

Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)

Program Overview

The primary mission of the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) is to forge partnerships with foreign governments, multilateral organizations, and non-state actors to advance the counter-terrorism (CT) objectives and national security of the United States. S/CT takes a leading role in developing coordinated strategies to defeat terrorists abroad and in securing the cooperation of international partners.

S/CT manages and has oversight responsibility for four US foreign assistance programs, all of which are funded through the “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs” (NADR) account. All are designed to protect and defend the United States, its citizens, facilities, and interests from international terrorism through global outreach to partner nations.

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (ATA) program is the primary provider of U.S. training and assistance to strengthen critical counter-terrorism capabilities of partner nation law enforcement agencies. The Counter-terrorism Finance (CTF) program assists our frontline Global War On Terrorism (GWOT) partners in detecting, isolating and dismantling terrorist financial networks and in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations. The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) 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 Counter-terrorism Engagement (CTE) program builds international political will in the war on terrorism and facilitates key bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism efforts in support of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,422	41,261	46,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Peace and Security	46,422	41,261	46,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Counter-Terrorism	46,422	41,261	46,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: In FY 2009, S/CT's key objective is to continue reorienting counter-terrorism related foreign assistance programs to support regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counter-terrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Mission in the eight Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

S/CT's major FY 2009 foreign assistance program priorities are as follows:

ATA -- 1) anti-terrorism training initiatives in critical GWOT and Presidential Initiative countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, the Philippines and Colombia; 2) expansion of the Regional Strategic Initiatives to the Horn of Africa, South Asia, and the Mahgreb; 3) continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital US interests and homeland security. In particular, activities in Central and South America that enhance border control and reduce the use of fraudulent travel documents, thereby diminishing the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States; and 4) programs in Central Asia, the Balkans and the Caucasus that address the threat of terrorist outflow from Iraq and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia. During FY 2009, approximately 270 ATA training courses or events are expected to be delivered to over 70 participating Partner Nations in support of such priority activities as: 1) protection of the Presidents of Afghanistan and Liberia; 2) development of a national law enforcement command and control center in Jordan and provision of sustaining support; 3) enhanced training for a premier Indonesian anti-terrorism unit which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region; 4) support and development of a VIP protection training center in Colombia; 5) advanced anti-terrorism training support in Pakistan; and 6) continued support of a regional anti-terrorism training center in Kenya.

CTF – 1) support of Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives; and 2) provide Cash Courier Interdiction training to over 20 priority countries worldwide, designed to reduce the international flow of money that finances terrorist activities. In FY 2009, CTF plans to deliver approximately 40 different training courses (including over 20 Cash Courier Interdiction courses) and support RLAs in the UAE, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, Kenya and Bangladesh. In FY 2009 S/CT plans to use CT Engagement funding to promote international

cooperation and capacity building in the area of counter-radicalization.

TIP/PISCES – 1) continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Yemen and Kenya; and 2) new system deployment to significant, previously unserved countries.

CTE – 1) follow-on training to establish databases and biometrics best practices in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean; 2) training to assist with de-radicalization of youth and prisoners; 3) seed money to leverage other donor support for U.S.-proposed Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and G-8 counter-terrorism initiatives; and 4) Initiatives to foster sub-regional political, intelligence, and law enforcement cooperation.

Overview of Major Changes

To achieve the FY 2009 priority objectives, ATA, CTF and CTE funding will increase. This funding adjustment will allow S/CT to support the priorities detailed in the previous section of this document.

Performance Measurement

S/CT contributes to the "Number of People Trained in Counter-Terrorism By USG Programs" (see indicator 1 in Chapter V). In FY 2007, approximately 290 ATA training courses or events were delivered to over 73 participating partner nations. (From its inception in 1983 through FY 06, DS/T/ATA has trained over 51,000 police and security personnel from 151 countries.) In FY 2007, TIP/PISCES achieved a significant increase in the number of PISCES installation sites in five high-priority participating nations; Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Kenya; while also deploying significant program upgrades in 10 of the 17 participating countries. In FY 2007, the CTF program conducted assessments in Iraq, developed training programs responsive to GWOT needs, and implemented cash courier interdiction training in 37 countries. In FY 2007 CT Engagement supported the UN Office of Drugs and Crime efforts to build the only worldwide database of CT-related legislation.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Program Overview

Advancing and defending freedom around the world is a key U.S foreign policy goal. The Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the U.S. government for democracy and also provides foreign assistance to partners outside of the U.S. government to help build sustainable democratic governments and institutions that respect the rights of citizens around the globe. DRL supports programs in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, focusing primarily on priority countries where egregious human rights violations occur, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or in transition, and where the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	94,050	166,640	60,000
Democracy Fund	94,050	162,672	-
Economic Support Fund	-	3,968	60,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	94,050	166,640	60,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	94,050	166,640	60,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	34,058	31,968	18,800
Good Governance	4,747	3,000	6,400
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,544	6,000	10,200
Civil Society	46,701	125,672	24,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: With funding requested for FY 2009, DRL will support innovative U.S. NGO programming, relying primarily on open grant competitions that are responsive to unforeseen developments and opportunities such as government transitions; political crises; snap

elections and crackdowns against human rights defenders, labor leaders, journalists and NGOs. DRL will fund efforts to promote tolerance; strengthen civil society and independent media; increase participation of women and minorities in political and civic life; advance judicial independence; foster democratic political processes and free and fair elections; and promote stronger legal protection for minorities and women. DRL also will continue to support the Global Human Rights Defenders Fund, and global labor and corporate social responsibility initiatives, including labor union capacity building and the promotion of labor monitoring standards. In addition, DRL will support programs that strengthen multilateral institutions' efforts to promote democracy and human rights globally. Finally, DRL will continue to take the lead in supporting democracy and human rights programming in China; and contribute to U.S. government efforts in priority countries, such as Zimbabwe, Belarus, North Korea, Syria, and Venezuela, and in non-Arab Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Azerbaijan and Indonesia.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes robust funding for DRL-administered democracy and human rights programs in priority countries while core funding of \$80 million for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is included in the request for State Operations.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

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

Performance Measurement

DRL is the State Department's lead bureau in the broad effort to support human rights and democracy worldwide. Over 85 percent of the countries with a DRL-administered program were rated "partly free" or "not free" by Freedom House. In FY 2009 DRL programs will continue to operate primarily in countries that have a restricted democratic environment.

