STRATEGIC GOAL ON ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The United States promotes peace, liberty, and prosperity for all people by helping nations effectively establish the conditions and capacity for achieving peace, security and stability. To address peace and security concerns around the world, USAID, together with the Department of State, directly confronts threats to national and international security by working with other U.S. Government agencies and international partners. The five priority program areas within this goal are Counterterrorism, Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform, Counternarcotics, Transnational Crime, and Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation.

STRATEGIC GOAL PERFORMANCE

In FY 2008, USAID-managed resources for programs supporting the Peace and Security strategic goal totaled approximately $930 million, 6.7% of the Agency budget for the year. Two representative indicators illustrate USAID program performance for this goal, of which one exceeded the target, and one did not meet the target. In FY 2008, USAID conducted 15 evaluations, assessments, and special studies in this strategic goal. Of these, 47% were used to make programmatic decisions and 47% to identify best practices and analyze lessons learned.

Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures detailed in tables linked to the priority program area. These measures illustrate USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

USAID-MANAGED RESOURCES FOR ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure		
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 653(a) Final Base Plus Enacted Supplemental
TOTAL ($ thousands)	12,712,484[1,2]	13,965,426[1]
PEACE AND SECURITY	1,712,819	930,214
Counterterrorism	21,290	16,733
Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs		
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,082,144	300,105
See narrative for discussion of representative USAID activities.		
Counternarcotics	235,842	336,959
See narrative for discussion of representative USAID activities.		
Transnational Crime	26,906	29,376
See narrative for discussion of representative USAID activities.		
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,637	247,041
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/ Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance		

1. Includes USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund and 60% of the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account; does not include Public Law 480 funds.

2. Does not include the Andean Counter-Drug Program funds or $110 million of Economic Support Fund transfer from the Department of Defense.

PROGRAM AREA: COUNTER-TERRORISM

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to our national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

Public perceptions of the United States and its values directly affect the U.S. Government's ability to achieve foreign policy and assistance objectives. To complement other U.S. Government activities that build local capacity to combat terrorism, USAID uses, among other strategies, public information campaigns to prevent the recruitment of individuals into terrorist organizations. These campaigns include radio, public service announcements, print media, and Internet postings that provide information to delegitimize terrorist activities. By promoting messages that provide an alternative to those spread by terrorist organizations, USAID contributes to regional counterterrorism foreign policy priorities.

More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age

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of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and therefore susceptible to extremist messages. To reach the region's 100 million young people, USAID's Middle East Youth Media Initiative (MEYMI) is collaborating with an Egyptian television production company and the largest satellite cable broadcaster in the region to create an educational drama program designed to build religious tolerance, promote the empowerment of young women, and encourage civic activism.

The indicator below tracks the number of public information campaigns conducted in the Middle East, Sudan, and other African countries, including the regional Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership in the Sahel and Maghreb regions and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative programs. In FY 2008, U.S. Government programs conducted just one public information campaign, falling short of the

target of 29. The target was not met due to MEYMI's decision to focus on creating a single television program for older youth instead of three separate programs for different age groups. In 2007, a USAID-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in seven countries found that television is a key source of information for 67% and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the USAID decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the U.S. Government's 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 will go into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY

Program Area: Counterterrorism

Performance Indicator: Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target[2]
N/A[1]		14	29	1	Did Not Meet Target	40

Data Verification and Validation

Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports are from Somalia, Middle East Regional, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Tracking Coordination System (FACTS). Other countries have set 2008 targets for this indicator.

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 in conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf, p. 20–23).

Notes:
1. FY 2007 was the first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, is therefore available in 2008.
2. FY 2009 targets are set at a preliminary level and will be updated when the FY 2009 budget is appropriated.

USAID is also making a long-term investment in the positive potential of the region's youth by providing scholarships and leadership training though the Peace Scholars program. The program funds scholarships for one year of undergraduate study in the United States for up to 30 young people from the Middle East and North Africa. The Peace Scholars program gives priority to students from less-privileged backgrounds and rural areas and is attentive to the gender balance of the participants. Upon returning to the region, Peace Scholars will remain connected though an alumni program designed to create a network of future leaders in the region. The first group of 22 students, representing Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen, was selected in FY 2008. The program fell short of supporting 30 youth because the short lead time for start-up and recruitment did not allow for agreements to be reached with sending governments in Algeria, Iraq, and Tunisia.

