4,220	8,000
Africa	100,647	92,647	50,230	11,000	8,417	23,000	-	8,000
Angola	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	300	300	-	300	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	188	188	-	-	188	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	10,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	6,000
Ethiopia	7,894	7,894	5,100	1,500	1,294	-	-	-
Ghana	4,070	4,070	3,570	500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,332	1,332	-	-	1,332	-	-	-
Liberia	7,150	7,150	-	150	-	7,000	-	-
Malawi	4,756	2,756	2,000	500	256	-	-	2,000
Mali	5,500	5,500	4,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	3,380	3,380	2,460	-	920	-	-	-
Namibia	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,473	2,473	1,020	150	1,303	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,478	4,478	4,000	-	478	-	-	-
Senegal	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	262	262	-	-	262	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,087	5,087	5,000	-	87	-	-	-
Uganda	3,315	3,315	2,000	-	1,315	-	-	-
Zambia	7,378	7,378	5,100	1,400	878	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	100	100	-	-	100	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
USAID Africa Regional	5,880	5,880	5,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,643	12,643	12,230	250	163	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,600	1,600	1,350	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,047	2,047	2,047	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	163	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,270	1,270	-	-	-	-	1,270	-
Armenia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Russia	70	70	-	-	-	-	70	-
Near East	74,487	74,487	3,315	-	-	71,172	-	-
Jordan	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	1,815	1,815	1,815	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	41,172	41,172	-	-	-	41,172	-	-
Near East Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	65,800	65,807	3,000	3,000	-	56,850	2,950	-
Afghanistan	54,750	54,750	-	-	-	54,750	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
India	4,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	300	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
Nepal	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	2,100	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Central Asia Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
Western Hemisphere	3,645	3,645	2,500	-	145	1,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	35	35	-	-	35	-	-	-
Haiti	1,100	1,100	-	-	100	1,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Development Partnerships	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
Development Grants Program	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Total	FY 2012 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	FFP
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2010 PERFORMANCE REPORT

FY 2012 PERFORMANCE PLAN

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Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2012 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report for FY 2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2012 (APR/APP). The APR/APP presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals.

In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APR/APP, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests.

Approach to Performance Management

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. Each chapter contains indicators showing progress on one of the five joint State-USAID Strategic Objectives in foreign assistance. The strategic framework used by the Department of State and USAID for FY 2010 consisted of the following objectives, which may change as a result of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Each Objective contains Program Areas with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by both the Missions and Washington bureaus and offices to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

Most of the performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID interagency working group comprising performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. Periodically, changes in initiatives or the focus of foreign assistance efforts necessitate a review to determine whether the performance indicators used in this report remain representative of overall efforts in the Objectives. As such, a small number of new indicators have been added to the APR/APP this year, and some of the indicators reported in the past will be discontinued. FY 2010 results are reported for indicators to be discontinued after FY 2010, but out-year targets for these indicators are not reported. For additional explanation regarding discontinued indicators, please refer to the Discontinued and Revised Indicators section at the end of this report.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. Some indicators have no clear performance trend because the target for these indicators can change due to the changing number of Operating Units¹ (OUs) that contribute to a particular indicator each year. Thus, the aggregate performance target for an indicator might increase or decrease from one year to another, not because OUs changed target levels, but because the actual number of OUs contributing to and reporting on that indicator may change. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data is a critical component of managing for results.

Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs

The Department of State and USAID are actively strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity,

¹ An operating unit is a country mission, regional mission, or a headquarter bureau or office receiving a portion of the foreign assistance budget.

recognizing that evaluation is essential to implementing and managing foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. Evaluations allow project managers to assess systematically how well programs are working, make process improvements, and make informed decisions on how best to allocate resources to achieve results. Evaluation results and performance data are essential to conveying the effectiveness of assistance programs to program managers, Congress, and the public.

In addition to continued support for evaluation actions taken in FY 2009, including an active USAID Evaluation Interest Group and work with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee Evaluation Network, USAID has made significant organizational changes that will strengthen how it manages and applies evaluation findings to improve program management.

In June 2010, USAID established a Bureau of Policy, Planning, and Learning, which includes the new Office of Learning, Evaluation, and Research (LER). LER will play a key role in improving evaluation at the Agency, and will support the revitalization of USAID as a premier learning organization that is innovative, evidence-based, and results-oriented. Several steps have been launched in FY 2010 to achieve this.

- USAID has developed a new evaluation policy that defines key terms, establishes clear protocols for timing of evaluations, provides methodological guidance and quality standards, and promotes a more independent evaluation process and application of findings for policy, budget, and programmatic decision-making
- To connect practitioners and researchers while encouraging the use of evidence in decision-making, the Agency is hosting a series of evidence summits around particular development issues. In September 2010, the Agency hosted its first evidence summit around issues of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism.
- USAID is revitalizing its evaluation training course and creating additional materials to equip Agency staff with the requisite knowledge, tools, and skills necessary to manage evaluation activities effectively
- USAID is working with its interagency partners to establish a standardized set of evaluation frameworks that can be applied to the Agency's high priority investments, including the Global Health, Global Climate Change, and the Feed the Future Initiatives, as well as its large country programs
- USAID is increasing its focus on conducting rigorous impact evaluations and using the results to improve program effectiveness. The Agency has joined the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, and has developed a highly focused program to measure the impact of its interventions in the democracy and governance area.

In the Fall of 2010, the Department of State implemented a new program evaluation policy that supports the Administration's initiative to increase transparency and improve Government performance and accountability. The policy lays the foundation for a coordinated and robust evaluation function, and provides the framework for the ongoing and systematic analysis of programs and projects. Together with tools developed to help design and implement quality evaluations, this policy advances the Department's efforts to build capacity in assessing program impact, collect and share information about effective practices in its programs, and provide solid evidence for policy and planning decisions. In the area of training and capacity building to support an increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, the

Department of State developed a rapid data-collection methods online course that was made available to Department personnel worldwide and to colleagues in other agencies.

In addition to implementing the program evaluation policy and developing the tools to support its execution, the Department of State highlighted its commitment to assessing diplomacy and development through its June 2010 conference, “New Paradigms for Evaluating Diplomacy in the 21st Century.” Over the course of two days, officials from the Department, USAID, and other Federal agencies, as well as representatives from academia, foreign ministries, and nongovernmental organizations engaged in lively discussions on effective practices, methods, and approaches for examining and assessing foreign affairs activities in response to the challenges facing the United States and the world in the 21st century. The conference workshops and panel discussions focused on a broad range of topics including evaluating interagency efforts to combat transnational crime, global hunger, and cultural diplomacy.

With this continuing focus on evaluation, 764 evaluations, assessments, and special studies were conducted in FY 2010 across USAID and State's joint Strategic Objectives, with 284 already planned for FY 2011. Most of the evaluations focused on improving program management for enhanced performance. Some involved studies to better plan new programs. The Department of State and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide performance management training and to collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured. The Foreign Operations CBJ contains narratives describing program evaluations at each OU, and how the results of these evaluations were used to make budget and programmatic decisions about foreign assistance.

Important Changes

Improvements to Target and Result Data: In FY 2010, the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance automated the process of updating performance data for indicators presented in the APR/APP. For the first time, target and result data were electronically imported into the report directly from the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Performance data presented herein reflect the most recent target and result data submitted by OUs to aggregate for this report. The targets and results presented for some indicators in this report may differ from what was published in prior year reports, as the data now reflect any contributions from OUs that submitted target or result information after previous APR/APPs had been published.

Removal of “Notes” Section in Indicator Tables: To improve the consistency of how information is presented in the APR/APP, the “Notes” row that appeared on some of the indicator tables was removed. All notes and information pertaining to an indicator was incorporated into the Data Quality and Data Source statements, or into the Indicator narrative.

High Priority Performance Goals

The Department of State and USAID have developed a strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. In FY 2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These goals reflect the agencies' strategic priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2012. Table 1 describes each HPPG by Strategic Goal.

Table 1: Department of State and USAID High Priority Performance Goals

Strategic Goal	FY 2011 High Priority Performance Goal
Achieving Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Afghanistan and Pakistan priority goal is articulated in the Stabilization Strategy, February 2010. For more information, go to www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf The Iraq priority goal is: A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq. <p>The Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation priority goal is: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.</p>
Governing Justly and Democratically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights priority goal: Promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011
Investing in People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Health priority goal: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by United States- and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term, by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives; avert millions of unintended pregnancies; prevent millions of new HIV infections; and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change priority goal: By the end of 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) that contain concrete actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 20 completed LEDS by the end of 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020. Food Security priority goal: By 2011, up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015
Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management–Building Civilian Capacity priority goal: Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation's foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring

Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including climate change, hunger, poverty, and disease.

Feed the Future: Feed the Future (FTF) is the U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans
- Strengthen strategic coordination
- Ensure a comprehensive approach
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks 55 FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/guide.html>.

Global Health Initiative: The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States' successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation
- Promoting research and innovation

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

For more information on the Initiative, please see the Fact Sheet: The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative: <http://www.usaid.gov/ghi/factsheet.html>.

Global Climate Change: Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCC core activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, meet the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy technology, and support the American economy through clean technology exports. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means helping countries both to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to anticipated climate changes. This is essential because developing countries play an increasingly greater role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity or resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCC funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- **Adaptation:** Enhancing the prospects for sustainable economic growth in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping mitigate climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/adaptation.html
- **Clean Energy:** Driving economic growth at home by promoting American clean technology exports and abroad, improve reliable and renewable access to energy, promote the security of global energy supply and energy price stability, reduce emissions in emerging markets to minimize risks of climate change, and improve air quality in developing countries to save potentially millions of lives
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/clean_energy.html
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Supporting the United Nations program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) process of reducing emissions from forests and land use, increase efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserve vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.html

For more information on the initiative, please visit the White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy–Global Climate Change Initiative:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Climate_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Overview of FY 2010 Foreign Assistance Budget and Performance Results

The Department of State and USAID budgeted over \$32 billion in FY 2010 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals across its five shared Strategic Objectives. Table 2 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Strategic Objectives, and Program Areas within those Objectives.

Table 2: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective, and Program Area

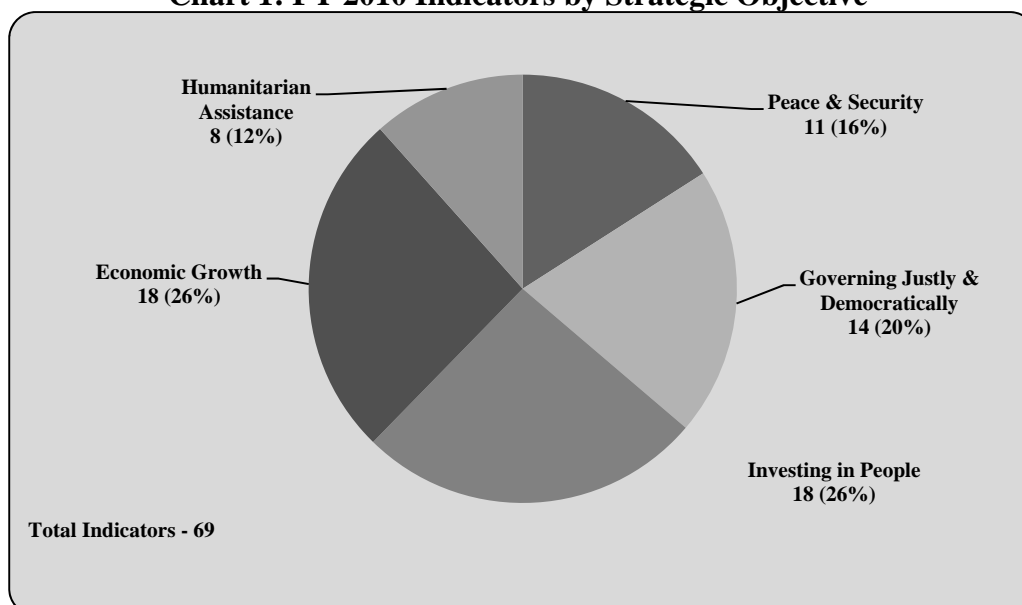
	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Estimate ¹	FY 2012 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE² (\$ in thousands)	32,695,999		32,879,603
Peace and Security	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counterterrorism	432,180	-	323,691
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	317,781
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251
Counternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378
Transnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634
Good Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438
Investing in People	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,015	-	344,762
Economic Growth	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329
Trade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089
Infrastructure	443,846	-	883,216
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697
Environment	768,159	-	801,243
Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922
Disaster Readiness	81,409	-	76,152
Migration Management	41,954	-	33,670
Program Support	1,701,462	-	1,824,659
Program Design and Learning	68,582	-	72,239
Administration and Oversight	1,632,880	-	1,752,420

¹At the time of publication, appropriation actions for FY 2011 are not complete and agencies are operating under a continuing resolution.

²Foreign Assistance levels represent funding for core programs and do not include resources associated with extraordinary requirements funded through Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

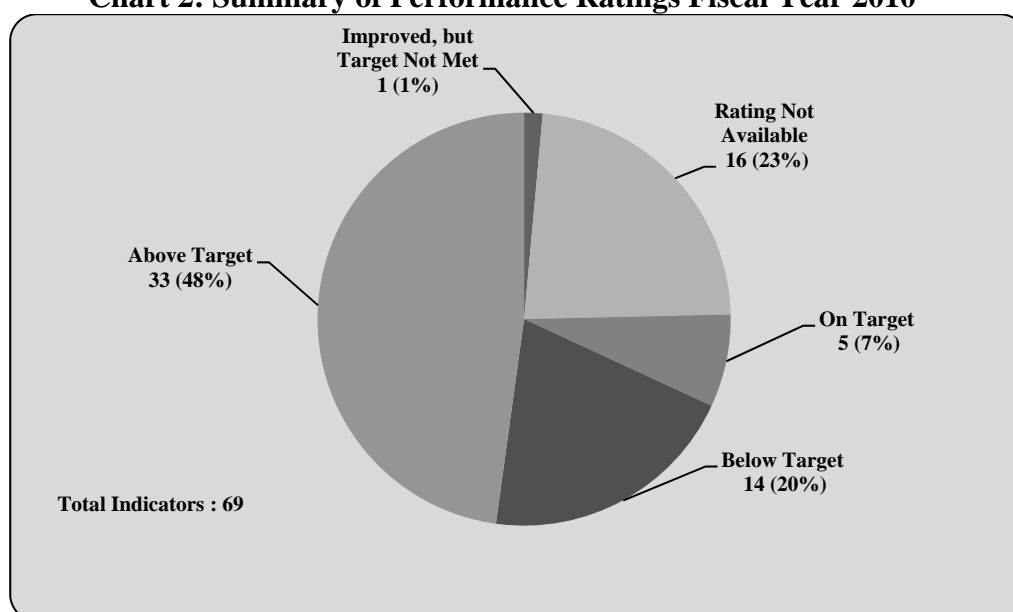
Charts 1 and 2 depict the performance indicators presented in this report for each of the Strategic Objectives and provide an overview of the performance ratings for those indicators.

Chart 1: FY 2010 Indicators by Strategic Objective¹



¹Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Chart 2: Summary of Performance Ratings Fiscal Year 2010^{1, 2}



¹Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication.

Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.

²Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 3 provides a multiyear overview of performance data for all of the indicators presented in this report—four years of past performance results; a target, result, and performance rating for F Y 2010; and projected performance targets for two out-years.

Table 3: Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating¹	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs	3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety	N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Number of U.S. Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels	N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas	N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas	207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation	180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons	6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons	4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance	N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training	87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management	376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support	N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance	24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups	109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Rating	N/A	N/A
Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions	815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance	15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment	822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care	4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries	N/A	N/A	80%	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries	N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above Target	65%	67%
Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs	N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage	59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants	44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)	N/A	N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart	N/A	N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18	N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds	72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services	3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Inflation Rate	6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7
Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods	84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	53.5%	56.0%	59.8%	60.7%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.6%	62.0%
Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance	922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,119,323	Below Target	1,217,835	2,528,950
Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance	5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects	1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Number of Internet Users	1.25B	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Number of Mobile Subscribers	2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance	45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	No Rating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment	33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Global Competitiveness Index	53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability	71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance	129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT
Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance	124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE									
Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence	23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs	84%	86%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity	N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%

Performance Indicator	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30

¹Data for some indicators were collected for the first time in FY 2010 and no target had been previously set; therefore, no performance rating is available.

²Some programs described within this report include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that do not have annual targets or results.

OBJECTIVE ONE

PEACE AND SECURITY

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that security is a necessary precursor to achieving these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that the security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities include countering terrorism; combating weapons of mass destruction; supporting counternarcotics activities; strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform; combating transnational crime such as gang, financial, and intellectual property rights crimes; and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$8.7 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Peace and Security, representing approximately 26.7 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote Peace and Security. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Peace and Security, five indicators were above target, two were on target, and two were below target.

Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counterterrorism	432,180	-	323,691

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States national security. Combating terrorism will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing partner nations with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2010 showed success in a number of these areas.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

Counterterrorism Training

Overall, the United States exceeded its target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts in FY 2010. The target was exceeded because course offerings and numbers of trainees are estimated. The five percent number of people trained in excess of the target is well within the range of normal fluctuations given the number of courses and countries included. The continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Antiterrorism by USG Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,326	1,925	4,815	4,700	8,925	9,325	Above Target	8,182	7,308
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	320,455	-	317,781

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, nonstate actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD—whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological—and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD-related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2010, the EXBS program assisted over 50 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	4%	4%	4%	On Target	4%	4%
Data Source: EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting.								
Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4 percent annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.								

Biological Threat

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In support of the overall effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other nonstate actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. BEP has three pillars of engagement, including laboratory biosafety and biosecurity, scientist engagement, and disease detection and control. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2010 included a deepening of relationships and activities in core priority countries, and increased collaboration with the Department of Defense. BEP engaged more than 2,000 scientists from over 39 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America who participated in 165 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and biosurveillance. BEP deepened its relationship with Pakistan by taking a whole-of-government approach, adopting a bilateral interagency program planning process for joint United States Government–Government of Pakistan engagement in biological nonproliferation-related activities. BEP also hired a new field officer for Embassy Kabul to assist in the expansion of BEP efforts in Afghanistan. In Iraq, BEP launched a severe acute respiratory illness and field epidemiology training program. The United States Ambassador to Indonesia signed a BEP Memorandum of Understanding with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As the Department of Defense is developing new cooperative threat reductions, BEP is engaging in joint strategic planning with the Defense Department to ensure complementary efforts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa.

Much work remains to be done to reduce the global biological threat. Many BEP partner countries consider bioexpertise and laboratory capacity as a tool for economic and social development, yet are also in regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and nonproliferation are high.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	60	89	157	165	165	On Target	168	172
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. (For details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide: http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm .)								

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	-	6,660,251

Foreign assistance activities in this Program Area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict and facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2012 and beyond.

Military Personnel Trained

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the United States supports capacity building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. The United States will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the United States by continuing relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States increase capacity and skills in host countries, and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S.-trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S.-led or -sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

In FY 2010, a change to the definition of this indicator stipulated that only personnel trained through International Military Education and Training funding would be counted towards results achieved. The FY 2010 target shown below had been set prior to this change, while the FY 2010 results were counted under the new definition; therefore, the indicator rating has been marked as "no rating" for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform								
Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	958	497	1,549	N/A	1,095	No Rating	1,561	1,205
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Political Stability

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the United States. U.S. efforts toward this goal are trending in the wrong direction, as Afghanistan has shown a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005. The United States is making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, including a core focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic, and social reform can advance. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. Measures for Afghanistan will be addressed more comprehensively in future HPPG reporting.

Program Area: Counternarcotics

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Counternarcotics	1,064,604	-	633,378

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The United States works with international, regional, and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success, and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

The two measures reported here—seizures of illicit narcotics and hectares eradicated—are composite measures of two activities critical to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from

trafficking. Cutting off the supply of drugs at the source or in transit directly reduces the amount of drugs that reach the United States and other countries.

Narcotics Seized

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacities to combat traffickers by increasing both their immediate ability and long-term institutional capacity. This includes the acquiring and providing equipment, training, and operational support; strengthening institutions and management; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; improving controls at borders, ports, and airports; and developing programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities. This coordination is the key concept behind the Merida (Mexico), Caribbean Basin, and Central American Security Initiatives.

Seizures in FY 2010 fell short of the combined target. It should be noted, however, that the target had been raised to 2,254,016 kilos from the target of 574,393 in FY 2009. Targets were dramatically increased in Colombia, Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, and the regional Central American Security Initiative and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative were added as targets. Additionally, a number of countries have not yet reported, artificially reducing the "actual." Most countries report on a calendar year, which leads to incomplete or no data at the November reporting date that populated this table. There is no data for Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Bahamas, or Central Asia. Of the countries for which data exists for the past two years, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago saw increases in seizures; Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, and Pakistan saw decreases; and Mexico, Panama, and the Philippines remained approximately the same.

There is a second issue with combining data seizures. The figure represents multiple kinds of drugs. Kilos of marijuana, cocaine and heroin are not directly comparable in value on a weight basis. However, at a country level, seizures tend to involve the same kinds of drugs, so changes over several years may identify a trend. More complete data for the fullcalendar year, including breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories (heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other) will be available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, published in March of each year.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	1,392,252	582,186	1,924,507	2,209,016	1,761,902	Below Target	1,891,558	928,342
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated

Eradicating drug crops at the source is the most direct way of reducing drug supply. Statistics on eradication reflect more than law enforcement effectiveness, however. A government's ability to reduce drug cultivation is also affected by the security situation, governmental presence, and economic factors that make small farmers more subject to exploitation by traffickers. As a result, eradication is most effective when part of an integrated program with partner countries. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions, and is complemented by assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of November 2010, when the PPR data was submitted, and are less than the actual total for the year. In FY 2010, partner countries surpassed the combined target for eradication, eliminating 382,135 hectares of drug-producing plants. However, the chart below may count twice some of the aerial eradication in Colombia, which is supported through the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's Aviation program. If that contribution to the chart is removed (both the target and the actual) the total is 278,135 hectares eradicated, against a goal of 189,012. Beset by floods in 2010, Colombia reported much less manual eradication—slightly over 1,000 hectares in the partial-year report. It should be noted that manual eradication is expensive and extremely dangerous in the best of circumstances in Colombia, but that consistent aerial eradication has pushed growers to change their cultivation patterns. Plots are frequently much smaller and hidden within sensitive ecological areas. This results in less cocaine production, but also is a factor in the government's introduction of manual eradication. Peru, which only eradicates manually, pushed its target for FY 2010 up to 10,000 hectares, which it exceeded by over 1,600 hectares; Bolivia met its 6,500-hectare goal. Pakistan, scoured by floods as well as insurgencies, eradicated 50 hectares of opium poppy, short of its 1,000-hectare goal.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
207,293	177,452	258,297	188,591	189,012	278,135	Above Target	292,362	292,000
Data Source: 2010 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Alternative Crops Under Cultivation

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. The United States Government also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. U.S. assistance generates licit employment and income opportunities, improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure, fosters citizen participation in

local decision-making, strengthens social infrastructure, and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2010 target, with all countries reporting better-than-expected results. In Bolivia, ADL activities helped increase the number of hectares dedicated to alternative crops by 160 percent. In addition, favorable market prices for coffee motivated additional farmers to participate. USAID also made significant progress in the Yungas region because conditions favorable to coca production proved also to be favorable to annatto, a dye in high demand by the garment industry. In Colombia, three projects set to close out in FY 2010 were extended due to procurement delays for the successor projects. Ecuador exceeded its target because new plantations were created and because hectares already under cultivation were more productive than expected. Finally, Peru's results were 18 percent over the target because United States Government eradication efforts made it possible for new farmers in the Ucayali region to participate. In addition, families already benefitting from the program began to cultivate additional hectares.

In Afghanistan, 118,786 hectares are under cultivation through the ADL program. To date, the program has trained 555,000 farmers across all 34 provinces, distributed 40,000 metric tons of fertilizer, and provided vegetable seeds and fertilizers to more than 375,000 farmers in the east, south, and north. Additionally, the vegetable seed program generated more than \$17 million in sales.

Overall, the FY 2011 target decreases compared to FY 2010 to reflect that existing projects are scheduled to wind down.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
180,348	111,392	286,107	201,989	145,700	275,797	Above Target	106,936	131,215
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Transnational Crime	91,651	-	98,545

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related

crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner-country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the United States effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and threatens global rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen antitrafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

Antitrafficking Prosecutions and Convictions

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule-of-law and criminal justice sector improvements.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) leads the U.S. Government's effort to combat human trafficking. Human trafficking, or modern slavery, deprives people of their most basic human right: the right to freedom. G/TIP uses foreign assistance funding to address the following long-term goals, which are based on the mandates of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000: writing the annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress (TIP Report) and advancing bilateral diplomacy, managing foreign assistance funds, raising global awareness, facilitating partnerships, leading the interagency process, and engaging in multilateral diplomacy.

Coupled with foreign assistance, the TIP Report continues to be a tool for reform. The results here can be attributed to diplomatic efforts by G/TIP's Ambassador and staff with visits to 72 countries and the funding of programs for legal and judicial activities. In FY 2010, there was a 7 percent increase in trafficking prosecutions, 28 percent increase in convictions, and 37 percent increase in victims identified.

Thirty-three laws were established or amended. The Philippines, after two years ranked on the Tier 2 Watch List, took necessary action to manage the prosecution of TIP cases more expeditiously, adjudicating cases within 180 days of being filed with courts. There was greater antitrafficking collaboration between the Malaysian Government, the United States Government, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), leading to new trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Bosnia and Herzegovina also made progress. Bosnia had been on Tier 3 for many years as a war-torn nation plagued by sex traffickers, but the Bosnian Government changed course and aggressively targeted the crime. As a result, Bosnia was ranked in the 2010 TIP Report as a Tier 1 country with strong penalties for convicted traffickers and victim protection partnerships with NGOs.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6,618	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,472	5,606	Above Target	5,745	6,032
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm .								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. Embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs, and international organizations; published reports; research trips to every region; and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4,766	3,150	3,427	2,983	3,131	4,166	Above Target	3,288	3,452
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm .								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Peace and Security (in thousands)	8,744,525	-	8,288,556
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	-	254,910

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

Conflict Mitigation and Resolution Training

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2010. The training indicator captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens to better mitigate conflict and more effectively implement and manage peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts, such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in peace and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2010, the United States did not meet the target. The shortfall is due primarily to delays in the process of drafting Nepal's constitution, resulting in postponement of trainings aimed at reducing post-promulgation conflicts. Nepal's FY 2011 target indicates that the training program will expand in the coming year. Indonesia also fell short by 36 percent because programs shifted from a focus on conflict resolution to post-conflict livelihood activities, which are not appropriate to measure as conflict-mitigation training activities. Indonesia's lower FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets are a reflection of this shift. However, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda trained more people than expected in FY 2010. In Ethiopia, positive reactions to a pilot training program led to increased requests from both the Ethiopian Government and university partners. FY 2010 grants in Kenya enabled recipient organizations to respond to training requests at both the national and local levels. Five countries—Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, and Uganda—exceeded their targets for the number of women trained, reflecting the U.S. Government's emphasis on empowering and creating opportunities for women.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY								
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	17,965	12,578	92,601	67,634	65,932	Below Target	98,007	50,471
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE TWO

GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Support for just and democratic governance is in the national interest of the United States for three interrelated reasons: first, as a matter of principle; second, as a contribution to U.S. national security; and third, as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Representative democracies that ensure greater governmental accountability and transparency through rule of law, free and fair electoral processes, a vibrant civil society, and independent media are more likely to respect human rights, value fundamental freedoms, and act peacefully and responsibly toward other nations and in accordance with international law. Democratic states contribute to sustainable development, economic growth with open markets, better-educated citizens, and global peace and stability. The goal of the United States is therefore to protect basic rights and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$3.3 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective for Governing Justly and Democratically, representing approximately 10 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote just and democratic governance. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Governing Justly and Democratically, six indicators were above target and three were below target. Some programs described in this chapter include indicators of a long-term and/or complex nature that had no FY 2010 target, and therefore no performance rating. For other indicators, data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	-	927,634

The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards. Activities in this Program Area advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories.

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. In Iraq, for instance, U.S.-supported implementing partners provided legal aid to thousands of Iraqis unable to afford private attorneys, and strengthened the capacity of local NGOs and Iraqi universities to train a domestic cadre of independent legal experts and lawyers who will be able to improve equal access to justice for all Iraqis.

Many U.S. programs target improved respect for human rights among marginalized populations. In Cambodia, for instance, a United States-supported project used innovative means to help spread awareness on land rights among the underserved and largely illiterate populations there by conducting 67 road shows that more than 63,000 people attended. The program also trained more than 100 grassroots civil-society workers and advocates who served as land law resources for the public, and helped resolve land disputes. The civil society advocates ensured underserved groups are fairly protected by the law and helped mitigate escalation of violence over land.

Justice Sector Personnel Trained

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in countries that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer-term goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of training 43,577 personnel. In several countries, including Cambodia, China, Colombia, El Salvador, and Thailand, host country government openness to assistance and the demand for justice-sector training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The Government of El Salvador showed strong commitment to the program's objectives by providing financial resources and requests for additional training. Leveraging these resources and implementing a training-of-trainers approach enabled the program to reach many more beneficiaries than anticipated. In Thailand, the Thai Office of the Attorney General responded to diplomatic approaches with a much more forthcoming attitude than expected and sent large numbers of attendees to United States Government events. Because these results were unexpected, however, the target for FY 2011 is maintained at a comparable level to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
87,714	111,034	61,696	68,392	43,577	53,426	Above Target	49,114	35,103
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Case Management Improvement

The United States supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

U.S. assistance programs greatly exceeded the FY 2010 target of 206 U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management; however, accounting for results reported by Afghanistan where no FY 2010 target had been set, programs are only slightly above the FY 2010 target. The Afghanistan Case Management System was launched in FY 2010, enabling 359 courts to improve case management. Among OUs that had FY 2010 targets, the majority met or exceeded their planned performance. In a few other countries, progress was impeded. For example, in Liberia only five of eight planned courts were assisted. The Liberian Government's lack of responsiveness impeded expansion of donor programs. In Pakistan, where a comprehensive rule-of-law program would have provided for assistance in case management to at least six courts, monsoon-related issues led to delays in program design and solicitation, as well as to funds being diverted to disaster response and recovery. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect the changing number of OUs which plan to work in this area.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
376	352	567	337	206	573	Above Target	624	527
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.(For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Legal Aid and Victim's Assistance

As one means of promoting justice and respect for the rule of law, the United States supports programs that provide legal aid and assistance to victims of human rights violations. Beyond seeking justice for these individuals, this assistance works to help reestablish trust in the judicial process in countries where such trust has been eroded by government corruption or ineffectiveness. Often, the advocates for human rights have the most pressing need for this assistance. Through a global emergency assistance program for human rights defenders, the United States offered a lifeline of protection for those advocating for basic human rights and reporting on gross violations of human rights. In addition, this program was expanded specifically to assist defenders of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights. In FY 2010, the program provided legal, medical, relocation, and other forms of urgent assistance to 155 human rights defenders or nongovernmental organizations in 40 countries around the world.

U.S. efforts also work to build the capacity of public and private institutions to assist victims of human rights violations. In Bolivia, United States support helped restore public psychosocial centers for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), helping over 2,000 individuals or groups receive GBV-related assistance. In Colombia, over 2,000 individuals or groups that had been affected by forced disappearances or extrajudicial killings received psychosocial and other assistance thanks to United States support. These notable successes in Latin America and others allowed U.S. programs to exceed the target set for FY 2010.

Legal aid is an important component of access to justice programming, which empowers citizens to claim constitutionally guaranteed rights and seek enforcement of those rights. For example, in some countries legal aid activities have educated citizens on emerging policies and laws that affect their daily lives and have provided legal assistance so that citizens are better able to access formal justice mechanisms. In Somalia, para-legal schemes were established to refer legal cases from the traditional and customary to the formal justice system.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						*New Indicator*		
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	19,046	10,192	3,510	18,348	Above Target	14,400	14,955
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Haiti, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years.								

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Good Governance	1,517,674	-	1,422,249

The Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the Program Area of Good Governance support avenues for public participation and oversight, curbing corruption, and substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

Government Effectiveness

One of the ways the United States monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. The Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). U.S. assistance in FY 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Africa, South Asia, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting most of these countries, the Department is unable to forecast out-year targets accurately for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data, please visit <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>.

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	-	215,444

Programs in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Open, transparent, and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, NGOs, and citizens before, during, and between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry, and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, nonpartisan political party development, political participation, election monitoring, and voter education. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

In Pakistan, for example, lobbying and policy dialogue by local partner organizations with the Election Commission of Pakistan resulted in the first-ever collaboration between parliamentarians and civil society organizations on electoral reform legislation. As part of Pakistan's broader constitutional reform, policy recommendations by the United States' implementing partners became part of the 18th amendment to the constitution. Among other measures, the reforms enhance the quality and legitimacy of future elections by ensuring complete insulation of the Electoral Commission of Pakistan from the reach of the executive.