The Human Rights and Democracy Fund and other DRL-administered programs will: strengthen personal and political freedom by supporting advocates of democratic reform; defend those persecuted by repressive regimes for exercising their basic human rights; uphold universal human rights standards and democratic principles by working with civil society and individual human rights activists; increase business sector engagement to respect human rights and the capacity of worker and employer organizations to engage effectively in the public policy process; champion the vital contribution to democracy of independent media and non-governmental organizations; and partner with NGOs to defend human rights and build democracy.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)

Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages and has oversight responsibility for Counter-Narcotics, Civilian Police and criminal justice sector programs in numerous countries worldwide, with significant programs and/or staffing in approximately 70 countries. INL-managed programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, promoting implementation of regional and multilateral regulatory regimens in law enforcement, drug awareness and demand reduction.

The transnational criminal threat is broad and nimble and INL is constantly assessing, developing, refining and adapting its global network of programs to ascertain transnational criminal vulnerabilities and combat them comprehensively. The Bureau does this primarily through strengthening conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries, building the capacities of the security sector, and addressing key transnational criminal activities, including narcotics, money laundering and trafficking in persons.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	193,435	136,485	129,333
Andean Counterdrug Program	61,035	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	132,400	136,485	129,333

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	193,435	136,485	129,333
Peace and Security	183,786	127,247	119,333
Counter-Terrorism	725	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,659	22,012	28,236
Counter-Narcotics	147,030	82,567	75,741
Transnational Crime	16,372	22,668	15,356
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,649	9,238	10,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,750	4,860	5,072
Good Governance	4,899	4,378	4,928

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	129,333	119,333	10,000	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	129,333	119,333	10,000	-	-	-

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

- Inter-regional Aviation Support: Programs to provide centralized core services for the five country counter-narcotics and border security aviation programs with over 170 aircraft deployed worldwide.
- International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funding to support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, and Roswell as well as Phase 2 construction in San Salvador and the Regional Training Center in Lima.
- Program Development and Support: Provides for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- Anti-Crime Programs: Support anti-corruption (continued support for fighting kleptocracy and international organized crime); transnational crimes involving information technology (e.g., intellectual property rights and identity theft); as well as financial crimes and enhanced border security efforts.
- Civilian Policing (CIVPOL): Funding to augment the Bureau’s ability to quickly deploy and support civilian police and criminal justice experts to peacekeeping missions, enhancing the pre-deployment training program, supporting international efforts to create and deploy formed police units and to provide expert level support to the CIVPOL office to improve its ability to provide critical oversight for the programs.
- Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness: Programs to reduce drug use, related crime, and high-risk HIV behavior. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, drug-free community coalitions, and research/demonstration development.
- International Organizations: Funds multilateral projects through the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime and the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission that supports strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs and organized crime.
- Criminal Youth Gangs: Program to reduce the aggressive threat of criminal youth gangs in Central America and its consequent impact on the United States through improved law enforcement, prevention and technical training and equipment for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and Panama.

- Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI): Funds to support the Center for Excellence in Stability Policing (COESPU) is part of the GPOI, which is a G-8 project to strengthen the international community's peacekeeping capabilities, and provides a venue for police from throughout the world to share best practices and train in common techniques for international peacekeeping. The funds would primarily be utilized to support training expenses at COESPU.

INL will continue to push for more poppy free regions in Afghanistan and Pakistan while consolidating gains in reductions of opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia in the region once known as the "golden triangle." The ILEAs will strengthen qualitative capabilities and regional cooperation, training 2,800 law enforcement officials from up to 72 countries, focusing on counter-terrorism, corruption, criminal investigations, intellectual property, drug trafficking, financial crime, organized crime, and trafficking in persons. Anti-Crime Programs will increase the number of UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) signatory countries and their participation to improve nations' ability to investigate and prosecute corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, intellectual property and cyber crime, and border security/alien smuggling cases as well as continuing to support Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and implementation capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes increases to augment civilian policing and anti-crime programs.

Centrally-managed INCLE funding for Office to Combat and Monitor Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) is reported under the INL Bureau in FY 2008, and under G/TIP in FY 2009.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Global programs are coordinated and co-funded with international organizations such as UNODC, OAS, Colombo Plan, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Significant achievements include co-funding of training centers in Colombia (with Spain), Brazil (with IADB and Mentor), Thailand (with Colombo Plan), and Sicily (with Italy and UNODC) that increase the amount of professionals trained, resulting in programs in Latin America, Asia, and Africa that reduce drug use, related violence, and high-risk behaviors that lead to HIV/AIDS.

Performance Measurement

INL programs support overall U.S. performance measures: "Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in USG-Assisted Areas" and "Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas" (see Indicators 5 and 6 in Chapter V). INL will continue to provide this support in FY 2009.

International Organizations (IO)

Program Overview

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) manages U.S. policy in the United Nations (UN), UN specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations. IO-managed accounts constitute the funding platform for launching and sustaining most U.S. foreign policy goals in multilateral bodies. The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account supports voluntary contributions to international organizations. Other U.S. contributions are funded through the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts associated with Department of State Operations appropriations.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	303,888	316,897	276,900
International Organizations and Programs	303,888	316,897	276,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	303,888	316,897	276,900
Peace and Security	1,336	5,803	1,350
Counter-Terrorism	1,336	1,339	1,350
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,464	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	10,477	18,772	22,906
Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,477	18,772	22,906
Investing in People	125,730	134,898	124,500
Health	125,730	134,898	124,500
Economic Growth	164,550	153,456	125,144
Trade and Investment	5,643	6,695	6,250
Private Sector Competitiveness	108,900	97,365	75,300
Economic Opportunity	4,703	5,356	950
Environment	45,304	44,040	42,644
Humanitarian Assistance	1,795	3,968	3,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	805	2,976	2,000
Disaster Readiness	990	992	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	276,900	1,350	22,906	124,500	125,144	3,000
International Organizations and Programs	276,900	1,350	22,906	124,500	125,144	3,000

Engagement with international organizations extends the influence and implementation of U.S. policies, and increases the effectiveness and accountability of multilateral programs. A multilateral approach to international issues offers opportunities and advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy priorities, including leverage, cost sharing, access, expertise, and coordination.