Election Observers Trained

As one component of promoting competitive elections, the first representative measure of performance in this Program Area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained for deployment before or during national election with U.S. assistance. Due to significant and unexpected results from the Philippines, United States assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 117,858 domestic election observers trained. The Philippines did not have an FY 2010 target, yet reported results of 547,561 observers trained to monitor the voting process in all of the polling centers nationwide in the country's first wholly automated election. This number includes 6,000 volunteers in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, which has historically included several election violence hotspots. The U.S. Embassy in Manila and the European Union Ambassador praised the election for proceeding smoothly. Without these results, total reported performance would have been slightly below target. In Georgia, only 2,670 of

50,000 planned observers were trained because the election-oriented sub-grants awarded did not include large-scale training of observers.

In Sri Lanka, one component of the United States assistance program sought to strengthen the capacity of Sri Lankan domestic election monitoring organizations to organize and conduct election programs, including domestic election monitors. Including Sri Lanka's 142 domestic election observers, U.S. assistance funded over 1,700 observers worldwide—one-third of which were women. This inclusion of women represents the United States' support for broad and inclusive participation of all citizens in electoral and political processes, particularly by women and other disenfranchised groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, internally displaced persons, and people with disabilities.

Another United States initiative that began in FY 2010 is working to promote credible elections and government accountability in Togo. One of the project's chief aims is to strengthen the capacity of the National Congress for Civil Society (CNSC) to conduct a comprehensive and coordinated observation of the election process. To that end, 292 election observers and 31 supervisors were trained and deployed to 292 polling stations on Togo's Election Day in March 2010. After the election, the CNSC drafted and published a final report on the electoral process to the Togolese media. The use of a database to aggregate information from election observers distinguished the CNSC from other Togolese organizations who observed the electoral process, and the report garnered sizable media coverage and praise in Togo, including from President Faure Gnassingbé.

Targets for this indicator are set based on the volume and importance of planned elections; accordingly, the results are subject to fluctuations in country political conditions. Lower targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 reflect a smaller number of OUs that currently plan to be active in election observation, and may reflect a smaller number of planned elections where U.S. assistance can be deployed.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
24,028	61,533	170,307	39,866	117,858	653,400	Above Target	56,805	25,063
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, African Union, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Increasing Number of Political Candidates and Members

Activities in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic,

and inclusive society, and is a measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs fell short of the FY 2010 target of 184 U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups. Part of this shortfall appears to be the result of data recording error and a reinterpretation of how political parties or entities are counted. For example, Indonesia reported that their FY 2010 target was incorrectly recorded as 35 instead of 15, so their results of 18 parties appeared below target. In Armenia, the FY 2010 results and out-year targets were recalculated to include the Armenian National Congress as one entity rather than a collection of many smaller parties. While Armenia's results for FY 2010 therefore appear to be below target, the same amount of assistance was provided to a consistent audience. In Kosovo and Colombia, the political landscape changed significantly in FY 2010. In Colombia, a number of parties lost their legal status or did not make the threshold for participation in Parliament. Out-year targets have been adjusted to account for these known changes.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
109	127	249	217	184	116	Below Target	118	94
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, and State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Country Progress toward Developing Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process

In addition to monitoring short-term activities, the U.S. also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by Freedom House. However, due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting several of these countries (particularly in Afghanistan, Egypt, Haiti, Iran, and West Bank and Gaza), the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on the publication Freedom in the World, visit Freedom House at <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (in thousands)	3,269,168	-	3,041,765
Civil Society	542,824	-	476,438

A fully participatory and democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights.

In general, U.S. efforts to promote civil society in FY 2010 saw many successes. There is still concern and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much greater progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. A disturbing number of countries imposed burdensome, restrictive, or repressive laws and regulations on NGOs and the media, including the Internet. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the United States tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built, upon which greater gains can be made.

FY 2011 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2010 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for civil society organizations, improve their organizational capacity and financial viability, allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision, and empower traditionally marginalized groups such as women, minority, and youth. Funds will also be used to strengthen independent media and ensure the role of media actors in advancing democratic governance.

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities.

Independent media development programs by the Department of State and USAID operated in 39 countries in FY 2010, while regional and global programs supported or linked media professionals throughout Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eurasia, Latin America, and worldwide. Program designs respond to the specific developmental needs of each assisted local, regional, or national media system.

Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and midcareer training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector. Since the early 1990s, much support has targeted timely extensions of new digital technologies, facilitating the transition of many so-called “legacy” media into more modern multimedia and digital media platforms and information systems. Support for “lower-tech” media, such as community radio, also remains relevant for many assisted country media systems.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. Under authoritarian media systems, such as those in Belarus, Burma, Iran, Zimbabwe, and elsewhere,

citizens can gain access to and report to more independent sources of information via Internet, cell phone, radio, and other platforms. In media environments threatened by conflict, such as in Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Afghanistan, citizens enjoy improved access to more accurate information regarding security, conflict mitigation, and basic human and development needs. Citizens of Afghanistan, for example, enjoy broad access to quality independent radio and television informational programming; and with the forthcoming launch of a new *Mobil Khabar* mobile news service, Afghan citizens will gain interactive access to a broad array of these information sources via their cell phones.

Media assistance activities in FY 2010 often built upon prior years of assistance work, in some cases, with life-saving results. U.S. support had earlier expanded community radio service from slightly over 50 percent to over 85 percent of Haitian territory throughout the mid-2000s. When the Port-au-Prince region was hit by a massive earthquake in January 2010, the expanded community radio network helped keep the whole nation informed. Fast-response U.S. technical assistance helped restore radio and other communications in the afflicted regions, while emergency radio and communications services such as “News You Can Use” helped victims find emergency shelter, food, and water; improve personal preparations for aftershocks; and avoid cholera, among other services.

It should be noted that media freedoms have confronted strong negative pressures from authoritarian backsliding in many countries in recent years. According to the Freedom House Press Index, overall media freedom has declined as a global average during the past eight years. Even in countries where democratic transitions appear stalled or reversed, however, U.S. support for alternative independent media platforms and professional training of journalists, lawyers, and media freedom advocates can often slow the backsliding tendencies or build latent democratic capacities that can come into play during potential future periods of liberalization.

Women and Civil Society

Empowering women and ensuring gender equality are high U.S. Government priorities. The U.S. Government encourages its program partners to strive for equitable female representation in its program activities. In FY 2010, the United States had 85 new or ongoing programs that specifically benefit women or address women’s issues. The United States concentrated these programs in countries where women are significantly marginalized, oppressed, and deprived of basic human rights.

Many of the programs promote women’s engagement in the political process, most notably in Muslim and Arab countries. Prior to the March 2010 elections in Iraq, a U.S. partner trained and organized nearly 400 women candidates and activists into a cross-party caucus, tracking their individual efforts at building grassroots networks through door-to-door canvassing, teas, and other events. Another grantee helped in the establishment of a National Platform for Women, where more than 200 women (and men) representing multiple political parties, civil society organizations, media, and government ministries came together to develop a unified vision. The platform presented recommendations on four key issues identified as top priorities for action: health, education, political participation, and the economy. Conference participants received advocacy training to increase the platform’s influence on voter considerations and legislative agendas. In the post-election period, the platform continues to be used to help activists reach out to Members of Parliament on important topics and to help civil society groups formulate advocacy campaigns. In Tunisia, one program is working with a partner to promote the use of media in increasing women’s involvement in Tunisian politics by building the capacity of local civil society and improving the technical ability of university communications students. In the long term, the program will seek to empower a new generation of journalists to use media to increase women’s role in political dialogue, build a bridge between journalism students and civil society leaders, and increase attention to women’s political participation.

One of Secretary Clinton's high priorities is to combat gender-based violence (GBV). To break the cycle of violence against women, the United States supports programs that focus on treatment for GBV survivors

(direct legal, medical, and psychosocial services) and on prevention and awareness (educating the local community and its leaders about women's rights and GBV). For example, a program in Bolivia is building awareness of women's rights, training local leaders to prevent or reduce violence, and working with municipal leaders to support better services for survivors of GBV. The strategies include working with students, schools, and family groups; public education efforts; training local civil society organizations and forming local civil-society organization networks to broaden impact and ensure sustainability; and holding public audiences to raise public understanding on the issues of GBV and the need for greater coordination among municipal actors, like the police, the Comprehensive Legal Services (*Servicios Legales Integrales*, or SLIM), and the courts. Progress includes changes in perceptions, changes in policies, and recognition of the importance of supporting municipal agencies or programs against GBV. For example, the program in Bolivia mobilized citizens in the town of Pucarani for an advocacy campaign with the City Council that restored support for the SLIM, which had been closed by the prior administration. The reactivated SLIM will provide services to young victims of gender violence.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	No Rating	700	800
Data Source: Required grantee quarterly and final narrative reports submitted to DRL.								
Data Quality: Indicator is logically related to program activities, and data are submitted in a timely manner and reliably stored after receipt. For the majority of projects, an independent evaluator reviews results reported by an implementing partner. Site visits by DRL officers are also conducted. Data quality weakness comes primarily from a lack of consistent data collection process due to the great variety of implementing partners.								

Labor Unions

The United States supported a robust labor portfolio during FY 2010, implementing 48 programs overall, 12 of which started in FY 2010. The programs strengthened respect for internationally recognized worker rights by building the capacity of workers organizations, improving legal advocacy, and advancing innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to promote the labor rights of vulnerable groups such as women and migrant workers.

Some of these programs empowered workers to advocate for better working conditions with their employers by strengthening the workers' collective bargaining capabilities. In the Central America Free Trade Agreement region, a program facilitated the creation of a new organization that promotes freedom of association and decent work. This organization will actively strive towards both goals within the context of the Central American economic integration process. The Joint Union Council of Central America and the Caribbean was officially presented in September 2010. The result of months of negotiation, the Council includes over 30 organizations of 9 countries and represents more than 3 million workers in the region.

In Pakistan, United States assistance is building the capacity of trade unions. Capacity building workshops have brought together leaders of Pakistan Workers Federation (PWF) affiliates to improve their organizational efficiency and effectiveness and their services to members. These efforts are helping to strengthen the financial sustainability of the PWF with the formulation of an improved financial model and dues collection system. Assistance also trained 65 journalists on the importance of Pakistani labor law and methods for consistent and in-depth reporting on workers' rights issues.

United States assistance also worked to improve labor rights for vulnerable groups, such as women and migrant workers. In Bahrain, a United States program worked with partners to implement a more inclusive process for women in unions, workplaces, and society. It also assisted women to develop alliances with their male union colleagues, NGOs, and public policy decision-makers. Specific results included increased capabilities of previously trained women to conduct outreach, increased cooperation with male educators on empowerment goals for all workers and women in particular, development of outreach plans directed at women workers, a successful advocacy campaign on women's political and worker rights that increases public awareness of working women's issues, and engagement of unions and women's NGOs with the government to address wage-based discrimination. In El Salvador, due in part to U.S. efforts to empower women workers, 10 female workers were elected to an 11-person union leadership council. USAID's Global Labor Union and NGO Strengthening program conducted activities in twenty countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and South-Central Europe. These activities trained over 100,000 workers on their rights under the law, improved the capacity of hundreds of democratically organized labor NGOs and unions to promote core labor standards, and engaged in oversight and advocacy activities toward protecting the rights of workers and increasing the accountability of governance institutions. The program also partially focused on enabling women's active participation and leadership development within their unions, as well as raising awareness on workplace implications of GBV.

Programs in Honduras yielded progress on enforcement of labor laws through workers' use of national and international enforcement mechanisms. The General Workers Central trade union's support for apparel workers led to a significant agreement that held a major apparel brand responsible for the actions of its supplier factories, fostering a significant impact in the national apparel and textile industry. This precedent-setting agreement has tremendous potential to reverberate throughout the global supply chain and improve enforcement of labor standards on a global level.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							*New Indicator*	
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	No Rating	53	58
Data Source: Relevant DRL grant agreements with required reporting.								
Data Quality: Data are derived from DRL’s active grant agreements and do not require regular collection, merely aggregation. The nature and simplicity of the indicator guarantees high data quality.								

Advocacy and Watchdog Functions

In addition to freedom of the media, the ability of civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of the host country government. CSOs champion women's rights, expose government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the United States can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve CSO ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2010 target of 1,394 U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. Most OUs exceeded their program targets, and Bangladesh in particular found much greater interest in anticorruption training among CSOs than expected. They planned to engage 5 CSOs per district for a total of 120 partners, but were able to reach 9

organizations per district instead for a total of 208. Nigeria reported assisting 125 CSOs, reflecting the cumulative effect of several years' work in more dramatic fashion than expected, exceeding their target of 25. As the dramatic successes of several programs in FY 2010 were unexpected and likely not sustainable over time, targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been maintained at a level similar to FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
815	1,049	1,753	1,772	1,394	2,205	Above Target	1,392	1,324
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Cambodia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe, Middle East Partnership Initiative, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of NGOs give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in United States-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO and CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Europe fell short of the FY 2010 target of 3.5, but the overall scores for many of the countries remained unchanged. Albania's overall score decreased primarily due to financial difficulties stemming from the continuing decline in international donor funds and the impact of the economic crisis on domestic resources. Croatia and Serbia saw their scores improve. Croatia's overall score increase reflected continuing progress in improving the legal environment and creating a solid infrastructure for NGO development. In Serbia, the situation improved during the year as a result of greater cooperation with the government and passage of new NGO legislation.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Eurasia remained at 4.6, also falling short of the FY 2010 target of 4.4. Moldova's score deteriorated, largely as a result of the tense environment during two hotly contested rounds of parliamentary elections. Belarus—with the lowest overall score—improved slightly, as did Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. In Belarus and Tajikistan, score increases were partly due to improvements in the legal environment. Ukrainian and Azerbaijani NGOs both improved in the areas of organizational capacity, advocacy, and public image.

While the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) was initially developed to assess the NGO sector in Central and Eastern Europe, it was expanded to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2009 through a partnership between the United States Government and the Aga Khan Foundation. A key achievement in FY 2010 was the

production of the baseline edition of the NGOSI for Sub-Saharan Africa, which measured the health of the NGO sector in 19 countries in Africa. Four new countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are being added to this Index, and a new NGO Sustainability Index for the Middle East and North Africa is under development. The NGOSI is important not only for assessing the development of the sector, but also for civil society actors to use as an advocacy tool for improving the enabling environment for civil society in their respective countries.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	Below Target	3.6	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/ . Scores for calendar year 2010 will be available in spring 2011.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.								

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	Below Target	4.5	TBD
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/ . Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.								

Civic Participation

A legal and regulatory framework that protects and promotes civil society and civic participation is a key precondition for democratic governance. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that frameworks are in place that enable CSOs to form and operate freely (e.g., NGO registration/incorporation laws, laws

protecting freedom of association and collective bargaining), promoting the sustainability of the civil society sector (e.g., tax benefits for NGOs), and supporting public participation and social accountability (e.g., public hearings, instructional seminars, and conferences). This aspect also includes strengthening advocacy, networking, grassroots coalitions, and public support for reforms related to the enabling environment. The U.S. Government supports work on improving this legal framework, and tracks the number of positive modifications effected with U.S. assistance. Positive modifications are new or amended laws or regulations that are intended and considered to improve the enabling environment for civil society, CSOs, and freedom of association and assembly.

FY 2010 is the first year that this indicator is being included in the APR, so no target was previously published. However, data for this indicator have been collected annually since 2006, so all available data are provided, and an FY 2010 rating is assigned. The FY 2010 target of 56 positive modifications was exceeded, primarily due to 11 modifications reported by 6 OUs that did not have targets recorded. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance exceeded its target of 10 modifications as a result of expanding the NGO Legal Enabling Environment Program to include Europe and Eurasia in addition to Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
15	75	80	69	43	56	Above Target	49	43
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, USAID Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE THREE

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

The United States has a fundamental and moral commitment to fostering the sustainability of developing countries across the globe. Central to the sustainability of development are people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social and economic services. The high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, lack of education and training, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague developing nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach to the Investing in People Objective is to help partner nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet public needs in three priority Program Areas: Health, Education, and Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democracy, and mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the Health Program Area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; reduce malnutrition; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza and other pandemic threats, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these Program Areas, mothers and children are special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of, and access to, health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on Education Program Area activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, and high-quality educational services and systems, from the pre-primary education level to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the Program Area of Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities that enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. efforts in this area therefore mitigate the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and nongovernmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$10.5 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Investing In People, representing approximately 32.2 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Investing In People, 11 indicators were above target and 4 were below target. Three indicators do not have FY 2010 performance ratings because program results are not expected until FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
HIV/AIDS	5,713,000	-	5,991,900

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries, and contributes to the development of robust and sustainable health systems. This program works in close partnership with partner-country governments, local organizations, multilaterals, other donors, and implementing partners.

FY 2010 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework as it implemented its Next Generation Indicators, developed during a consultative process with multiple stakeholders. In general, these changes in reporting methodology will result in streamlined reporting, harmonization with internationally recognized indicators, refinement of data on quality and coverage of service delivery, and improved ability to identify PEPFAR's direct contributions to national achievements.

As of FY 2010, performance data come from 34 OUs: 31 countries and the Caribbean Regional Program, the Central Asian Republics, and the Central American Regional Program. FY 2009 and FY 2010 data represent direct results only for all OUs. All previous PEPFAR reporting (FY 2004-08) included both direct and indirect results for the initial 15 focus countries. Direct results are indicated through data that capture the number of individuals receiving prevention, care, and treatment services through service delivery sites or providers directly supported by U.S. interventions or activities at the point of service delivery. An intervention or activity is considered direct support if it can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving prevention, care, or treatment services at a unique program or service delivery point benefiting from the intervention or activity. In previous reports, indirect results were associated with investments in capacity building and health systems strengthening that enabled service delivery. In FY 2010, PEPFAR made a shift from direct and indirect reporting to capturing its contributions through direct achievements and an aggregate national level result (for specific indicators), which reflects the collective achievement of all contributors, to a program or project (host-country government, donors, and civil society organizations).

In FY 2010, PEPFAR data were collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) for the first time. NGI represents a shift towards better harmonization with global indicators and support of national M&E systems. Further, NGI promotes increased focus around quality and coverage of service delivery and illustrates PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening.

Treatment Recipients

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives and enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can be analyzed to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have best practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are

infected with HIV/AIDS. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations in FY 2010, the United States directly supported treatment to some 3.2 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by 700,000.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
822,000	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	2.5M	3.2M	Above Target	3.8M	>4M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Infections Prevented

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, and reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners, and will keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Because an infection averted is a non-event, this estimate needs to be modeled based on surveillance reports. The estimate of impact through FY 2010 is expected to be available in FY 2012 at the earliest.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	7.0M	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Data Source: Impact results for FY2010 are not expected to be available until FY2012. PEPFAR's legislative target from FY 2010 - FY 2014 is to prevent more than 12 million infections. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections averted using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance, surveys compiled by various government ministries, population-based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other relevant information provided by the government.								
Data Quality: The data quality of the ANC sentinel surveillance surveys is good to excellent. The DHS data is considered to represent the gold-standard for survey data.								

Care and Support Service Recipients

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States provided care and support services for 11.4 million people, including approximately 3.8 million orphans and vulnerable children, but fell short of the target of 12.4 million. The reason for the shortfall is being evaluated.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
4.4M	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	12.4M	11.4M	Below Target	13.8M	15.1M
Data Source: Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 34 OUs include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management, facility, and program management systems.								

Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Tuberculosis (TB)	243,158	-	254,368

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases. In CY 2009, the disease killed more than 1.7 million people, equal to 4,700 deaths per day. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. According to the World Health Organization, 380,000 people with HIV died from TB in CY 2009. Under the United States' TB strategy required by the Lantos-Hyde Act and included in the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States will contribute to the treatment of at least 2.6 million new sputum smear-positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug-resistant cases by 2014, and to a 50 percent reduction in TB deaths and disease burden relative to the CY 1990 baseline.

The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB, and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are expressed in terms of national trends

attributable to U.S. resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization and USAID, promote accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure the treatment success rate (TSR) and the case detection rate (CDR).

TB Treatment Success Rate

TSR is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target of 85 percent is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug resistant cases of TB (known as Tier-1 countries) in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. According to the 2010 World Health Organization Global Tuberculosis Report, 11 of the 20 Tier-1 countries met or exceeded the target of 85 percent. The countries reaching the target were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, The Philippines, Tanzania, and Zambia.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	80%*	82%	83%	84%	Above Target	85%	86%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The rate provided is the median of TSR rates from all of the 20 tier-one countries. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

TB Detection Rate

CDR is measured by dividing the annual number of new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual number of new smear-positive cases (incidence). Achievement of high CDR contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected and treatments are provided. CDR efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those who test positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through DOTS. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the CDR target of 70 percent is a key indicator of the effectiveness in fighting the disease. The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because USAID's TB programs successfully

addressed constraints in priority countries by strengthening laboratories, increasing involvement with the private sector, building human resource capacity, and improving leadership and management of facilities.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Tuberculosis (TB)								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	55%*	58%	59%	63%	Above Target	65%	67%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Malaria

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Malaria	585,000	-	691,000

In June 2005, the Presidential Malaria Initiative (PMI) was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to more than \$1.2 billion over 5 years. Malaria claims more than 850,000 lives in Africa each year. Under the Lantos-Hyde Act, PMI will halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people. In collaboration with partners, PMI will achieve a 70 percent reduction in the malaria burden in the 15 PMI focus countries by FY 2015, relative to the FY 2006-07 baseline. Malaria prevention and control in high-burden countries in Africa is a core element of the GHI, and central to meeting the Millennium Development Goals². Two critical PMI interventions—insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS)—when used properly, are highly effective in controlling malaria. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria and reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

Protection Against Malaria

The indicator for prevention measures tracks the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is successfully extending the prevention measures necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 33 million people by 7 million because PMI shifted from targeting mainly pregnant women and children under 5 years old to providing 1 ITN per 2 people in malaria-endemic areas. In addition, PMI protected 1.2 million more people with IRS as compared to FY

² Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and, Goal #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

2009. In FY 2010, PMI expanded to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria. Results from these new countries will be reported in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Malaria								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	30.0M	33.0M	40.0M	Above Target	46.0M	52.0M
Data Source: FY 2010 partner reports from PMI focus countries. The FY 2010 15 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries. The FY 2008 through FY 2010 results capture activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. The results account for double-counting people using ITN and IRS by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10 percent to reflect the estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries that use IRS.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directives System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Health–Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Other Public Health Threats	112,237	-	163,384

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs—lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm)—can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. The NTD component of GHI aims to reduce the prevalence of these diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population with target dates varying by disease. This includes contributing to eliminating river blindness in the Americas by FY 2016, and elephantiasis and blinding trachoma globally by FY 2020. Research shows that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate that no longer poses a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases led to application of an integrated approach that is safe for communities and more efficient for governments to manage.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and scaled up to 18 countries in FY 2010. Deepened involvement of Ministries of Education and local health delivery platforms increased the efficiency of interventions. Pharmaceutical companies continued their large donations of medications that expand the reach of these programs. These factors contributed to exceeding the target for FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments delivered through USG-funded programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	36.0M	57.0M	127.0M	150.0M	162.0M	Above Target	180.0M	200.0M
Data Source: Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during mass drug administration campaigns with support from U.S.-supported projects. The 18 NTD countries are Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Nepal, Tanzania, Togo, and Vietnam. The four countries supported for specific needs are Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each mass drug administration campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Maternal and Child Health	794,526	-	1,291,916

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) is a core component of the GHI. GHI support will deepen the impact of MCH programming by expanding evidence-based programming aimed at reducing under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The GHI also increases impact through implementation of key crosscutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening health systems, and integrating relevant programs such as Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission and antenatal and maternal care. An estimated 8.1 million children under age 5 and an estimated 358,000 women in childbirth die every year. The GHI aims to reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries. In addition, it aims to reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent in target countries.

Best Practices at Scale in the Home, Community, and Facilities (BEST) is a process under the GHI to develop integrated programs in family planning, maternal and child health, and nutrition (FP/MCH/N). The major causes of maternal, newborn, and child mortality are well known, and undernutrition and pregnancy-related complications are major contributing factors. In many countries, the health system does not address these factors comprehensively. Analysis and U.S. Government program experience has shown that even in the poorest of countries, a comprehensive approach to provide basic health care interventions that combines FP/MCH/N health services can significantly improve the health status of women and children.

The MCH components of these health interventions include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water, and hygiene; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. The following two indicators are flagship measures for the performance of maternal and child health programs. They reflect working health systems, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all of which contribute to reductions in morbidity and mortality.

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

The DPT3 vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage in developing countries of children ages 12 to 23 months who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status.

Adequate DPT3 coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission. Global coverage for DPT3 increased from 73 percent to 82 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2009.³ Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), more than 257 million children have been immunized since 2000. The World Health Organization projects that GAVI support to routine immunization programs has prevented four million deaths caused by Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type b, and pertussis alone. The GHI builds on GAVI's efforts to immunize children comprehensively. In FY 2010, the target was exceeded because of progress in countries that reported DHS results.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
59.0%	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	61.6%	62.2%	Above Target	62.3%	63.0%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the Center for Disease Control/Reproductive Health Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Skilled Birth Attendants

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into

³This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being monitored only includes the assisted countries listed.

any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries overseen by skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. The use of skilled birth attendants more than doubled over the past decade in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt. An increase in the coverage of attended births is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The United States met the FY 2010 target of 48.9 percent with increased efforts as part of GHI, and expects to see significant gains during FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
44.9%	45.7%	46.7%	47.9%	48.9%	49.0%	Above Target	50.9%	51.9%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan are not included due to non-availability of trend data.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	668,552	-	769,105

The United States' family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. A variety of indicators are used to assess program progress, including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and age at first birth. Increases in use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about health and other benefits of family planning, and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services. Such services are those that are easily accessible and of high quality; that offer a wide range of affordable temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods; and when family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. As part of the GHI, FP programs are becoming more integrated with other activities under the MCH and Nutrition Program Elements.

Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Progress against three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary FP/RH programs. Increased use of modern contraception translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer abortions. A successful family planning program can be expected to produce a 1-2 percentage point annual increase in the modern contraceptive prevalence rate. The FY 2010 result is a change of 1.1 percentage points over the FY 2009 result, and indicates progress with family planning programs in the countries that reported DHS/RHS results. As part of the GHI, the United States will collaborate with its partners to reach a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across target countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	26.4%*	27.3%	28.3%	28.4%	Above Target	29.6%	30.8%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys (DHS and RHS) data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. * The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Spacing births at least three years apart significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality compared to shorter intervals. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits on the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by one-third and decrease child deaths by nearly 10 percent. The FY 2010 target was exceeded by 0.6 percentage points, reflecting improvements in countries that reported DHS results this year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	44.8%*	45.6%	46.0%	46.6%	Above Target	47.8%	49.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,** Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The baseline for this indicator was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities and a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. **For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

First Births Before Age 18

This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the DHS. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, or die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The GHI aims to reduce the number of first births by women under 18 from 24 to 20 percent. In FY 2010, the U.S. Government did not meet its target of 23.6 percent due to the lack of progress in African countries reporting DHS results. With increased investments from the GHI and a focus on youth, the United States expects to see improvements in FY 2011 and FY 2012; the targets for those years have been adjusted to take account of the FY 2010 result.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	23.6%	24.4%	Below Target	24.0%	23.6%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India,* Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID’s Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Russia, and Sudan. Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset. *For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, which is the geographic focus of USAID’s Family Planning/Reproductive Health program, rather than India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID AIM Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health–Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Water Supply and Sanitation	361,014	-	268,390

The U.S. Government is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. The centrality of water for individuals, societies, and the environment also means that water issues intersect with all other aspects of development. Access to a reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water

supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 2000 baseline. The United States is committed to support the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

Improved Water Supply

The indicator below measures the number of people who gained new access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, spring, or rainwater collection. The United States fell short of the FY 2010 target of 5.6 million by 49 percent. The bulk of the shortfall can be attributed to Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, and the Africa Regional program. Pakistan's program focus shifted from access to enhancing availability of clean water, and the West Bank and Gaza shifted to improving access to sanitation facilities. The Africa Regional program encountered delays launching a Global Water Development Alliance between Coca-Cola and USAID to support water-related programs in 19 countries. However, notable successes at the country level include Kenya, which exceeded its target by 252 percent as a result of a water treatment project implemented under a health program that expanded women's access to water. Targets for this indicator fluctuate based on the number and scope of activities planned for a given year.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,918,205	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	5,616,991	2,844,484	Below Target	5,369,572	2,988,050
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank and Gaza, Zambia, Africa Regional (USAID), Regional Development Mission-Asia (USAID), East Africa Regional (USAID), and the West Africa Regional Bureaus (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Health–Nutrition

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Health	8,828,554	-	9,715,588
Nutrition	194,617	-	225,525

Undernutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. However, this cycle is preventable.

Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

As part of the GHI, nutrition programs are becoming integrated with activities under the MCH and FP/RH Program Elements. Under BEST (described in the MCH section), USAID's strategic approach focuses on preventing malnutrition through a comprehensive package that includes maternal, infant, and young child nutrition programs; providing nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; targeting micronutrient interventions to reduce susceptibility to infections; and improving nutritional outcomes in food security programs. Nutrition is the lynchpin between the United States' Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative and the GHI. Improved nutrition is also a central component of four MDGs.⁴ With GHI and FTF funding, the United States will support a country-led approach to nutrition programs that focus on achieving outcomes at the national level. The two initiatives will reduce childhood undernutrition across target food insecure countries.

The following two indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing undernutrition, and are high-level goals in both Initiatives. Reducing undernutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and long-term economic growth. Reducing anemia in women ages 15 to 49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

Underweight Children

Over 130 million children worldwide are underweight, which is about one in every four children. Undernutrition causes 3.5 million child deaths every year, making it the leading contributor to under-five mortality. Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator used for MDG 1. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices, these gains are threatened. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for the nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. Initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	26.5%	26.0%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for GHI and FTF: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

⁴Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and this causes over 100,000 maternal deaths every year. Very little progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Experience from previous activities demonstrates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diet, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FTF funding for nutrition for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010. The initial results are expected in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Health–Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9%*	N/A	N/A	No Rating	45.9%	44.9%
Data Source: Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for FTF and GHI: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data are not available from Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FTF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Education–Basic Education

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Education	1,181,428	-	983,146
Basic Education	905,929	-	749,647

The United States supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

Primary Enrollment Rate

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER monitors students from the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as most reliable and thus was chosen as an overall indicator of educational outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of 10

countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 80 percent NER with significant increases in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Mali. However, the FY 2011 target is set lower to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn will reduce the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Education–Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
72.0%	76.0%	78.0%	79.0%	80.0%	83.0%	Above Target	81.0%	83.5%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Investing in People (in thousands)	10,523,997	-	11,043,496
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,015	-	344,762

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs). Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is housed at USAID to promote a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. The

following representative indicators track improvements in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people.

Social Services Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2010, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 233,949 children and adults.

Under the Leahy War Victims Fund, through support given to the International Committee for the Red Cross/Special Fund for the Disabled for the African continent, 25 rehabilitation centers in 14 countries provided critical physical rehabilitation services. In addition, the program provided over 10,000 prostheses, orthoses, crutches, and wheelchairs. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund created four new programs to strengthen child protection systems. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacity of 16 torture treatment centers to rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering from the effects of torture. The Wheelchair Fund supports the distribution of thousands of wheelchairs to vulnerable populations. The Disability Fund supports 34 disability inclusive programs in 29 countries. In Haiti, the Fund provided initial and ongoing guidance to ensure that needs of persons with disabilities were incorporated into relief and results efforts after the January 2010 earthquake.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
3,370,392	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	1,665,905	2,220,770	Above Target	2,441,469	2,093,503
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID) and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Social Assistance Beneficiaries

Social assistance refers to projects aimed at increasing community assets, household assets, or strengthening human capital. The overall target for number of people benefiting from social assistance programs fell short with the USAID Africa Regional program missing its target by 1.34 million due to delays with disbursing FY 2009 funds for the Special Self-Help program. However, this shortfall was partially made up by an additional 500,000 people benefitting in Pakistan and 183,357 in Haiti in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting From USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2,377,766	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,038,719	3,431,548	Below Target	3,018,778	2,962,752
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Russia, Vietnam, , Zambia, Zimbabwe, Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA-USAID)and Global Health (USAID) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).b								

OBJECTIVE FOUR

PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Broad-based economic growth is vital to building a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world, while overcoming the root causes of conflict, extreme poverty, and food and energy insecurity. It is also fundamental to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable solutions to health threats, climate change, and other development challenges. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace, and security; and to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting broad-based economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and nongovernment partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. This assistance is coordinated with U.S. diplomatic efforts and other foreign policy tools to promote good economic governance, expand economic opportunities, protect property and other economic rights, reduce barriers to trade, standardize regulations and practices, and establish global, regional, and country policy environments that promote constructive private sector competition, entrepreneurship, innovation, trade, and investment. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance U.S. assistance efforts. This flexible and innovative approach helps developing country partners create more jobs, raise productivity and wages, improve working conditions, protect labor rights, and manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based economic growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$4.4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, representing approximately 13.6 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity, seven indicators were above target and five were below target. Several indicators have no FY 2010 performance rating because data were collected for the first time in FY 2010, but no FY 2010 target had previously been set.

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	-	265,329

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Inflation Rate

Inflation decreases the real value of money and other monetary items. It reflects the increase in the overall price level of goods in an economy, which results in a decrease in the amount of goods a unit of currency can buy. Inflation is a key indicator of macroeconomic stability. High inflation is indicative of a volatile economy and can adversely affect economic growth through unfavorable influence on investment decisions. In such an environment, inefficiencies also occur as firms focus on marginalizing losses from currency inflation. Inflation rate is a new indicator for FY 2010 and has been selected to monitor the impact of U.S. Government programs designed to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance in 18 non-oil-exporting countries where significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance exists. A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists; therefore, targets for the out-years are set at a constant level of five percent.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY							*New Indicator*	
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
6.6%	7.2%	14.4%	4.0%	N/A	6.2%	No Rating	5.0%	5.0%
Data Source: International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) database for all countries except West Bank/Gaza. The 2006-2009 figures for West Bank/Gaza were gathered from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, West Bank/Gaza, and Vietnam. In FY 2010, data was not available for West Bank/Gaza.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Some FY 2010 figures are IMF staff estimates.								