The IO Bureau's strategy is to shape the priorities and direction of international organizations' programs and activities and resist initiatives not in the interest of the United States. IO, its overseas missions and U.S. delegations to international meetings articulate U.S. values and advance U.S. positions with officials of the international organizations and representatives of other member states; listen to, inform, and attempt to persuade foreign publics to influence their governments to work with us; collaborate with other U.S. agencies and Department bureaus in the pursuit of priorities; and provide tactical expertise, budget oversight, institutional focus, conference management, and delegate administration.

The highest funding priorities for voluntary contributions include under Economic Growth: UN Development Program (UNDP); Development Assistance carried out by the Organization of American States (OAS); and an array of environmental programs; under Investing in People: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and under Governing Justly and Democratically: human rights, torture and democracy programs.

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

Overview of Major Changes

Unlike FY 2008 and similar to FY 2007, funding for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is provided in FY 2009 from the FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) and Support for East European Democracy (SEED) accounts in the foreign assistance appropriation. Funding for the UN Initiative for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (UNIIE) is no longer requested; instead, the UN Development Program (UNDP) will pursue similar programs. Funding for the UN Democracy Fund is requested in FY 2009. Two modest increases are sought to support the high priority activities of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Coordination with other donors is a defining aspect of multilateralism, which in turn defines the purpose of the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account. IO&P makes financial contributions to activities that are funded by donors from around the world. Such cooperation, coordination, and pooling of resources enables donors and members of international organizations to successfully do things like protect and preserve natural resources, such as tropical timber; improve maritime and aviation security; protect and improve the lives of the most vulnerable children; promote economic growth and improve living standards; and prepare for natural disasters.

Performance Measurement

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 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 and with like-minded allies, provide feedback, including criticism when required. For example, delegations track UNICEF's performance by ensuring that it meets at least three out of the five Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) indicators focusing on management and child protection and health. U.S. delegates encourage organizations to prioritize their programs, innovate, and improve productivity. Organizations that do poorly in one or more of these areas tend to consume a greater share of resources and have weaker management and oversight of their programs.

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, nonstate actors, and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. national security. U.S. foreign assistance programs help countries augment capabilities to deny access to WMD expertise, materials, equipment, weapons, and their delivery systems and address terrorist threats.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169,800	183,826	183,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	169,800	183,826	183,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169,800	183,826	183,900
Peace and Security	169,800	183,826	183,900
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	169,800	183,826	183,900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Assistance in support of the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) allows it to develop, negotiate, finance, and implement carefully-vetted programs to halt proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, and conventional weapons, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work worldwide in places like North Korea, the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia. The NDF also has been used to support, on a case-by-case basis, multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative.

Funds will support a new WMD Terrorism program to undertake projects to improve international

capacities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, a terrorist attack involving WMD. This initial “seed” funding will allow work to begin with foreign governments on crisis resolution and management preparedness, risk assessment capacity building, and private sector capacity engagement.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise, materials, and equipment, to include: initiatives in frontline states in the global war on terrorism like Pakistan and Iraq; initiatives to enhance biosecurity, prevent nuclear smuggling, and promote chemical and nuclear security worldwide; and providing long-term sustainability for former WMD personnel and institutions in the former Soviet Union, Iraq, and Libya. Support will include the establishment of a nuclear medicine center in Libya, to build upon Libya’s commitment to denuclearize and further our efforts to redirect Libya’s WMD personnel.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is the frontline of our effort to prevent proliferation. It assists key countries, notably existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states, to strengthen their strategic trade controls and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, and man-portable air defense systems and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports through licensing and legal and regulatory workshops, detection equipment, training, and government-industry outreach. Funds also provide for on-site program advisors to coordinate assistance, the TRACKER automated licensing tool, specialized conferences, and administrative support.

U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons programs in Iran and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea rely on International Atomic Energy Agency assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards programs. The IAEA depends heavily on voluntary contributions, and the U.S. will continue its robust support of this organization.

U.S. assistance will support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty’s International Monitoring System (CTBT/IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosive testing.

Overview of Major Changes

A new account for WMD Terrorism is requested in order to begin systematic budget planning for funding activities to help prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving WMD. NDF will increase over FY 2008 levels, which will permit it to have sufficient funds available to respond to nonproliferation priorities like North Korea, in the Middle East, or in South and Southwest Asia. GTR funding also will increase, which allows it to support Libya’s commitment to denuclearize and further efforts to redirect Libya’s former WMD personnel. This request involves decreases in EXBS and CTBT/IMS.

Performance Measurement

The EXBS program has ‘graduated’ 12 states so far, 4 in the past year (see Indicator 2 in Chapter V). Other ISN programs build capacity to address new proliferation threats. The GTR Biosecurity Engagement Program, for example, strengthens pathogen security through scientist engagement in targeted areas where the terrorist threat and expanding bioscience capacity is high; performance is measured in terms of the number of activities to meet stated program goals that are funded each year. In FY 2007, the U.S. funded 60 activities (see Indicator 3 in Chapter V). The GTR nuclear smuggling program expanded in FY 2007, securing funding for 16 projects to fill gaps in capacities in countries of concern and 3 activities to improve countries’ abilities to respond to nuclear smuggling incidents. The program continued to make headway in expanding the number of states which have effective safeguards programs with the IAEA (9 additional states ratified the Additional Protocol) and in establishing the IMS (30 more stations certified for a total of 201).

Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Program Overview

Environmental and health cooperation is a core tool for achieving transformational diplomacy, by promoting sustainable growth and individual opportunity, reinforcing good governance, addressing root causes of conflict, and advancing regional security and U.S. economic interests. OES programs are targeted to build partnerships on key transboundary, regional and global issues. These efforts enhance U.S. leadership in addressing global climate change, protecting fisheries vital to sustainable economic development, promoting a level playing field with free trade partners, reducing global health risks posed by toxic pollution, and leveraging other partners to conserve critical natural resources and improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,000	17,656	62,250
Economic Support Fund	27,000	17,656	62,250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,000	17,656	62,250
Investing in People	-	500	550
Health	-	500	550
Economic Growth	27,000	17,156	61,700
Trade and Investment	-	-	18,000
Environment	27,000	17,156	43,700

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	62,250	-	-	550	61,700	-
Economic Support Fund	62,250	-	-	550	61,700	-

Investing in People: Access to Safe Water and Sanitation: Improved access to safe water and sanitation is critical for healthy, productive populations, and a specific objective of U.S. foreign assistance under the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. OES funding will build partnerships and

leverage international donors, complementing bilateral efforts to improve access to safe water and sanitation.