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure. Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 17 non-oil-exporting countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements substantial projects to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. Government programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the average of the medians for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2010 of -3.4 is the average of the annual mean fiscal deficit in the 17 countries from 2007-09. This result shows a shortfall (expressed as an increase in the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP) due to the impact of the global financial crisis, which had a negative impact on economic growth and reduced tax revenues. The recession increased fiscal deficits because government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in FY 2008 and FY 2009 will continue to impact results in FY 2011; therefore, a lower target has been established. It is anticipated that the unfavorable trend for this indicator will reverse in FY 2012. Nonetheless, individual USAID programs continue to make progress. Specifically, in El Salvador, the Tax Policy and Administration Reform Project improved tax administration efficiency, increasing revenue without raising tax rates. This project modernized the tax information technology system, instituted fairer and more rigorous audits, boosted anticorruption initiatives, and improved taxpayer services.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	-2.2	-2.6	-3.4	Below Target	-3.9	-3.7
Data Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) database. Prior to FY 2010, data was taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, which no longer collects this information. Prior-year results have been adjusted to reflect information in the new data set for 17 countries where U.S. Government programs are having an impact on the macroeconomic foundation for growth. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Vietnam.								
Data Quality: The WEO database contains selected macroeconomic data series and contains IMF's analysis and projections of economic developments in many individual countries. The data are maintained jointly by the IMF's Research Department and regional departments, with the latter regularly updating country projections based on consistent global assumptions. The WEO database reflects information from both national source agencies and international organizations. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the IMF if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Trade and Investment	258,570	-	216,247

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import Procedures

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of the companies located in their territory to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percent each day, and as much as four percent per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2010 target of 76 days was exceeded. Import/export time was reduced by 17 days in Kazakhstan, where USAID's trade and business-environment reform projects assisted the government. Overall, five countries made improvements. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by one and a half days.

Since FY 2006, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily reduced, indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down because the focus of U.S. Government assistance is moving from quick wins to addressing more intransient problems. For example, assistance to date produced significant time reductions through administrative streamlining (reducing the number of documentary requirements) and enabled advance filing of trade documents. In the future, assistance will focus on improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are therefore more modest than in prior years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84 days	80 days	77 days	74 days	76 days	73 days	Above Target	72 days	71 days
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The value is the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication. The 2010 target was based on a 2009 result which was subsequently updated. Therefore the FY 2010 target is higher than the revised 2009 result.								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Financial Sector	114,966	-	86,089

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improve financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and combat corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Private Sector Credit Availability

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of United States-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database, but results for FY 2010 were not available as of January 2011. Prior accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were made with USAID assistance. However, the indicator reflects an outcome impacted by a wide range of activities and events. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010, FY 2011, and FY 2012 targets remain realistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Financial Sector								
Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53.5%	55.9%	59.1%	60.5%	61.0%	N/A	Data not available	61.5%	62.0%
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for all low and middle countries.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2009 reflected achievements in the 2008 calendar year. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Infrastructure	443,846	-	883,216

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity of men and women. The United States promotes sustainable

improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets and abundant natural resources are most likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure subsequent benefits are widely enjoyed. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, cutting-edge technologies, and prioritizing maintenance. For example, the United States is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband Internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. The United States is providing major assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development. U.S. assistance performance in infrastructure was mixed in FY 2010. However, investments will continue to improve trade and economic growth over the long-term.

Access to Energy Infrastructure

In FY 2010, programs fell short of the target of 3,094,134 people with increased access to modern energy services by 31 percent, primarily because projects in Afghanistan were reoriented; improving service availability in Kabul from an average of 4 to 24 hours a day was prioritized over increasing the number of clients. Targets were missed in Brazil due to a funding reduction.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
922,815	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	3,094,134	2,129,223	Below Target	1,687,087	1,217,835
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Afghanistan, Armenia, Brazil, Georgia, Philippines, Sudan, and USAID South Asia Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Access to Communications Infrastructure

FY 2010 results for increasing access to Internet services failed to meet the target of 701,800 people because procurement for the Global Quilt Alliance, which will increase Internet connectivity in Africa, was delayed. It is expected that results will be achieved in FY 2011. Other USAID activities to improve bilateral and regional legal and telecom environments have been completed. These activities increased competition, reduced costs with new technology, and indirectly improved access. New activities will continue to focus on technical assistance for market liberalization and universal service.

Because it is difficult to attribute USAID's contribution to the increase the numbers of people with access to Internet services, the specific indicator, "Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance" will be discontinued and is being replaced by the third-party indicator, "Number of Internet Users." In addition, another third-party indicator, "Number of Mobile Subscribers," has been added. Recent studies by the World Bank and others have drawn linkages between an increased number of Internet users and mobile phone subscribers and GDP per capita. Data link a 1.12 percent increase in GDP per capita in low- and medium-income countries for every 10 percent increase in the number of Internet users, and a 0.81 percent increase in GDP per capita for every 10 percent increase in the mobile subscription rate.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *To Be Discontinued*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
5,544,842	6,556,232	1,509,803	531,398	701,800	256,118	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Algeria, Philippines, USAID Africa Regional, and USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internet Users								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1.25B	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	N/A	1.9B	No Rating	2.1B	2.3B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY *New Indicator*								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Mobile Subscribers								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2.7B	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	N/A	5.0B	No Rating	5.4B	5.8B
Data Source: United Nation's International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: "Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A mid-term review."								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality of data available for the telecommunications sector.								

Access to Transportation infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure projects exceeded their FY 2010 target of 2,006,570 people by more than 800,000. This success is due to projects in Sudan, which exceeded their targets by over 100 percent as refugees returned and economic activity rebounded along key transportation corridors. The program in Madagascar also exceeded targets by 65 percent because more communities than anticipated prioritized Road-Food for Assets activities in their local community development plans following destruction caused by tropical storm Hubert in 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from USG-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,079,255	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,006,570	2,863,566	Above Target	3,096,426	2,006,875
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Madagascar and Sudan as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Agriculture	1,663,070	-	1,685,547

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is defined as the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, livestock, poultry, aquaculture, and floriculture); and its relationship to natural resource processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States promotes broad-based agricultural sector growth, expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology and sustainable natural resource management. Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the United States provides assistance. In FY 2011, activities in this Program Area will be a core element of the President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.

The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers, many of whom are women, have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through new opportunities provided by globalization. However, to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. Government activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Benefiting Rural Households

In FY 2010, the United States exceeded its target of 2.27 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture by nearly 1 million. Success can be attributed to effective training and extension services, increased access to sales agents and service providers, and scaling up or expanding proven approaches to new areas. Many of the households benefiting are amongst the most vulnerable and include significant numbers of households headed by women. Recognizing the key role women play in agriculture, USAID targeted FTF activities more directly toward women and intensified gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding work with program beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
1,370,089	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	2,269,795	3,193,062	Above Target	3,784,805	4,767,342
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners and USAID West Africa Region as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Value of Agricultural Exports and Sales

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focuses on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2010, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 28.2 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 10 percent. Success can be attributed to several factors. In Zambia, targets were exceeded following training in agriculture productivity and improved technologies. This led to improved quality of products, resulting in a positive increase in value. In Indonesia and Timor-Leste, a bumper coffee crop significantly increased the value of exports. In Albania, the identification of new markets for tomatoes increased the value of exports by 680 percent.

FTF also focuses on and facilitates commercialization of commodities among smallholder farmers. In all FTF-focus countries, smallholders are learning to run their farms as businesses and compete successfully in national and international markets. Improved markets will, in turn, contribute to increased agricultural productivity. To monitor incremental sales at the farm level, a new indicator was added in FY2010: "Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation." In FY 2010, smallholders in two countries participating in FTF activities benefited from a \$927,778 increase in purchases of targeted agricultural products. It is anticipated that all 20 FTF countries will report on this indicator in the future as reflected in the ambitious targets established for FY 2011 and FY 2012.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
45.7%	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	10.0%	28.2%	Above Target	14.8%	15.9%
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Plans and Reports for Albania, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mali, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Zambia, and USAID East Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	NoRating	65,577,773	167,860,521
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Mozambique and Senegal, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Agricultural Technology

A key piece of measuring USAID's success in working with smallholder farmers and rural households is the number of farmers and beneficiaries who apply new technologies and practices. Technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production and agricultural productivity at regional and national levels.

In FY 2010, more than 1.5 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 897,881 by 67.5 percent. This success can be attributed to an increased emphasis on extension and outreach, expansion of activities to new areas and new crops, and the impact of prior programs on livelihoods. Prior successes created a powerful example that increased the number of farmers interested in improved crop varieties and adoption of techniques observed in use on neighboring fields.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	96,069	659,384	897,881	1,504,537	Above Target	3,625,737	3,938,075
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), and USAID Southern Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	-	633,015

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private-sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative “red tape.” Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Commercial Laws Enacted

U.S. efforts have focused on assisting governments to put commercial laws in place that address the 11 core legal areas⁵ necessary for a healthy business climate. The data collected represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2010, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target of 26 laws, due to delays in the ratification of laws drafted in Egypt and delays in launching a new assistance program in Georgia.

A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates systemic changes to build up the private sector are underway. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The United States' activities in this area include the adoption and implementation of policies, as well as their oversight by elected and appointed officials, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices, reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses, and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights to ensure the rights of both men and women. The indicator on commercial laws put in place captures only a limited amount of U.S. assistance to the private sector. Therefore, it will be eliminated. In its place, a new and more comprehensive indicator of private sector competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), has been added in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								*To be Discontinued *
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
33	41	30	11	26	2	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, South Africa and the USAID Office of Development Partners as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: Fluctuations in the target level for this indicator are reflective of the shifting business and political environment in individual countries and the way that U.S. government funds are programmed each year.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Global Competitiveness

A primary focus of U.S. foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulation that discourages investment in new technologies to enhance productivity, which will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. USAID also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. GCI monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary

⁵ The eleven Legal Categories are: Company Law; Contract Law & Enforcement; Real Property; Mortgage Law; Secured Transactions Law; Bankruptcy Law; Competition Policy; Commercial Dispute Resolution; Foreign Direct Investment; Corporate Governance; and International Trade Law.

education, higher education and training, goods-market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher scores reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. The target for this indicator is for one-third of the 58 countries assisted in this area to achieve a three percent increase in their score annually.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								*New Indicator*
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
53%	12%	27%	10%	N/A	33%	No Rating	33%	33%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were counted for in FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. This is a product of data available from the GCI. FY 2009 and FY 2010 had complete data for the 58 countries USAID monitors. Though there was a difference in the number of countries tracked in the past years, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit a year-to-year comparison. The countries monitored are Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of Partner Institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Economic Opportunity	213,109	-	178,697

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Sustainable Microfinance Institutions

MFIs provide access to financial services to those who would not otherwise have access. The data below reflect the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs (including personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability; it is the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The data summarize performance across a mix of MFIs, ranging from new

to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2010, 75 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the target of 70 percent. Similar to FY 2009, success can be attributed to a tendency toward supporting MFIs and MFI networks that are also making progress toward reaching financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency is an important step toward that goal.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic that monitors a changing set of institutions, the target is not expected to show an upward trend. The targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are considered feasible and appropriate for a mix of MFIs at different stages of development. It remains to be seen how well MFIs weather the still-unfolding financial crisis. Therefore, the targets are intentionally conservative. In addition, both banks and non-bank financial intermediaries within the catchment area of USAID-supported MFIs are introducing alternative delivery channels such as mobile phone banking. If MFIs do not adapt business models that accommodate this trend, increased demand for technology-based products and services offered by alternate service providers may lead to decline in demand for MFIs' conventional products and services. A decline in demand would hinder MFI progress towards operational self-sufficiency.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
71%	69%	74%	86%	70%	75%	Above Target	70%	70%
Data Source: USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The indicator value shown for FY 2010 is based on the most recent data available, covering 181 MFI supported in FY 2009. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID Operating Units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the PPR that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. Data provided into the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity (in thousands)	4,439,077	-	4,749,383
Environment	768,159	-	801,243

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources are committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) is an international recognized measure of climate change mitigation. It enables comparison of impacts from activities that reduce, avoid, or store carbon in the energy, industry, transport, land use, agriculture, forestry, and conservation sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors. Preliminary FY 2010 results fell below the target to reduce or sequester emissions by 133 million metric tons. This result is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities that seek transformational change through policy reform, outreach, and training. These activities do not lead to easily quantifiable near-term emissions reductions, and long-term impact may be indirect or subject to a substantial time lag. To improve long-term results, GCC will work with partner countries to enhance capacity in developing low emission development strategies, increase capacity to inventory greenhouse gas and participate in carbon markets, improve access to private finance, and reform the energy sector. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 have been reduced to reflect the low level of funding for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and the completion of some larger energy programs in Georgia, Indonesia, and Liberia. In addition, greater accuracy in emissions accounting led to lower estimated results in FY 2009 and FY 2010, and lowered targets in future years.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
129M MT	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	133M MT	120M MT	Below Target	100M MT	100M MT
Data Source: USAID/EGAT GCC team. Data reported for 2010 were collected through GCC Team's online reporting tool. Results to be reported for FY 2011 will be collected through Foreign Assistance Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Note: In FY 2010, numbers are results reported using new web-based calculators developed by the GCC team. In previous years, the GCC team did rough calculations based on hectares data reported by OUs. This is a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								
Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalent is the standard measure of climate change mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO ₂ equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector.								

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, “Hectares of Natural Resources Under Improved Management,” to measure the impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard for improved management is implementation of best practice approaches and evidence of progress from a wide range of context specific interventions.

Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by reducing soil productivity, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. This decline in ecosystems annually contributes about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. In FY 2010, 92.7 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, exceeding the target of 86.8 million hectares. Overall success can be attributed to increased partner-country government commitment. For example, the target in Kenya was exceeded sevenfold following approval of the first national integrated land-use plan by the Kenyan Government. This allowed for expansion of conservation in community lands in pastoral landscapes. In the Philippines, local government commitment resulted in targets being exceeded by 140 percent. Policy incentives in Indonesia enabled successful engagement with the largest forest concession (692,000 hectares) and other forest managers to improve forest management. This improvement was verified by third-party certification. Targets were not met by 17 of 44 OUs. For example, in Cambodia and USAID Central America Regional, procurement delays reduced impact. In Guatemala, social conflict over a forestry concession had a similar effect. In USAID Central Africa Regional Program, efforts to improve data quality eliminated double counting, making the FY 2010 target unrealistic.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
124,975,766	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	86,838,687	92,700,352	Above Target	102,905,428	45,489,876
Data Source: FY 2010 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor Leste, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, Joint Europe Regional, USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade, USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Middle East Regional, USAID Office of Development Partners, USAID Regional Development Mission -Asia, USAID Southern Africa Regional and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

OBJECTIVE FIVE

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and USAID are the lead United States agencies for response to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. Humanitarian needs require urgent responses to emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of U.S. humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of humanity, impartiality, and universality. Though organized by technical sectors, humanitarian assistance requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective and thoughtful emergency operations will foster a transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The United States has three primary Program Areas in humanitarian assistance: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for international migration.

The United States' emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to the other foreign assistance goals, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance through international and nongovernmental organizations for humanitarian programs worldwide, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

In FY 2010, the United States committed approximately \$4 billion in funding to programs within the strategic objective of Humanitarian Assistance, representing approximately 12.3 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts in this strategic goal. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. Within Humanitarian Assistance, four indicators were above target, three were on target, and one indicator had improved performance but did not meet its target.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Protection, Assistance, and Solutions	3,894,407	-	3,821,922

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. assistance advances the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, undernutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safeguarded.

The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to nongovernmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of OFDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, IDPs, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs in response to child protection and gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs where appropriate. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and PRM staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the United Nations Mission in New York, and 5 U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. USAID and the Department of State continue to invest in establishing and using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Nutritional Status Indicators

Nutritional status is a key indicator to assess the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determine the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations provided with food aid and non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict or disaster. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under 5 years old suffer from acute malnutrition where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The United States is providing direct assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met in hundreds of locations worldwide. The following performance measures highlight GAM among refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide.

Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps

PRM disaggregates its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2010, preliminary results based on available survey data from 21 refugee sites were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age 5 suffering from acute malnutrition in 97 percent of emergency refugee situations. In protracted refugee situations, fewer than 5 percent of refugee children suffered from acute malnutrition in only 82 percent of sites. For example, PRM partners succeeded in reducing GAM rates among children under 5 in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya from 17 percent to 7.9 percent by increasing rations, improving nutritional supplementation, and reinforcing community-based treatment of malnutrition.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
98%	91%	91%	94.5%	93%	97%	Above Target	94%	95%
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.								

Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations

The sites where dispersed populations are provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of undernutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between 6 and 59 months of age and comparing this with international standards, the United States derives a proxy for the relative health of the entire population at a monitored site. The lower the percentage of children with evidence of moderate or severe wasting, the healthier the population is deemed to be. Although displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance, the program's goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM.

In FY 2010, 40.5 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result exceeding the 35-percent target. In order to track this important indicator, OFDA relies on the

nutritional survey data posted to the Complex Emergency Database (CE-DAT) website. The number of nutritional surveys appearing on the CE-DAT website for OFDA-supported sites obtained within the FY 2010 assistance timeframe is incomplete. However, although derived from a small number of sites, this result is assumed to be very close to the actual percentage, based on historical data. Going forward, every attempt will be made to determine a more efficient way of accessing current and complete data reporting and compilation from nutritional surveys, through UNICEF and other partners, and through access to data.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	41%	39%	25%	35%	40.5%	Above Target	40%	40%
Data Source: Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Doctors Without Borders). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.								

Protection and Solution Indicators

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally accepted definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law.”⁶ Efforts to protect vulnerable populations use international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws as their guide, and include activities that assist refugees, IDPs, and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation.

Activities addressing solutions include voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations; local integration and promoting self-reliance for those who remain displaced, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance; naturalization or registration to affirm citizenship for stateless persons; and third-country resettlement for some refugees. Where appropriate, the United States pursues solutions through a comprehensive approach in order to resolve refugee or other displacement situations.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2010, PRM supported United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to conduct real-time evaluations of implementation of its new policy on assistance to refugees living in urban areas. USAID has also supported the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Children’s Fund for protection training and improved deployment capacity.

⁶ “Strengthening Protection in War: A Search for Professional Standards.” ICRC, 2001.

Nongovernmental Organization Projects Mainstreaming Protection

This indicator measures the extent to which OFDA-funded nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) mainstream protection activities into their projects. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the wellbeing of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed project.

Humanitarian assistance interventions with protection activities mainstreamed into them are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For example, assistance organizations may use protocols to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, OFDA can realize the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2010, 32.1 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities, above the 30 percent target. The favorable increase compared to the target is not entirely unexpected, as OFDA has continued to reach out to partners with guidance on how to mainstream protection programming. FY 2011 and FY 2012 targets reflect continued expansion of activities to mainstream protection, based on increased knowledge and capacity of OFDA-funded NGOs in this area.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0%	30.0%	32.1%	Above Target	35.0%	37.0%
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available. Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). In FY 2010, OFDA began undertaking improved field/program monitoring that includes ongoing data quality assessments. This activity is continuing in FY2011, with several program monitoring and DQA activities having taken place in Haiti in October and an activity currently underway in Haiti in January 2011.								

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multisectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase general protection. Combating GBV also increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services, and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

DCHA supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of GBV into their humanitarian operations. Related activities include health and psychological services, linkages to justice and legal systems, centers for women and girls, GBV sensitization, and income-generation opportunities. In FY 2010, DCHA supported 14 programs focused on preventing and responding to GBV in humanitarian situations in 8 countries. In addition, DCHA provided \$700,000 across three years to the Women's Refugee Commission for a study on the relationship between disasters and GBV. This recently completed study provides tools to integrate household energy needs into disaster planning and response as a way of addressing GBV. DCHA also funds current Solidarity Center activities to support trade unions in Kenya that implement policies and initiatives related to GBV in the workplace and build the capacity of women trade union leaders in Brazil to fight gender violence and exploitation.

The indicator below measures the extent to which PRM programs combat GBV, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs. Since 2000, PRM has taken a leading role in addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response by providing over \$60 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and NGO partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations in every region of the world. In FY 2010, PRM worked with its international-organization and NGO partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender refugees. In FY 2010, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose to 30 percent, from 28.3 percent in FY 2009. Although FY 2010 results were slightly below the target of 35 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over \$10 million in FY 2010 from \$9 million in FY 2009.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
23%	27.5%	27.5%	28.3%	35.0%	30.0%	Improved, but target not met	35.0%	35.0%
Data Source: Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: The overall data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than the United States is currently able to calculate.								

Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict and delivering emergency food aid to identified beneficiaries, the United States works toward achieving a vision of a world free of hunger and poverty where people live in dignity, peace, and food security. By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, the United States is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods.

Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid-onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2010, FFP provided \$1.8 billion in food assistance in 31 countries throughout the world. Of this funding, \$1.6 billion was made available through Title II emergency resources and \$244 million in International Disaster Account funds in grants through the new Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP provided funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program (WFP) to support local and regional procurement, as well as cash and food voucher programs in Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Pakistan, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2010, FFP contributed \$1.4 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 29 different countries throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of FFP programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries actually reached compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify food needs in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has determined that the highest level of program performance achievable is 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is also achievable and realistic. FY 2010 results were on target at 93 percent.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
84%	86%	92%	93%	93%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2011 drawing on FY 2010 data.								

Households Receiving Basic Humanitarian Inputs

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID maintains stockpiles of emergency relief commodities such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these commodities, and provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and NGOs. One major impediment to achieving a 100 percent distribution is a lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of affected areas. The humanitarian

assistance OFDA provides is based on need and a mandate to provide basic inputs in agriculture and food security; nutrition; health; water, sanitation, and hygiene; economic recovery; protection; and shelter and settlements toward survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity. OFDA tracks the percentage of targeted households receiving this support in a crisis as an indicator of how effective OFDA's efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. Performance in FY 2010 was on target with 90 percent of targeted households reached. However, the percent of targeted disaster-affected households is not an adequate measure, and OFDA is working to identify more robust indicators to measure achievement of this objective. This indicator will be dropped in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE					*To Be Discontinued*			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	85%	84%	85%	90%	90%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA’s internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group.								

Refugee Admissions to the United States

Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. It also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of PRM's work. In FY 2010, United States resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2010 totaled 73,311, which represents 98 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,016 Iraqi refugees and 13,305 African refugees, a 38 percent increase in African arrivals since FY 2009. In addition, PRM doubled the amount of support arriving refugees receive by increasing the per capita Reception and Placement grant from \$900 to \$1800 to ensure that refugees receive adequate assistance and services during their first 90 days in the United States. The FY 2012 request maintains support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program at current levels.

In FY 2010, PRM supported the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees to Bosnia, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Afghanistan, and elsewhere. More than 100,000 refugees had returned to Afghanistan by August 2010, almost double the number of voluntary returns of 2009. With PRM support, UNHCR reached an important milestone in its repatriation program of refugees from Zambia to the DRC: the voluntary return of the 40,000th refugee. In addition to providing returnees with transportation assistance and food aid, UNHCR also offered microcredit and other income generating projects, which facilitate re-integration and help returnees achieve sustainable livelihoods. With PRM support, UNHCR also reached milestones in resettling refugees in third countries, resettling the 100,000th Iraqi refugee and the 30,000th Bhutanese refugee. In April 2010, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalization of some 162,000 Burundi refugees who fled to Tanzania in 1972. This achievement of local integration as a durable solution is a major milestone in one of Africa's longest-running refugee situations, and was encouraged and funded in part by the United States.

FY 2012 funds will help foster regional stability by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani and Yemeni conflict victims and IDPs, and supporting conditions for returns to and local integration within Iraq while continuing to provide essential assistance for vulnerable Iraqis remaining in countries of first asylum in the region and Iraqis who remain displaced inside Iraq. Funding will help meet the growing needs of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, and reduce and prevent statelessness around the world. The FY 2012 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, DRC, and Somalia. U.S. assistance strives to meet the needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes. Funding will also provide protection and assistance for Colombian refugees and IDPs, one of the largest displaced populations in the world.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
69% of 60,000	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	100%	98.0%	On Target	100%	100.0%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.								

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Disaster Readiness	81,409	-	76,152

U.S. assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected populations' ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster.

Hazard Risk Reduction

DCHA addresses risk reduction and food-security preparedness with national contingency planning and capacity building across several sectors, including desert locust prevention and control, hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction, and volcano and seismic monitoring. The new indicator below indirectly measures the level of capacity building for improved preparedness, mitigation, and response by tracking the development of new hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, and curricula each year with U.S. Government assistance. Although an output indicator cannot fully reflect the positive impact of OFDA's disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts, this is a strong proxy measure. While the indicator is a new addition to the APR, OFDA has previously collected this information and therefore already established a target for FY 2010. Out-year targets are expected to decrease as OFDA-supported countries complete the development of hazard risk reduction plans and strategies.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE						*New Indicator*		
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hazard Risk Reduction Plans, Policies, Strategies, Systems, or Curricula Developed								
FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Target	FY 2010 Results	FY 2010 Rating	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	86	Above Target	35	30
Data Source: USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) tracks targets; these were compared with partner reports, as available.								
Data Quality: Over-reporting due to double-counting is being addressed with improved monitoring & reporting systems and guidance. Overall the quality of reporting on this indicator is Fair to Good.								

Program Area: Migration Management

	FY 2010 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (in thousands)	4,017,770	-	3,931,744
Migration Management	41,954	-	33,670

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, fleeing disasters caused by natural hazards and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The United States remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law. For example, PRM support to the International Organization for Migration in FY 2010 allowed the organization to assist over 14,000 vulnerable Haitian migrants in Haiti and the Dominican Republic following the devastating earthquake in Haiti. The FY 2012 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, particularly to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide, including asylum seekers, unaccompanied children, stateless persons, trafficking victims, and others who may need protection.

Discontinued and Revised Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	Counterterrorism
Performance Indicator	Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In FY 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in 7 countries found that television is a key source of information for 67 percent of them, and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the United States' strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series went into production in 2009, and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.</p> <p>This change in strategy meant that the previous goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the United States across the Middle East.</p>

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	Counterterrorism
Performance Indicator	Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards (Revised in FY 2011 APP)
Reason for Revision	<p>Previously, this indicator, which related to the EXBS "graduated countries," was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries, and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. But starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement will be measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal 'progress reports' between formal assessments.</p>

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
Performance Indicator	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009, USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.</p>

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Tuberculosis (TB)
Performance Indicator	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009, USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD better to reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health
Performance Indicator	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated in FY 2008 to reflect program priorities more accurately. This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped, as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health
Performance Indicator	Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	The baseline for this indicator was recalibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities. This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions, and lower fertility.

OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE	
Program Area	Basic Education
Performance Indicator	Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-Based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>This indicator has been replaced with one that measures the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning, which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help Ministries of Education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach.</p>

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	Trade and Investment
Performance Indicator	Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries) (Revised in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Revision	<p>The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets were originally reported in the FY 2010 CBJ as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods.</p>

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	Infrastructure
Performance Indicator	Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance (Discontinued in FY 2010 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	<p>This target will not be reported after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, a cellular-services market expanding without intervention, and because the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and mobile banking.</p>

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions
Performance Indicator	Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance-Supported Protection and Solution Activities (Discontinued in FY 2011 APP)
Reason for Discontinuation	The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.

Program Assessment Rating Tool Measures

With conclusion of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Department of State and USAID have revised the group of representative indicators included in annual performance report to reflect current foreign assistance and Administration priorities. PART measures that remain applicable to current programs are identified in Table 4. Table 5 lists PART measures for Foreign Operations-funded programs that have been discontinued from annual performance reporting.⁴

Table 4: Reported PART Measures for Foreign Operations-Funded Programs

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Net enrollment rate for primary schools
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index
<i>Child Survival and Health Population</i>	Percentage of first births to women under age 18
<i>Child Survival and Health Population</i>	Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart
<i>Development Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)</i>	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	DPT 3 Coverage Rate (%)
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (%)
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	In complex humanitarian crises, percent of monitored protracted emergency sites with less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition

Table 5: Discontinued PART Measures for Foreign-Operations-Funded Programs

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	World Bank Rule of Law Index
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of teachers/educators trained with U.S. Government support
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs

⁴ A list of discontinued PART indicators from State Operations funded programs is available in the State Operations Volume of the FY 2012 Congressional Budget Justification.

<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply in the Philippines as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of domestic human rights nongovernmental organizations receiving U.S. Government support
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Cost per DPT3 beneficiary (number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from U.S.-supported programs) in India
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Number of justice sector personnel in the Philippines that received U.S. Government training
<i>Assistance to Transforming Countries</i>	Per learner cost for improving access to quality education in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings in the Philippines
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through U.S.-supported programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of children reached by U.S.-supported nutrition programs
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Days to start a business
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of new members in private business associations as a result of U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of sub-national government entities receiving U.S. Government assistance to improve their performance
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Number of project assistance beneficiaries per project assistance dollars for Egypt.
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Percentage of indicative benchmarks in the financial sector Memorandum of Understanding for non-projectized assistance met by the Government of Egypt
<i>Assistance to Developing Countries</i>	Percentage of condition precedents met by the Government of Jordan to receive non-projectized monies
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of judges trained with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Increased sales of licit farm and non-farm products in U.S. Government-assisted areas of Afghanistan over the previous year
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired in Afghanistan through U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of deaths among children under age 5 in Nepal and Afghanistan in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of families benefiting from alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in U.S. Government assisted areas in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of Afghanistan's Executive Branch personnel trained with U.S. Government assistance
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from U.S. Government-supported programs in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Nepal

<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Dollars generated per job created (full-time and full-time equivalent) through U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Cost of starting a business in Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of U.S.-assisted delivery points providing Family Planning counseling or services
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Percentage of the Government of Afghanistan budget attributed to customs revenues
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of individuals who receive U.S. Government supported political party training in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Political stability and absence of violence in Nepal
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Afghanistan
<i>Assistance to Rebuilding Countries</i>	Number of Civil Society Organizations using U.S. Government assistance to improve internal organizational capacity
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of OTI programs that demonstrate increased access to unbiased information by target population on key transition issues
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of OTI programs that have a sustainable handoff strategy (either to USAID Mission or local civil society groups) in place after 18 months of starting up a new country program
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Percentage of final evaluations that find that OTI had a significant impact in advancing democratic political transitions in priority conflict-prone countries
<i>Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)</i>	Leveraging of additional non-OTI funds to support OTI programs
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of married women of reproductive age who use modern contraceptives
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of total demand for family planning satisfied by modern method use among married women of reproductive age
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Average cost per married woman of reproductive age receiving USAID-attributed modern contraceptives
<i>Child Survival and Health–Population</i>	Percentage of births parity 5 or higher
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of guaranteed financial institutions that continue to lend without a guarantee or with a lower guarantee in the targeted sector
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of financial institutions that submit semiannual reports within one month of deadline
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Total volume of new capital mobilized (made available) via the DCA guarantee mechanism each fiscal year
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Number of USAID Missions that have obligated funds for repeat DCA guarantees
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of loans disbursed under active DCA guarantees
<i>Development Credit Authority (DCA)</i>	Percentage of loans disbursed under a DCA guarantee after five years
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of U.S.-supported anticorruption measures

<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of participants in U.S.-supported trade, investment environment, and investment capacity building trainings
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in first grade that are expected to reach grade five
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Percentage of LAC USAID-supported Millennium Challenge Account candidate countries that pass at least one-half of the indicators in the “Ruling Justly” policy category, and above the median on the corruption indicator
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Number of primary school learners that are direct beneficiaries of USAID programs
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Ratio of DA account-attributed Operating Expenses and DA account Program Support funds to total DA Program Funds
<i>Development Assistance (DA) to LAC</i>	Improved trade readiness (i.e., complying with WTO standards and protocols for production and export) of LAC presence countries, as measured by country exports as a percentage of GDP
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Numbers of countries which have USAID Family planning programs reaching at least 55 percent contraceptive prevalence using modern methods
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Number of individuals receiving voluntary counseling and testing services
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Dollars spent on donated family planning commodities in the LAC region in USAID presence countries per total dollars spent on family planning programs in the LAC region
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Under five mortality rate, on average, as measured by UNICEF in USAID-presence countries
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	Total fertility rates, on average, per Population Reference Bureau data, in USAID-presence Countries
<i>Child Survival and Health for LAC</i>	HIV prevalence rate—average, per UNAIDS data, in USAID-presence Countries
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Average margin of positive responses over negative responses (“Margin of Victory”) on Customer Service Survey for Management Offices
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percent of USAID Missions not collocated with the Department of State receiving targeted physical security enhancements within a given year
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percent of Missions not collocated with State receiving emergency communication upgrades and lifecycle replacement of systems within a given year.
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Number of information security vulnerabilities per information technology hardware item
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of information technology systems certified and accredited
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Cognizant Technical Officers who are certified
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of employees with performance appraisal plans that link to Agency mission, goals, and outcomes
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Agency-wide recruitment goals met
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Total number of Federal Managers’ Financial Integrity Act and auditor-identified material weaknesses identified
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Average number of calendar days between announcement close and offer