Economic Growth: Global Climate Change: Funding will support four initiatives that are key to coalescing a viable global response to this critical environmental concern. The United States aims to advance the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) through projects with China and India in eight sectors, including cement, power generation, renewable energy and steel, in order to stem greenhouse gas emissions in these rapidly growing economies. The United States also seeks to promote technologies to capture and utilize methane as a valuable clean energy source in the Methane-to-Markets (M2M) Partnership. Funds will enable the U.S. to join the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), launched in Bali in December 2007, which is likely to spur a multi-billion dollar market in "avoided deforestation" credits. Funds will also support U.S. leadership to combat deforestation through bilateral forest conservation programs and the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging.

Trade and Environment: Building capacity of all U.S. trade partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of our Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). While until now the Central America Free Trade Agreement - Dominican Republic (CAFTA-DR) is the only FTA that has received dedicated funding, the United States has devoted some funds to environmental cooperation under the U.S.-Chile FTA that have produced important results. OES intends to develop similar programs with other trading partners, including Muslim countries (Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Bahrain), and our new trade partner, Peru.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet the United States' annual binding commitments under the Economic Assistance Agreement associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. Tuna harvested by U.S. vessels under the Treaty has an annual value of approximately \$100 - \$300 million. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels, and cut off the only U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.

Global Natural Resource Partnerships: U.S. leadership is critical to coalesce international partnerships to address key global, regional and transboundary natural resource challenges. Funds will continue our global leadership in the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), public-private partnerships both chaired by the United States, and in reducing Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS). These programs strengthen democratic governance and rule of law, and enable the U.S. to lead by example and build coalitions to support our global natural resource objectives.

Mercury Partnerships: With three-quarters of mercury deposits in the U.S. originating from foreign sources and mercury-associated fish advisories in 44 States, the U.S. needs to respond to health and environmental impacts associated with mercury from abroad. Funding is critical to the success of the international partnerships to begin to achieve risk reduction that will benefit human health and the environment.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 funding for climate change will increase significantly, in light of the recent scientific consensus on the likely causes and impacts of global climate change and the U.S. priority to define a viable international response. Increases in funding also will support environment capacity building activities in non-CAFTA/DR free trade partner countries, activities to reduce global mercury risks through international partnerships, and improved access to safe water and sanitation. These activities will enable effective leveraging of other donors.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Each of OES's programs is designed to build partnerships and leverage international donors to produce maximum results. For example, \$21 million of Department funds provided in FY 2007 for APP leveraged \$150 million of partner contributions on real clean energy projects. Eighteen million in U.S. funding for the Methane-to-Markets partnership has leveraged \$261 million from the private sector, other governments and international financial institutions since this partnership's inception. Funding for environmental cooperation supporting FTAs has leveraged support from host governments, the private sector, NGO's, citizen volunteers, foundations, and international organizations to increase the impact of our contributions. Partnerships such as CAWT, ICRI, and the Global Water Partnership provide mechanisms for coordinating with and leveraging other donors.

Performance Measurement

OES employs performance measures relevant to each particular program. In 2007, the APP promoted investment in cleaner energy technologies in eight energy-intensive sectors. M2M had 20 partners and four thematic areas accounting for 60% of global methane emissions. OES launched over 50 projects implementing environmental cooperation agreements with free trade partners (including CAFTA-DR and non-CAFTA-DR). Launched internationally during 2007, CAWT expanded its membership to 6 governments and 13 organizations and strengthened wildlife enforcement capacity in Southeast Asia by establishing the Policy Coordination Unit for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network.

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

Program Overview

Trafficking in persons is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states and violates the human rights of its victims. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of rule of law.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) uses funds to support the U.S. foreign policy objective on achieving Peace and Security by stimulating governments to take action leading to the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements, support for protection and assistance services to victims, and trafficking prevention programs. G/TIP does this by aligning its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. G/TIP's foreign assistance is targeted to 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. G/TIP's funds for anti-trafficking programs are critical to fulfilling the mandate of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and Administration policy priorities.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,500	11,903	14,950
Economic Support Fund	8,500	11,903	7,183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	7,767

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,500	11,903	14,950
Peace and Security	8,500	11,903	14,950
Transnational Crime	8,500	11,903	14,950

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,950	14,950	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,950	14,950	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	7,183	7,183	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,767	7,767	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: G/TIP programming to combat human trafficking is intended to help committed governments with limited resources to: develop comprehensive legislation; strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies; train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them; develop victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices; and provide shelter and comprehensive protection and assistance services to victims. ESF programming is also intended to assist non-governmental and international organizations to raise general awareness about human trafficking and to develop or improve needed services for victims. The safety and care of victims who provide evidence and who testify as witnesses in criminal trials is important to successful prosecutions against traffickers. Funding for comprehensive services for victims may include safe housing, psychosocial, medical and legal assistance, training for program staff on victim advocacy and assistance, and expansion of existing shelters. INCLE programming also will include “quick response” targeted technical assistance and/or training expertise to criminal justice professionals or victim protection agencies in approximately 15 countries identified by G/TIP, in collaboration with U.S. embassies. Additionally, programming will support regional training programs for criminal justice professionals from selected bordering countries as well as support for global projects that promote the development of case data to improve the response to human trafficking. G/TIP also will give increased attention to program monitoring and evaluation of its anti-trafficking projects in order to ensure effective programming, and develop models for best practices in combating human trafficking.

Countries that may be considered for INCLE and ESF programming are as follows, in no particular order: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, The Philippines, Thailand, Armenia, Cyprus, Moldova, Ukraine, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. ESF programming may be used for victim assistance in Burma, Belarus, China, East Timor, Iran, Libya, Malaysia, or Russia through an international or non-governmental organization.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for G/TIP reflects an INCLE request that was formerly requested under the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement. This shift indicates an overall increase in

funds directly requested by the G/TIP office. In addition, funding for trafficking in persons is requested through bilateral country programs.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

G/TIP coordinates primarily with other U.S. Government donors, notably, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Labor and other relevant State Department bureaus through information sharing on proposed projects for funding in order to enhance field coordination among implementing actors and to avoid duplication. This coordination is done through the Senior Policy Operating Group which is the senior level management body chaired by the director of G/TIP. Additionally, these agencies and State Department bureaus participate in G/TIP's competitive review panels of grant proposals. In the field, G/TIP encourages U.S. embassies submitting proposals to coordinate with other foreign government donors to enhance coordination and minimize duplication. Ongoing relevant inter-agency coordination efforts include the implementation of a unified policy document on combating HIV/AIDS and human trafficking; examination of measures to end demand for commercial sex acts; and promulgation of a regulation permitting T-Visa holders, when appropriate, to be granted Permanent Legal Resident status.