<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Percentage of Contract Review Board-reviewed contracts that adhere to guidance
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Procurement cost-effectiveness ratio (millions of contract and grant dollars awarded per procurement employee)
<i>Administration and Capital Management</i>	Extent of critical staffing needs met
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Value of exports to the United States from AGOA countries (excluding fuel products, in millions of dollars)
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Cost per rural household that benefit directly from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa Program
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Percentage increase of individuals benefiting directly from USAID agricultural interventions
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of hectares under improved management for biodiversity conservation
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Average days to start a business in Sub-Saharan Africa
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Percentage of USAID-targeted local government areas that are more responsive to citizens interests
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Girls' primary education completion rate
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Agricultural productivity in areas of USAID interventions
<i>Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Number of firms receiving capacity-building assistance to export
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Emergency Food Aid: percentage of programs reporting improved or maintained nutritional status
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Cost per person receiving Title II food assistance
<i>Food For Peace Title II</i>	Cost per ton of Title II food assistance
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Total area (hectares) where USAID is acting to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss (in millions)
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Annual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents (million metric tons) avoided due to USAID assistance
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	Dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalents avoided or reduced across the program
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Insecticide-Treated Net coverage rate (percentage)
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	Under-five mortality rate
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	HIV prevalence rate
<i>Africa Child Survival and Health</i>	The cost in dollars of delivering an impregnated bednet
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Percent of monitored sites in complex humanitarian crises in which the crude death rate declines or remains stable
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Percentage of complex emergency and food security emergency country programs terminated within 5 years of initial program implementation and not restarted within 10 years after termination
<i>International Disaster and Famine Account</i>	Share of costs borne by OFDA implementing partners

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

SUMMARY TABLES

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**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,351,526	2,520,000	2,470,000	5,359,000	6,569,567	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,470,000	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,796,827
Africa	7,064,605	1,078,530	1,145,205	3,633,550	629,604	-	35,538	48,053	15,232	18,793	187,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	84,217	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	475	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,499	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,333	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,235	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	40,459	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	4,379	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	723	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	7,853	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,637	-	-	133,305	-	-	-	300	32	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	183,085	-	65,700	19,635	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	1,450	18,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	9,418	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	-	330	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	533,225	80,803	87,200	323,679	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	139,872	72,122	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	800	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,018	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	687,665	76,885	71,550	528,760	-	-	-	8,500	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	229,150	-	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	500	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	86,432	10,500	58,400	500	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	145,944	27,596	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	117,871	55,891	49,950	1,500	-	-	-	-	330	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,312	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	300	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,915	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	380	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	614,159	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	50	965	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	208,172	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,338	55,153	48,350	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	133,820	-	1,550	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	-	-	102,000	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South Africa	577,560	13,941	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	-	1,500	850	-	-	-	-
Sudan	427,780	-	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	800	-	44,000	-	30,000	-
Swaziland	27,700	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	463,979	43,150	83,525	336,254	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	235	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,819	70,650	66,000	294,084	-	-	235	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	392,995	46,054	50,900	283,661	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	89,030	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	65,803	-	-	-	23,500	-	4,500	21,303	-	2,900	13,600	-	-	-
Africa Regional	159,979	130,205	19,774	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,378	46,793	9,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,127	26,127	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	97,242	83,212	14,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	776,004	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	31,187	8,930	62,100	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,615	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	3,015	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,670	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,650	1,750	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,613	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	950	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,250	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,370	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,625	1,850	32,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	16,841	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	1,850	1,500	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,830	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	330	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,322	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	850	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA)	58,640	44,150	14,250	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	866,510	-	14,600	18,528	33,000	610,982	-	21,340	30,205	137,855	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Albania	28,600	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	2,650	950	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,600	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,115	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,100	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	2,100	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,650	9,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	800	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,950	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,800	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,970	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	950	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,700	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	290	660	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,600	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	500	400	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,595	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	95	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,900	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	1,000	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	7,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,078	-	4,000	14,678	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,900	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	44,741	-	450	-	3,000	39,341	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,497,111	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	84,935	18,593	4,542,498	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,610	710	-	-	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	20,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,800	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	330	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,296	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,800	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,848	-	-	-	-
Qatar	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	22,150	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	200	1,950	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	67,250	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,650	1,100	12,500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSC/TP)	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,119,693	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,650	763,050	97,395	13,480	301,300	-	-	61,500	-
Afghanistan	2,759,649	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	168,521	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	4,200	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,850	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	3,200	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	18,885	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	785	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,765	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	1,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,195	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	58,300	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	900	900	800	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,806,872	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	22,150	5,000	288,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,100	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	750	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	48,299	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	600	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,600	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,400	-	-	12,400	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	8,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,352,687	414,553	130,589	172,561	485,540	-	701,364	18,135	16,455	352,990	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	220	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,538	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	380	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	507,135	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,695	55,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,200	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	850	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,163	24,783	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	380	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,164	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	86,626	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	800	-	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	363,217	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	50,191	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	10,509	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,658	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	1,050	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,041	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,787	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	400	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,764	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	650	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	450	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	38,078	14,818	5,750	14,700	-	-	-	-	810	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	183,592	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	5,985	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,786	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	57,959	51,471	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,456,438	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	280,334	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	316,742	-	316,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	422,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	394,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,000
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	56,637	56,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,105	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Reserve	77,651	19,395	-	-	58,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,402,579	-	-	1,402,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,662,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,662,300
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enacting Enacted**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHOS USAID	GHOS STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Enacted levels includes the allocations as of March 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECEA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	36,321,526	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	1,693,000	1,690,000	6,763,227
Africa	8,096,776	1,075,632	1,145,205	3,516,103	633,104	-	35,538	47,894	15,130	17,950	187,600	-	1,422,620	-
Angola	84,115	20,192	45,750	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	373	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	36,580	5,364	30,900	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	77,331	-	-	76,443	-	-	-	-	688	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,737	1,375	6,000	-	-	-	-	1,143	261	-	-	-	12,958	-
Burundi	35,618	12,124	12,060	-	-	-	-	-	345	-	-	-	11,089	-
Cameroon	9,261	1,344	1,500	1,250	-	-	-	-	267	350	-	-	4,550	-
Cape Verde	727	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	5,953	-
Chad	106,384	473	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	375	500	-	-	103,893	-
Comoros	661	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	103,605	-	-	103,305	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	267,699	-	65,700	19,635	62,600	-	1,700	841	500	1,450	14,000	-	101,273	-
Djibouti	13,566	6,542	396	150	-	-	-	1,970	379	2,000	-	-	2,129	-
Ethiopia	909,419	82,177	87,200	286,699	-	-	-	2,225	336	-	-	-	450,782	-
Gabon	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	520	-	-	-	-
Ghana	141,441	73,497	59,100	7,000	-	-	500	-	794	550	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,618	14,518	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	797,889	79,395	71,550	528,760	4,000	-	-	9,750	959	1,500	-	-	101,975	-
Lesotho	28,227	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	230,513	1,375	34,850	800	153,000	-	9,000	-	488	6,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	91,023	10,500	58,400	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,623	-
Malawi	148,199	29,851	63,600	36,448	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	120,336	55,891	49,950	1,500	1,000	-	-	1,143	411	200	-	-	10,241	-
Mauritania	7,902	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	147	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	600	150	-	-	-	-	-	300	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	386,335	38,107	64,175	261,953	-	-	300	2,000	385	-	-	-	19,415	-
Namibia	102,899	-	1,950	100,809	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	66,551	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	63,736	-
Nigeria	616,180	70,967	69,100	471,227	-	-	500	1,520	1,016	1,850	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	4,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	4,794	-
Rwanda	212,351	45,900	37,500	124,072	-	-	-	-	512	200	-	-	4,167	-
Sao Tome and Principe	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	330	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,480	56,528	48,350	1,768	400	-	-	1,143	991	300	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,353	-	-	500	18,000	-	250	-	403	200	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	152,176	-	1,550	-	31,270	-	-	2,353	-	-	102,000	-	15,003	-
South Africa	579,930	16,316	14,500	545,969	-	-	-	1,500	845	800	-	-	-	-
Sudan	705,021	1,300	30,010	7,036	296,034	-	16,000	3,900	793	-	44,000	-	305,948	-
Swaziland	27,767	-	6,900	20,700	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECEA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Tanzania	467,739	38,252	83,525	336,254	-	-	-	450	2,110	397	700	-	-	6,051
The Gambia	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-
Togo	319	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	-
Uganda	458,100	72,025	66,000	271,584	-	-	-	235	1,030	591	300	6,000	-	40,335
Zambia	358,235	46,054	50,900	253,661	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	7,254
Zimbabwe	168,481	-	24,500	24,330	40,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,451
African Union	3,000	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	40,675	-	-	-	22,550	-	4,500	3,625	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Africa Regional	129,190	108,916	19,774	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	58,428	48,093	9,585	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	30,727	26,927	2,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Asia and Pacific	100,992	86,212	14,030	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	793,553	240,824	128,520	106,968	178,900	-	18,575	32,687	8,878	59,100	-	-	19,101	-
Burma	38,600	-	2,100	-	36,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,614	19,000	31,500	3,000	15,000	-	-	-	3,015	99	1,000	-	-	-
China	27,200	12,000	4,000	3,000	7,400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	220,789	73,500	36,950	5,250	65,000	-	11,570	6,700	1,819	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	10,927	513	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	71	-	-	-	3,343	-
Malaysia	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	950	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	534	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	13,256	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,006	4,500	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	157,178	40,310	33,220	-	30,000	-	1,365	5,675	1,850	29,000	-	-	15,758	-
Samoa	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	18,362	6,151	1,000	500	2,500	-	1,740	3,300	1,571	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	26,803	20,200	2,000	-	3,000	-	800	-	303	500	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	122,078	16,500	-	94,978	4,000	-	-	4,200	400	2,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	16,211	-	-	-	12,000	-	1,300	2,172	739	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,640	44,150	14,250	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	861,296	-	14,600	13,378	33,000	610,882	-	21,049	30,532	137,855	-	-	-	-
Albania	29,521	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	3,559	962	3,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	45,599	-	400	-	-	41,000	-	750	449	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	28,101	-	1,250	-	-	22,000	-	965	886	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42,840	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	1,850	990	4,000	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,519	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	1,719	9,000	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	3,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	864	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,156	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	78,956	-	-	850	-	59,000	-	1,300	1,806	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	99,270	-	-	-	-	95,000	-	1,070	700	2,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	27,975	-	-	-	-	22,000	-	1,020	955	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	1,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	149	455	-	-	-	-
Moldova	21,421	-	-	-	-	19,650	-	290	731	750	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,648	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	550	398	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,198	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	71,500	-	8,500	3,000	-	59,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	51,553	-	-	-	-	49,000	-	650	903	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	8,187	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,195	4,992	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	117,932	-	4,000	9,528	-	89,000	-	2,500	1,904	11,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	43,541	-	450	-	3,000	38,591	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	36,341	-	-	-	2,000	34,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,516,401	64,935	8,000	-	1,625,900	-	126,250	85,385	18,520	4,542,498	26,000	-	18,913	-
Algeria	8,648	710	-	-	-	-	-	775	950	-	-	-	6,213	-
Bahrain	20,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	671	19,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,700	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,900	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	414,789	-	-	-	382,500	-	-	30,300	1,989	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,997	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,725	3,772	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	319	150	-	-	-	-
Morocco	35,285	19,546	-	-	3,000	-	750	1,200	1,789	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655	1,525	8,848	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	21,945	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,945	18,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,900	-	-	-	393,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	80,328	35,000	8,000	-	5,000	-	1,000	4,975	1,153	12,500	-	-	12,700	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,800	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	10,679	9,679	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,300,513	112,788	285,799	24,164	3,329,567	130,750	763,050	97,195	13,404	311,312	-	-	232,484	-
Afghanistan	2,802,435	-	91,827	500	2,003,567	-	589,000	57,655	1,756	-	-	-	58,130	-
Bangladesh	167,905	66,271	53,200	-	-	-	350	3,575	1,009	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	126,653	31,250	78,200	9,000	-	-	-	-	3,200	1,269	-	-	3,734	-
Kazakhstan	22,722	-	2,200	600	-	10,400	-	1,900	779	6,843	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	53,608	-	1,200	475	-	46,000	-	1,590	843	3,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	1,203	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	62,226	-	25,000	-	27,000	-	3,700	700	896	800	-	-	4,130	-
Pakistan	1,911,617	-	29,722	-	1,292,000	-	170,000	23,875	5,000	294,169	-	-	96,851	-
Sri Lanka	29,903	9,900	-	-	-	-	-	450	731	1,000	-	-	17,822	-
Tajikistan	57,972	-	1,450	524	-	42,500	-	1,725	456	1,500	-	-	9,817	-
Turkmenistan	16,512	-	600	75	-	12,500	-	1,075	262	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,040	-	2,400	590	-	8,250	-	600	200	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	23,500	-	-	12,400	-	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	7,850	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,367	4,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,525,929	420,451	130,589	172,411	485,540	-	701,364	16,835	16,315	352,990	-	-	229,434	-
Argentina	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	278	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	72,524	35,248	16,910	-	-	-	20,000	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	25,099	16,789	5,000	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	610	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	899	600	-	-	-	-
Colombia	516,192	-	-	-	201,790	-	243,900	4,750	1,694	55,000	-	-	9,058	-
Costa Rica	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	49,194	24,600	9,050	9,250	-	-	4,450	-	844	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	30,972	24,783	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	375	500	-	-	814	-
El Salvador	31,122	23,904	5,490	20	-	-	-	-	1,708	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	104,036	38,726	14,600	-	-	-	7,500	-	797	-	-	-	42,413	-
Guyana	22,034	4,809	-	16,525	-	-	-	-	300	400	-	-	-	-
Haiti	504,738	-	22,800	121,240	160,750	-	21,107	-	92	1,600	-	-	177,149	-
Honduras	50,268	37,491	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	777	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Jamaica	10,511	7,559	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	752	700	-	-	-	-
Mexico	582,597	10,000	3,458	-	15,000	-	284,000	3,900	989	265,250	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	35,035	27,344	5,900	897	-	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	7,320	6,420	-	-	-	-	-	150	750	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	11,781	8,287	2,100	-	-	-	500	-	394	500	-	-	-	-
Peru	119,741	63,334	11,240	50	-	-	40,000	2,000	627	2,490	-	-	-	-
Suriname	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	400	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	400	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	523	500	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	37,901	14,818	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	783	2,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	182,292	-	-	-	82,000	-	74,107	4,685	-	21,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,348	17,786	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	63,857	57,369	5,400	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	6,484	1,184	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	58,506	52,356	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	19,810	19,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	915,886	110,438	13,000	-	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-245,052	1,000,000
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	292,834	280,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	21,262	-	-	-	12,000	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	320,342	-	320,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	372,045	-	422,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	193,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	390,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390,400
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,485	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	57,637	57,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	178,800	-	-	-	178,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	242,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,295	5,221	54,464	117,900	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,738,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693,000	-	45,000
Unallocated	59,082	10,495	-	-	48,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,175	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,525,326	-	-	1,525,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
USAID Operating Expense	1,388,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388,800
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,581,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,857
Peace Corps	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,105,000
Inter-American Foundation	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-202,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-202,700
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
International Trade Commission	81,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,860
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,043,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043,670
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
International Development Association	1,262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Fund	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	155,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Enduring Actual

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic Climate Fund	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: FY 2010 Actual levels includes the allocations as of September 30, 2010, from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117), forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) and war supplemental funds from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212). \$1.8 billion in forward funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was designated for FY 2010 and is included in the FY 2010 Enacted level. This forward funding includes GHCS: \$50 million; INCLE: \$94 million; FMF: \$1,225.5 million.