Performance Measurement

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2003 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences (see Indicator 8 in Chapter V) in order to be considered in full compliance with the minimum standards of the TVPA for the elimination of trafficking. The 2004 Trafficking in Persons Report collected this data for the first time. The requirement became fully effective starting with the 2006 Report. The data is gathered annually by G/TIP during preparation of the Report. Information is gathered from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, non-governmental and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to G/TIP.

G/TIP provides funding to the U.S. Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, and non-governmental and international organizations for training, technical assistance, and program development in Tier 3, Tier 2 Watchlist, and weak Tier 2 countries listed in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. Through these implementing partners, G/TIP seeks to increase the number of people prosecuted, convicted and sentenced for trafficking in persons by 5 %. Based on findings of the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report, prosecutions (5,808) and convictions (3,160) around the world declined 13% and 34% respectively from the findings of the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report.

Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the Peace and Security Objective by building the capability 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; and, by countering the destructive effects of conventional weapons. PM does this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Foreign Military Financing	42,075	-	41,561	-	51,421
International Military Education and Training	4,863	-	5,712	-	4,886
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,612	1,850	63,200	-	70,230
Peacekeeping Operations	94,750	-	106,361	-	121,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Peace and Security	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Counter-Terrorism	13,750	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	148,550	1,850	216,834	-	247,737

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	247,737	247,737	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	51,421	51,421	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,886	4,886	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,230	70,230	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	121,200	121,200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: PM manages the Department's bilateral Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs that enhance the ability of friends and allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Military assistance also provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and protection of human rights. Annual security assistance plans reflect the regional and global policy priorities that drive budget allocation and apportionment processes. PM consults during the planning process with the Department of Defense, as well as with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the State Department regional bureaus, and other State offices that manage security sector accounts to determine strategic priorities.

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 U.S. 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 provides the security assistance to: 1) enhance the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); 2) enhance the ability of States to address counter-terrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSII) programs; and, 3) reform military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in southern Sudan, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Finally, PM manages the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, which advances peace and security and global interests through humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects posed by explosive remnants of war and unsecured or illicitly traded conventional weapons to include: landmines and unexploded ordinance, Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW), Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and excess ammunition. The program enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs and provides limited funding for victims assistance.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for PM reflects an increase in FMF, PKO, and IMET to allow for additional resources to be available for GPOI, TSCTP, FMF Administrative costs, and IMET Administrative costs. Three previously separate accounts (NADR-Humanitarian Demining, NADR-International Trust Fund, and NADR-SA/LW) are being combined into one account (NADR-CWD) that more appropriately reflects worldwide conventional weapons destruction efforts. Within NADR-CWD, a significant increase is requested to address the threat to both civil and military aviation from MANPADS in the hands of terrorists or insurgents.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

PM coordinates with the Group of Eight and other international donors on implementing GPOI as evidenced by a three-day conference held in Washington in October 2007 with over 30 countries represented to coordinate activities. PM also coordinates with other donors while implementing TSCTP. PM coordinates with other international and non-governmental donors to implement Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) programs; in particular, the U.S. is providing matching funds to support mine action clearance operations in the Balkans and Caucasus through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). These funds are provided to the ITF to match other donor contributions, thus effectively doubling the funding available to the ITF for humanitarian mine action projects executed by the international donor community.

Performance Measurement

PM's programs contribute to the "Number of People Trained in Counter-Terrorism by USG Programs" (see indicator 1 in Chapter V). PM's programs also indirectly contribute to the "Number of US Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels" (see indicator 4 in Chapter V). PM's GPOI program also contributes to the "Number of Peacekeeping Troops Trained" as the GPOI program has, to date, trained over 34,000 troops towards the program goal of 75,000 worldwide.

In the area of humanitarian mine action, PM tracks indicators of progress towards elimination of the most pressing impacts of landmines in each country receiving humanitarian mine assistance, and each recipient country's ability to build capacity to conduct mine action independently. Nineteen countries have achieved this status through FY 2007, and the number will increase to 23 in FY 2009. PM also tracks the number of MANPADS destroyed, and will work to destroy 9,000 MANPADS in FY 2009; which is consistent with the numbers destroyed in FY 2007.

Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)

Program Overview

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) protects and assists millions of refugees and conflict victims around the world by providing humanitarian assistance and administering the U.S. refugee admissions program. In terms of international population and migration, the Bureau also has primary policy responsibility within the U.S. government to advocate support for child and maternal health; protection; and lawful, orderly migration.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	888,033	185,500	1,067,814	30,000	809,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	55,000	55,000	44,636	-	45,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	888,033	185,500	1,067,814	30,000	809,000
Peace and Security	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Transnational Crime	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Humanitarian Assistance	883,773	185,220	1,065,769	30,000	806,940
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	832,613	185,220	1,013,575	30,000	766,030
Migration Management	51,160	-	52,194	-	40,910

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	809,000	2,060	-	-	-	806,940
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	764,000	2,060	-	-	-	761,940

Humanitarian Assistance: Programs supported with PRM funding are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict, and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance. They support the war on terror by improving conditions that may foster or harden extremist elements.

Regular funding provided through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account sustains life and livelihoods, relieves suffering, and thereby supports stabilization and reconstruction efforts implemented through other accounts. It addresses acute and ongoing needs in and related to places such as Iraq, Chad/Darfur, Burma, Somalia, Sri Lanka, North Korea, and West Bank/Gaza, and supports the achievement of durable solutions in protracted refugee situations involving, for example, Nepal, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, and Afghanistan and protracted displacements in Colombia, the Balkans, and the North Caucasus. Regarding international migration, PRM is the U.S. government champion of humane migration policies and multilateral migration diplomacy. The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account request is a key tool of the Administration to address urgent and unforeseen humanitarian requirements worldwide.

The majority of PRM-managed funds (averaging 87% annually) are provided to international organizations with the remainder to non-governmental organizations that fill critical gaps in the international community's multilateral response. Refugee Admissions is a critical humanitarian and foreign policy tool that helps the world's most vulnerable people by promoting resettlement in the United States. Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports a package of services designed to promote integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. Administrative expenses resources enable the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly the critical humanitarian programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 PRM budget maintains similar funding levels to current FY 2008 availabilities. The Administration has been meeting the extraordinary requirements of refugees and displaced persons from Iraq and Afghanistan through a combination of base and supplemental funding. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration may request additional funds. The request reflects continued support for programs expected to continue through FY 2009, including repatriation and reintegration operations in Africa, refugee admissions to the United States, and response to current crises worldwide. As projected in the FY 2008 request, the level for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is reduced pursuant to consultations with Congress and the UIA. ERMA funding is requested at the FY 2008 appropriated level.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Humanitarian needs far exceed the response capacity of any one country. Through MRA, PRM's emphasis on multilateral humanitarian action leverages other donors' support, greatly expanding the impact of U.S. assistance, encourages additional countries to resettle refugees, and improves coordination. Through reliable support, PRM gives partners the foundation and flexibility to respond quickly in crises. PRM is the lead U.S. government interlocutor for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and works with other donors through

their governing boards and joint donor field monitoring.

Performance Measurement

PRM monitors its programs closely using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. In FY 2009, PRM will continue to set ambitious targets for providing protection, delivering humanitarian assistance at internationally-accepted standards, and achieving durable solutions. Success in these broad objectives is represented by indicators focused on gender-based violence programming, children's nutritional status, and refugee admissions to the United States. Performance in FY 2007 was generally on target. Through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, 48,281 refugees (97% of the regionally allocated ceilings) arrived in the United States and began new lives in communities across the country. In FY 2009, PRM will aim to resettle 100% of regionally allocated ceilings determined by the President and seek to exceed it to reach the President's overall global admissions ceiling (which includes an unallocated reserve of 10,000). In FY 2007, PRM minimized the incidence of global acute malnutrition among refugee children; in 91% of monitored sites, PRM's humanitarian assistance helped keep malnutrition rates below emergency thresholds. This achievement is noteworthy, as nutritional status, along with crude mortality rate, indicates the overall well-being of refugee populations and the severity of a humanitarian crisis. PRM will continue to refine programming to prevent and combat gender-based violence (GBV) during humanitarian crises. In FY 2007, PRM provided over \$5.76 million for programs focused on GBV, representing 27.5 percent of projects. In FY 2008 and 2009, PRM will continue to prioritize activities that focus on prevention and response to GBV, aiming to address GBV in 33% of projects.

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Program Overview

The Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC) serves as the interagency leadership and coordination body for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). PEPFAR reduces the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, treatment and care programs. The goals for the initial five years of PEPFAR (FYs 2004-2008) have been to support: (1) treatment for two million people; (2) prevention of seven million new infections; and (3) care for 10 million people, including orphans and vulnerable children. The President has announced his intention to work with the Congress to reauthorize the Emergency Plan for a second five-year phase, beginning in FY 2009.

The Emergency Plan, coordinated by S/GAC, also continues to pursue management improvements that ensure the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, extend the ability to track expenditures by country, enhance the adjustment of country and activity budgets based on performance, deepen oversight of bilateral programs outside of the focus countries, and reduce the amount of time that field staff dedicate to reporting.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Investing in People	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Health	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,411,421	-	-	1,411,421	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,411,421	-	-	1,411,421	-	-

Investing in People: Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation (In FY 2009, PEPFAR redefined technical support/strategic information/evaluation and oversight/management functions resulting in a shift in funding between categories.): Funding is planned for central technical support and programmatic costs for activities in PEPFAR countries and for strategic information systems used to monitor program performance. This funding will support centrally-funded technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) in all technical areas in the Emergency Plan, including: anti-retroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, and medical transmission), and care (including orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV/AIDS, and counseling and testing), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and supply chain management. This funding also covers salaries and travel costs of technical staff from headquarters of PEPFAR implementing agencies to assist the field to implement, monitor, and backstop the program. The request also supports Strategic Information activities that monitor program performance; track progress toward goals; evaluate the efficacy of interventions; and provide descriptive information about Emergency Plan activities.

Oversight/Management: Funding is planned to support the operational costs incurred by U.S. agency headquarters in support of the Emergency Plan. This funding supports administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, and management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts. This includes funding for salaries and travel costs of management and operations staff who supervise, monitor, and backstop the program from headquarters of PEPFAR implementing agencies. It also includes the administrative and management expenses of S/GAC, intranet communications (PEPFAR.net), and the Country Operational Planning and Reporting System (COPRS).

International Partnerships: Funding is planned for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). Separate from this request, funding is also planned within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget for a contribution to the Global Fund. Funding is also planned for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to support the core work of UNAIDS in its five focus areas: 1) leadership and advocacy; 2) strategic information and technical support; 3) tracking monitoring and evaluation; 4) civil society engagement; and 5) mobilization of resources.

Additional Funding for Country Programs: FY 2009 funding is planned for bilateral programs outside of the original 15 PEPFAR focus countries; yet-to-be allocated country funding for increased FY 2009 treatment, care, and prevention costs; and funds to be allocated under partnership compacts between host country governments and the U.S.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects an increase to continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention, and care for those in need. Other changes include:

Partnership Compacts:

The President's proposal includes the development of a "Partnership Compact" model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host governments to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In selected countries, compacts are planned to outline reciprocal commitments, linking U.S. resources to increased host government resources for HIV/AIDS and health systems and policy improvements that will foster an effective HIV/AIDS response.

Staffing for Results (SFR):

PEPFAR instituted the Staffing for Results (SFR) initiative to ensure that it has in place, in the field and at headquarters, fully functioning, interagency teams that jointly plan, implement, and evaluate programs. These teams must have appropriate technical leadership and management oversight in light of program size, number and capacity of partners and technical experts, working conditions, and other relevant factors. The goal of SFR is to institutionalize a structure, with defined roles, responsibilities, and processes that support interagency planning, implementation, and evaluation to reach PEPFAR goals. The outcome is the creation of an individual "footprint" for each country and at headquarters that outlines the best possible mix of staff across agencies to build on agency strengths to ensure program performance, reasonable costs, and long-term stability.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

S/GAC ensures that PEPFAR amplifies the effects of other international HIV interventions by working with and contributing to the Global Fund. S/GAC's other key international partners for PEPFAR include the World Bank; United Nations agencies, led by UNAIDS; non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and – with growing commitment – the businesses and foundations of the private sector. PEPFAR, through the management, budget, policy, and technical guidance of S/GAC, particularly emphasizes coordination with these partners at the country level, to ensure that all partners are working in support of national strategies.