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2010 Supplemental**

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Actual War Supp	FY 2010 Actual War OCO Supp	FY 2010 Actual Non- War Supp	FY 2010 Supplemental Total
TOTAL		1,450,400	1,030,000	2,119,160	4,599,560
Economic Support Fund		1,188,000	380,000	912,000	2,480,000
Afghanistan		929,000	380,000	-	1,309,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	15,000	15,000
El Salvador		-	-	25,000	25,000
Haiti		-	-	760,000	760,000
Jordan		-	-	100,000	100,000
Pakistan		259,000	-	-	259,000
Vietnam		-	-	12,000	12,000
Food for Peace Title II		-	-	150,000	150,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency		-	-	150,000	150,000
Foreign Military Financing		50,000	-	50,000	100,000
Iraq		-	-	-	-
Jordan		-	-	50,000	50,000
Pakistan		50,000	-	-	50,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID		-	-	45,000	45,000
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats		-	-	45,000	45,000
International Disaster Assistance		-	-	460,000	460,000
DCHA/OFDA		-	-	460,000	460,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		209,000	650,000	322,660	1,181,660
Afghanistan		169,000	-	-	169,000
Haiti		-	-	147,660	147,660
Iraq		-	650,000	-	650,000
Mexico		-	-	175,000	175,000
Pakistan		40,000	-	-	40,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance		-	-	165,000	165,000
PRM, OA - Africa		-	-	40,000	40,000
PRM, OA - East Asia		-	-	8,000	8,000
PRM, OA - Near East		-	-	60,000	60,000
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities		-	-	27,000	27,000
PRM, OA - South Asia		-	-	30,000	30,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund		-	-	-	-
Pakistan		-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense		3,400	-	14,500	17,900
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense		3,400	-	4,500	7,900
USAID Operating Expense		-	-	10,000	10,000

Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	37,595,722	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	7,890,944
Africa	7,797,264	1,166,336	1,605,581	3,774,390	618,549	-	91,715	43,250	15,500	18,793	154,150	-	309,000	-
Angola	72,858	11,724	42,575	10,609	-	-	-	7,500	450	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,100	-	28,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	71,890	-	-	71,000	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,250	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	37,621	4,736	11,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	13,035	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380	200	-	-	6,000	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	142,480	-	-	142,455	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	261,893	-	95,550	49,635	59,908	-	6,000	1,000	500	300	19,000	-	30,000	-
Djibouti	7,350	2,450	-	1,800	-	-	750	-	350	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	608,301	84,724	132,450	314,089	-	-	500	-	695	843	-	-	75,000	-
Gabon	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	204,543	111,623	82,400	9,270	-	-	-	-	825	425	-	-	-	-
Guinea	13,600	6,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	751,414	89,691	103,000	544,623	-	-	2,000	8,900	1,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,800	-	6,400	22,300	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	211,401	-	39,500	2,800	124,276	-	17,000	-	525	7,300	5,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	78,800	-	61,300	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	201,630	45,989	89,500	47,841	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	171,772	79,722	74,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,680	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	424,571	43,460	88,300	269,811	-	-	600	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	99,650	-	-	99,500	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	15,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	660,453	70,276	117,000	471,227	-	-	-	-	950	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	241,383	65,983	54,700	120,000	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	500	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	119,860	56,250	60,800	1,535	-	-	-	-	950	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,724	-	-	500	9,824	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	82,371	-	1,550	-	25,821	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	51,000	-	-	-
South Africa	561,936	29,842	16,500	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	875	700	-	-	-	-
Sudan	518,257	-	38,510	12,397	335,650	-	37,000	3,900	800	-	60,000	-	30,000	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Swaziland	45,831		6,900	38,831					100					
Tanzania	571,892	100,000	124,000	346,342			950		400	200				
The Gambia	120								120					
Togo	140								140					
Uganda	527,774	77,933	99,500	322,906			1,535		600	300			25,000	
Zambia	400,770	46,050	61,300	292,170			900		350					
Zimbabwe	109,975		26,500	44,330	39,120				25					
African Union	1,000				1,000									
State/Africa Regional	80,150				22,950		19,150	16,900		2,000	19,150			
Africa Regional	163,433	60,023	103,410											
Central Africa Regional	23,210	23,210												
East Africa Regional	62,963	52,913	9,250	800										
Southern Africa Regional	33,070	27,670	2,000	3,400										
West Africa Regional	89,343	76,067	13,276											
East Asia and Pacific	818,883	380,642	171,450	102,216	57,710		21,090	34,415	9,185	42,175				
Burma	37,200		2,100		35,100									
Cambodia	87,760	37,300	36,500	3,090	5,000		670	4,140	260	800				
China	12,850		4,000	3,000	5,000		850							
Indonesia	253,175	138,147	69,350	5,408			11,570	6,900	1,800	20,000				
Laos	9,208	1,508	1,000				1,500	5,000	200					
Malaysia	2,450							1,500	950					
Marshall Islands	1,560	1,500							60					
Micronesia	1,500	1,500												
Mongolia	10,550	6,300						250	1,000	3,000				
Papua New Guinea	7,500		2,500	5,000										
Philippines	163,680	99,355	35,500				2,450	9,525	1,850	15,000				
Samoa	40								40					
Singapore	250							250						
Taiwan	250							250						
Thailand	13,151	6,151	1,000	500			1,740	1,300	1,400	1,060				
Timor-Leste	18,188	13,228	4,000				660		300					
Vietnam	125,346	32,653		84,978			550	4,200	650	2,315				
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,485				12,610		1,100	1,100	675					
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,740	43,000	15,500	240										
Europe and Eurasia	744,795	43,000	14,450	32,228	6,000	513,907	500	24,210	30,100	123,400				
Albania	22,650					16,000		2,650	1,000	3,000				
Armenia	44,300					40,000		850	450	3,000				
Azerbaijan	21,365					16,600		865	900	3,000				
Belarus	11,000					11,000								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,250					39,000		5,250	1,000	5,000				
Bulgaria	10,700								1,700	9,000				

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLC	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,607	-	-	850	-	66,732	-	2,025	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,520	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	37,200	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,200	32,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	13,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,635	-	9,500	2,000	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	39,050	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	2,000	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,250	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	126,378	-	4,500	29,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	30,600	-	450	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,769,554	29,954	21,000	-	1,593,160	-	154,620	67,895	18,275	4,858,650	26,000	-	-	-
Algeria	2,870	-	-	-	-	-	870	700	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	26,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	25,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,557,250	-	-	-	250,000	-	250	5,600	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	360,145	-	-	-	325,700	-	-	32,445	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,700	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,500	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	232,300	-	-	-	100,000	-	25,000	4,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	43,654	26,454	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,300	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	12,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	9,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	6,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675	4,900	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	513,400	-	-	-	400,400	-	113,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	120,160	-	21,000	-	47,560	-	11,000	4,500	1,100	35,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	142,000	3,500	-	-	109,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	26,000	-	-	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
South and Central Asia	4,561,674	180,446	256,200	35,754	2,980,089	112,811	455,150	109,959	14,725	359,040	-	-	57,500	-
Afghanistan	1,996,780	-	500	500	1,587,630	-	324,000	66,250	2,400	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	266,118	119,902	97,200	-	-	-	850	3,666	1,000	1,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	142,600	31,000	96,000	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	21,385	-	2,200	600	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,625	-	1,200	475	-	40,800	-	1,250	1,000	1,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,695	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Nepal	93,889	6,000	51,500	-	29,835	-	3,700	914	1,000	940	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,865,029	-	2,000	-	1,359,600	-	125,000	23,429	5,000	350,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	22,239	15,994	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,450	695	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,025	-	2,700	524	-	38,751	-	1,650	600	800	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	10,275	-	200	75	-	8,000	-	850	350	800	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,830	-	2,700	590	-	7,540	-	600	300	100	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	27,610	-	-	23,990	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	4,024	-	-	-	3,024	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,983,037	415,176	131,021	209,376	477,649	-	565,570	21,530	16,610	85,605	-	-	60,500	-
Argentina	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	400	300	950	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	32,710	8,350	14,100	-	-	-	10,000	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,250	12,000	-	1,300	-	-	4,000	300	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	100	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400,208	-	-	-	189,108	-	160,600	4,750	1,750	44,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	315	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,401	18,273	7,750	9,528	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	32,040	22,940	-	-	-	-	7,700	500	400	500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	35,460	30,000	3,090	20	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,250	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	99,725	50,825	17,600	-	5,000	-	-	-	800	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	13,850	-	-	-	13,525	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	405,349	-	43,000	160,928	146,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	67,966	55,266	10,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	11,613	9,363	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	333,910	33,350	3,700	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,720	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	25,336	19,964	3,200	897	-	-	-	150	875	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,600	7,000	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	400	-	-	-	-
Peru	111,109	71,019	5,640	50	-	-	28,950	2,000	650	2,800	-	-	-	-
Suriname	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLC	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Uruguay	980	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	480	400	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	40,346	19,246	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	195,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	85,000	7,850	-	24,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	29,511	17,950	5,391	6,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,788	39,100	5,600	1,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	5,530	530	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	28,150	22,000	5,500	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	310,200	310,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,407,351	139,651	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263,000	-	991,700
Development Partnerships	44,124	44,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	66,542	-	-	-	66,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	197,600	157,700	-	-	39,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	20,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	352,353	-	352,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	503,045	-	503,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	202,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	125,064	-	-	-	125,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,645,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	-	32,000
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,487,286	-	-	1,487,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	71,773	71,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
USAID Capital Investment Fund	189,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,200
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,503,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,503,420
Independent Agencies	1,397,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,304

**Table : Country/Account Summary
FY 2012 Enduring Request**

(\$ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
Peace Corps	439,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,600
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,125,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,100
Inter-American Foundation	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	30,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,120
Debt Restructuring	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Export-import Bank	-212,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-212,900
Overseas Privat Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-188,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-188,110
Trade and Development Agency	56,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,270
International Trade Commission	87,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,124
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	3,318,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318,815
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
International Clean Technology Fund	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	102,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,018
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,429
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	308,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,000
Strategic Climate Fund	190,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,500

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Table 5: Account/Country Summary
FY 2010 - FY 2012 Overseas Contingency Operations
(OCO)

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Actual OCO	FY 2012 OCO Request
TOTAL		2,044,433	4,316,600
Economic Support Fund		1,342,433	1,216,600
South and Central Asia		1,342,433	1,216,600
Afghanistan		1,342,433	1,216,600
Foreign Military Financing		-	1,000,000
Near East		-	1,000,000
Iraq		-	1,000,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement		702,000	1,000,000
Near East		702,000	1,000,000
Iraq		702,000	1,000,000
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund		-	1,100,000
South and Central Asia		-	1,100,000
Pakistan		-	1,100,000

Table 6: Objective, Program Areas Summary
FY 2010 Actual - FY 2012 Request

(\$ in thousands)		FY 2010 Enduring Actual	FY 2012 Enduring Request
TOTAL		32,695,999	32,879,603
1 Peace and Security		8,744,525	8,288,556
1.1 Counter-Terrorism		432,180	323,691
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)		320,455	317,781
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		6,500,756	6,660,251
1.4 Counter-Narcotics		1,064,604	633,378
1.5 Transnational Crime		91,651	98,545
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation		334,879	254,910
2 Governing Justly and Democratically		3,269,168	3,041,765
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights		887,786	927,634
2.2 Good Governance		1,517,674	1,422,249
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building		320,884	215,444
2.4 Civil Society		542,824	476,438
3 Investing in People		10,524,281	11,043,496
3.1 Health		8,828,802	9,715,588
3.2 Education		1,181,428	983,146
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations		514,051	344,762
4 Economic Growth		4,439,318	4,749,383
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		246,171	265,329
4.2 Trade and Investment		258,570	216,247
4.3 Financial Sector		114,966	86,089
4.4 Infrastructure		443,891	883,216
4.5 Agriculture		1,663,266	1,685,547
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness		731,186	633,015
4.7 Economic Opportunity		213,109	178,697
4.8 Environment		768,159	801,243
5 Humanitarian Assistance		4,017,825	3,931,744
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions		3,894,407	3,821,922
5.2 Disaster Readiness		81,464	76,152
5.3 Migration Management		41,954	33,670
6 Program Support		1,700,882	1,824,659
6.1 Program Design and Learning		68,582	72,239
6.2 Administration and Oversight		1,632,300	1,752,420

**Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account
FY 2010 Enduring Actual**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual Total	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FIMF	PKO	ERMA	MRA	FFP	CCF	Other*
TOTAL	32,695,999	2,520,000	2,473,600	5,359,000	6,563,398	741,632	1,848,000	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	45,000	1,693,000	1,690,000	50,000	3,042,700
1 Peace and Security	8,744,525	136,796	-	-	322,478	153,632	1,370,450	754,000	108,000	5,476,169	331,500	-	-	-	49,000	42,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	432,180	35,010	-	-	21,500	-	5,450	293,500	4,772	70,598	-	-	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	320,455	-	-	-	-	24,730	-	295,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500,756	1,272	-	-	19,356	53,753	420,151	164,775	103,228	5,405,571	331,500	-	-	-	-	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,064,604	58,810	-	-	108,842	4,467	892,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,651	7,078	-	-	19,489	12,720	52,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	334,879	34,626	-	-	153,291	57,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,000	40,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,269,168	293,406	-	-	2,072,950	267,387	477,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	156,875
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	887,786	41,581	-	-	256,457	67,143	465,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,525
2.2 Good Governance	1,517,674	135,103	-	-	1,301,398	62,653	12,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	320,884	58,796	-	-	196,151	22,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	42,500
2.4 Civil Society	542,824	57,926	-	-	318,944	115,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
3 Investing in People	10,524,281	612,321	2,473,600	5,359,000	1,618,915	80,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,284	-	187,650
3.1 Health	8,828,802	141,697	2,458,600	5,359,000	460,290	53,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,200	-	186,650
3.2 Education	1,181,428	440,331	-	-	715,036	20,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,455	-	1,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	514,051	30,293	15,000	-	443,589	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,629	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,439,318	1,431,674	-	-	2,402,419	226,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,152	-	175,375
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	246,171	8,661	-	-	221,932	15,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	258,570	97,328	-	-	135,791	18,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,650
4.3 Financial Sector	114,966	23,178	-	-	70,287	20,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
4.4 Infrastructure	443,891	44,760	-	-	356,490	41,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,663,266	655,899	-	-	767,201	54,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,641	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	731,186	115,408	-	-	453,360	61,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	213,109	62,568	-	-	133,732	9,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	6,000
4.8 Environment	768,159	423,872	-	-	263,626	3,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,310	-	61,600
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,017,825	27,608	-	-	96,249	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,693,000	1,294,564	-	848,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,407	5,438	-	-	94,489	13,404	-	-	-	-	-	45,000	1,651,046	1,289,030	-	796,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	81,464	22,170	-	-	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,534	-	52,000
5.3 Migration Management	41,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,954	-	-	-
6 Program Support	1,700,882	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68,582	18,195	-	-	50,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,632,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,632,300

*Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, Complex Crises Fund, and International Organizations & Programs.

Table 8: Objective, Program Area by Account
FY 2012 Enduring Request

(\$ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	GHCS USAID	GHCS STATE	ESF	AECCA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	FFP	Other*
TOTAL	32,879,603	2,918,002	3,073,600	5,641,900	5,968,663	626,718	1,511,838	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	1,613,100	1,690,000	3,174,825
1 Peace and Security	8,288,556	115,232	-	-	220,017	143,621	982,606	708,540	109,954	5,550,463	292,000	-	-	166,123
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	323,691	19,727	-	-	9,000	100	1,000	263,766	775	28,000	-	-	-	1,323
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	317,781	-	-	-	-	23,952	-	293,829	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,660,251	4,500	-	-	21,624	49,790	410,750	150,945	109,179	5,522,463	266,000	-	-	125,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	633,378	43,089	-	-	93,744	4,842	491,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	98,545	6,400	-	-	3,600	9,392	79,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	254,910	41,516	-	-	92,049	55,545	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	39,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,041,765	376,204	-	-	1,867,207	236,155	529,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,967
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	927,634	68,399	-	-	266,416	62,510	515,542	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,767
2.2 Good Governance	1,422,249	167,895	-	-	1,169,597	60,967	13,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	215,444	60,677	-	-	125,823	20,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,100
2.4 Civil Society	476,438	79,233	-	-	305,371	91,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	11,043,496	495,355	3,073,600	5,641,900	1,416,111	47,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,039	175,080
3.1 Health	9,715,588	107,591	3,058,600	5,641,900	531,831	28,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,066	174,100
3.2 Education	983,146	365,908	-	-	592,488	14,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,555	980
and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	344,762	21,856	15,000	-	291,792	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,418	-
4 Economic Growth	4,749,383	1,818,452	-	-	2,371,409	188,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,998	152,595
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	265,329	15,183	-	-	240,706	9,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	216,247	95,987	-	-	97,929	15,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,478
4.3 Financial Sector	86,089	26,815	-	-	49,254	9,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950
4.4 Infrastructure	883,216	51,802	-	-	799,527	30,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,685,547	917,835	-	-	530,612	43,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,559	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	633,015	132,124	-	-	357,582	67,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	71,535
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,697	46,687	-	-	114,207	4,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,750	8,000
4.8 Environment	801,243	532,019	-	-	181,592	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	65,632
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,931,744	40,520	-	-	93,919	10,602	-	-	-	-	-	1,613,100	1,277,963	895,640
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,821,922	6,200	-	-	90,800	9,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895,640
5.2 Disaster Readiness	76,152	34,320	-	-	3,119	750	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,430	1,240,000	37,963
5.3 Migration Management	33,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,670	-	-
6 Program Support	1,824,659	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420
6.1 Program Design and Learning	72,239	72,239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,752,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,420

* Other includes TI, IDA, USAID Operating Expenses (OE), USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF), USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, DCA Administrative Expenses, ERMA, Democracy