S/GAC also oversees implementation of PEPFAR in close coordination with related programs established through the Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Labor, Department of State, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and host country governments. In addition, S/GAC increasingly links PEPFAR efforts to those of other important Presidential Initiatives in the areas of health and development – such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the President's Malaria Initiative, the African Education Initiative, the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest and the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative. S/GAC also links PEPFAR support for tuberculosis (TB) and HIV with other global TB efforts, including those within the U.S.

Asia and Near East Regional

Program Overview

The Asia and Near East (ANE) regions face a range of challenges that require national, regional and global efforts to overcome, including terrorism, conflict, instability, burgeoning youth populations, high unemployment, poor governance, corruption, weak education and health systems, and environmental degradation. The ANE Regional program tackles these challenges which often cross borders and cannot be adequately addressed through bilateral programs alone. ANE Regional activities are designed to: (1) increase the impact of ANE field programs through technical analysis and the identification and dissemination of best practices; (2) support field missions in program design, implementation, assessment and outreach; and (3) provide rapid response mechanisms to react to unforeseen challenges and opportunities. FY 2009 assistance will focus on four programs: Community of Opportunities, a new Presidential initiative targeting at-risk and disadvantaged youth; Enhancing Government Effectiveness; Training Future Leaders; and advancing a Blue Revolution Initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Child Survival and Health	3,594	4,682	2,458
Development Assistance	11,212	16,497	34,100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Peace and Security	-	533	546
Counter-Terrorism	-	533	546
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,087	2,061	1,503
Good Governance	525	1,299	852
Civil Society	562	762	651
Investing in People	6,569	10,534	31,654
Health	5,094	8,160	3,170
Education	1,475	2,374	28,484
Economic Growth	5,810	8,051	2,855
Trade and Investment	1,850	2,382	1,068

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Agriculture	2,885	1,443	665
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	708	-
Environment	1,075	3,518	1,122
Program Support	1,340	-	-
Program Support	1,340	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	36,558	546	1,503	31,654	2,855	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,458	-	-	2,458	-	-	-
Development Assistance	34,100	546	1,503	29,196	2,855	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide the technical expertise to develop and disseminate lessons learned and strategic interventions to delegitimize extremist ideologies in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through USAID, will continue to provide critical technical expertise to field missions to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs. FY 2009 resources will also support the Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) program, which identifies significant impediments to national authorities' ability to govern effectively and proposes how the United States and other donors can better support good governance across government institutions.

Investing in People: USAID's technical experts continue to provide cutting edge education programming that emphasizes increased access to quality education and promotes tolerance and moderation in countries with large Muslim populations. Funding will also support the Training Future Leaders (TFL) program, which works to develop the next generation of leaders in the region, recognizing that the United States' best development partners are individuals who have participated in long-term training programs in the United States. FY 2009 resources will also fund the communities of opportunity portion of a new Presidential Initiative to expand education to the world's poorest, Communities of Opportunity, which focuses on providing at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education and training, and constructive civic engagement. This program aims to reduce the vulnerability of youth to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

In the health sector, the United States, through USAID, will continue to customize and apply the latest technologies and practices in HIV/AIDS prevention and care in response to the unique challenges of the epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa. USAID will provide in-depth technical and epidemiological analyses and deploy technical experts to assist private and public sector health care

providers to scale up evidence-based, life-saving best practices. USAID also will work to speed adoption of internationally-recognized best practices in the health sector to reduce maternal, neonatal, and infant deaths. FY 2009 resources will support the Blue Revolution Initiative (BRI), implemented in partnership with the Office of Middle East Programs to increase access and transform water management. BRI specifically seeks to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, improve water resources management and productivity, and promote transboundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Economic Growth: Unemployment and underemployment, which are particularly high for the huge youth population across the region, are due in part to slow economic growth, as well as poor coordination between the education and employment sectors. ANE Regional will promote workforce development and trade and investment in the Middle East. Funding will also support the economic growth components of the EGE institution-building program.

A strong agriculture sector is essential to achieving rapid, sustainable, broad-based economic growth. In FY 2009, the United States, through USAID, will provide technical assistance and work through strategic alliances to promote development and dissemination of productivity-enhancing technologies and support for efforts to combat key threats to crop production.

USAID will continue to provide technical expertise to support environment programs that promote biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and energy security. Activities in FY 2009 will focus on advancing the Coral Triangle Initiative and the President's Initiative against Illegal Logging in Asia. Funds will also be used to support the development of a Central Asia-South Asia regional electricity market—an electricity corridor that would facilitate inter-regional cooperation and economic integration between Central and South Asia.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 foreign assistance request level for ANE Regional reflects a significant increase in the Investing in People Objective in order to fund the Communities of Opportunity portion of the new Presidential Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Program Overview

Championing all five objectives of U.S. Government foreign assistance, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) is the lead within the U.S. Agency for International Development for providing emergency, life-saving disaster relief, including food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries and particularly in those countries that are rebuilding. DCHA's programs also encourage responsible participation by all citizens in the political processes of their countries, assist those countries to improve governance, especially the rule of law, and help strengthen non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Child Survival and Health	3,000	-	13,044	-	10,000
Development Assistance	92,624	-	86,235	-	116,750
Economic Support Fund	37,163	-	38,686	-	-
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	361,350	165,000	429,739	-	298,050
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	-32,198*	183,900	858,846	350,000	871,400
Transition Initiatives	39,600	-	44,636	-	40,000

* Represents total adjustment as detailed on separate P.L. 480 Title II table.

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Peace and Security	55,303	-	56,633	-	31,400
Counter-Terrorism	440	-	650	-	2,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100	-	2,500	-	2,300
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	51,763	-	53,483	-	27,100
Governing Justly and Democratically	47,822	-	34,447	-	44,850
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,720	-	2,840	-	3,250
Good Governance	15,789	-	8,570	-	8,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,440	-	9,625	-	16,100
Civil Society	18,873	-	13,412	-	17,000
Investing in People	66,960	-	58,177	-	35,000
Health	8,200	-	9,600	-	5,160

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Education	18,800	-	12,718	-	6,840
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	39,960	-	35,859	-	23,000
Economic Growth	13,700	-	5,500	-	5,000
Trade and Investment	493	-	-	-	-
Financial Sector	9,055	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	879	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	891	-	-	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	551	-	2,877	-	2,739
Economic Opportunity	1,831	-	2,623	-	2,261
Humanitarian Assistance	307,452	348,900	1,309,829	350,000	1,213,350
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	246,277	348,900	1,251,111	350,000	1,162,945
Disaster Readiness	61,175	-	58,718	-	50,405
Program Support	10,302	-	6,600	-	6,600
Program Support	10,302	-	6,600	-	6,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	1,336,200	31,400	44,850	35,000	5,000	1,213,350	6,600
Child Survival and Health	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	116,750	9,000	33,350	25,000	5,000	43,900	500
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	298,050	-	-	-	-	298,050	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	871,400	-	-	-	-	871,400	-
Transition Initiatives	40,000	22,400	11,500	-	-	-	6,100

Peace and Security: Funding for DCHA in FY 2009 will provide support to national and local efforts to manage and mitigate situations with the potential to lead to conflict; support peace processes; and secure peaceful transitions in high-priority countries such as: Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and southern Philippines. DCHA programming will reinforce local, national and international capacity to identify, manage and respond to emerging opportunities for conflict recovery and peaceful transitions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will help promote effective and democratic governance in fragile democracies and weak states, the vital foundation for sustainable political, social, and economic development. Funds will also be used to support peaceful, democratic transitions in authoritarian states. Specifically, funds will provide direct support to USAID field missions and global programs for activities that strengthen: 1) open and competitive political and electoral processes; 2) rule of law and respect for human rights; 3) politically active civil societies and

independent media; 4) anti-corruption reforms; and 5) transparent and accountable government. Funds will also be used for a consolidated global labor program and a rapid-response elections fund.

Investing in People: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will be used for two programs: 1) the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS), which includes the Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, the Victims of Torture Fund, and the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund; and 2) the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program (ASHA). SPANS programming responds to the health and related needs of specially disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, exploited youth, and people with disabilities. ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment which leads to improved access to higher, critical medical services and education for local populations.

Economic Growth: FY 2009 DCHA funding will provide support to cooperative development organization (CDO) efforts to develop, test, implement and extend innovative solutions to challenges faced by local cooperatives and credit unions in order to achieve their potential as democratically governed organizations that serve the economic needs of their members in a range of countries.

Humanitarian Assistance: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will serve as the U.S. Government's primary tool for direct provision of life-saving disaster relief and other humanitarian aid to people affected by natural disasters and complex, human-made crises. DCHA assistance not only saves lives but supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters and recovery. During crises, aid provides life-saving disaster relief, helps mobilize goods, services and relief workers to assist and protect survivors, strengthens local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and provides a platform for recovery and restoration of sustainable livelihoods. In doing so, U.S. assistance begins the process of stabilization and recovery, which supports democracy and promotes opportunities for people adversely affected by poverty, conflict, natural disasters and the breakdown of good governance.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall, the DCHA request will be lower in 2009 than was appropriated in 2008, but that is largely due to the inclusion of some Humanitarian Assistance (HA) funds from the FY 2008 supplemental request into the base, and the fact that no Iraq programs are included in the HA request. The Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will increase by about one third, which is represented by growth in elections and political processes and rule of law and human rights. Within an overall decrease in Peace and Security, DCHA will quadruple the amount of funding going towards civilian activities in counter-terrorism. Request levels for DCHA programs in the Investing in People Objective represent about 60% of the FY 2008 estimated level.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

DCHA works with other donors through many multilateral fora, including the United Nations (UN) and with members of the InterAgency Standing Committee to precipitate and coordinate the timely

flow of humanitarian assistance resources where and when most needed. DCHA is the principal U.S. government interlocutor with the World Food Program (WFP) and has established effective and productive cooperation and coordination both with WFP and other major donors on its governing board. On governance issues, DCHA collaborates with other donors supporting the work of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption.

Performance Measurement

In FY 2007, DCHA responded to 76 disasters in 56 countries, providing critical, life-saving assistance to meet shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and food security needs arising from natural and complex humanitarian crises around the world. In addition to the assistance provided to mitigate ongoing humanitarian needs in places like northern Uganda and Ethiopia, examples include the Agency's responses to the destruction caused by hurricanes Dean and Felix. In FY 2009 DCHA Humanitarian Assistance will continue our support to life-saving services in emergency situations-natural and manmade-by maintaining or increasing the "Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Reached with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, and Protective Services" (see Indicator 47 and 49 in the Budget and Performance Chapter) and increasing the "Percentage of Monitored Sites Worldwide with Malnutrition Rates of Less than 15 Percent for Under Age 5 Children" (see Indicator 48 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). Food assistance makes up another significant component of U.S. humanitarian assistance, and key achievements in FY 2007, included meeting 50% of the emergency food needs in conflict-torn Sudan and Somalia. In FY 2009 DCHA will continue to provide emergency food aid (see Indicator 46 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). In addition to providing U.S. food and non-food resources and technical assistance in response to disasters, DCHA's Famine Early Warning System provides both the U.S. and the countries we assist with valuable information to guide disaster preparation and prevention programming.

In FY 2007 DCHA supported the Peace and Security Objective by contributing to increasing the "Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills" and the "Number of Community Development Projects/Public Information Campaigns" (see Indicators 7 and 10 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). In FY 2009, DCHA will continue to contribute to these overall U.S. measures. In addition, DCHA provides technical assistance and conflict assessments to increase the U.S.'s understanding of country and regional-level threats to peace and stability, and strengthen Missions' abilities to address conflict vulnerability strategically in countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance.

Under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, DCHA provides Missions with technical assistance and programs to support election process monitoring, programs strengthening the enabling environment for civil society development and the rule of law (see Indicators 12, 13, 15, 16, and 18 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). DCHA technical assistance and assessments strengthen USAID's capacities in the field, lead to the improved and more targeted use of Agency resources, and help field mission staff think through desired program results, linkages to other programs and sectors, and lessons learned from other countries and regions. In FY 2007 DCHA conducted nine full democracy and governance assessments, in addition to many more targeted assessments in the rule of law, anti-corruption, media, and election sectors.