PROGRAM AREA: STABILIZATION OPERATIONS AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Activities in this program area support U.S. Government and civilian partners' participation in continuing or potential peacekeeping, peace support, and humanitarian operations. USAID activities in this program area supported non-armed 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.

For example, in Iraq, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) serve as the primary vehicle for delivery of U.S. and international foreign assistance. These are joint civilian-military operations that undertake high

priority security activities that contribute to local stability so that more traditional forms of assistance, which build local capacity and respond to long-term development needs, can be implemented. As of August 2008, the United States was leading 28 of the 31 PRTs in Iraq. USAID field staff were involved in assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring U.S. reconstruction and development efforts. In addition to addressing the destabilizing impact of insurgent activities in Iraq, USAID, through the Community Stabilization Program (CSP), worked at the community level to reduce incentives for young men to participate in sectarian violence and insurgent activities. USAID collaborates with PRTs, brigade commanders, and community leaders to determine which neighborhoods and districts can benefit from participation. The CSP selects short-term projects that generate significant

employment and provide essential services and public works. In FY 2008 the program contributed to stabilization efforts by providing over 4.6 million days of employment to Iraqi nationals. The program also generates long-term employment through business development, including in-kind grants to Iraqi small businesses and business skills training. In partnership with the Iraqi Ministry of Youth and Sports, the CSP involves Iraqi youth in soccer leagues, arts, and life skills programs that bring together young people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in 18 cities. To date, the CSP has engaged some 162,500 young men and women in youth-oriented activities.

Other activities in this area are carried out with USAID's international development partners. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), through the United Nations Development Program, USAID provided funds to a multi-donor program to reintegrate into community life former combatants, including a significant number of children, many of whom were coerced into joining armed militias. Most have very limited experience living in non-conflict settings and are often rejected by their families and communities

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Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	**1,082,144**	**300,105**

when they return home. Creating avenues for ex-combatants to learn how to live in stable environments is crucial to long-term efforts to bring about stability in the DRC. USAID-supported reintegration efforts address the needs of both former soldiers and the communities where they will live. In FY 2008 training was provided to 1,685 ex-combatants and 585 community members in two target return communities. In addition, 795 Congolese ex-combatants benefited from a public works program that provided employment rebuilding infrastructure in the Ituri region. The nine projects funded by USAID resulted in construction of four bridges and rehabilitation of at least 158 kilometers of road.

PROGRAM AREA: COUNTER-NARCOTICS

The U.S. Government's activities in this program area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, prevent resurgence of drug production, and limit the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects. A key element of USAID support for counternarcotics efforts is its Alternative Development and Livelihoods 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. Counternarcotics programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. USAID assistance generates sustainable, licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. USAID assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

In Colombia, for example, USAID supports comprehensive training, technical assistance, and co-financing of municipal infrastructure projects. The program also provides assistance to build small businesses, including agribusinesses, to enhance their competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. In FY 2008, the Alternative Development and Livelihoods program assisted 217,214 families, created or supported 128,674 jobs, and supported the production of 155,219 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia. The program exceeded FY 2008 targets and made up for lower than expected performance in the previous year. In Bolivia in FY 2008, USAID directly supported 12,800 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee, and new land under forest management plans; 5,459 new jobs were generated; and USAID-promoted exports from Bolivia reached almost $35 million. In Peru some 30,000 families received technical assistance and other support for cultivating long-term crops with strong international markets including coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and hearts of palm. In 2008, program participants saw their incomes increase by 19%.

In Afghanistan USAID projects promoted rural economic growth through the development of marketable high-value commodities such as fresh fruit and vegetables, dried fruit, nuts, and livestock that provide rural households with alternative sources of income. This year 18 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces were poppy-free, up from 13 in 2007 and the number of households involved in opium production dropped by 28%. In addition, 74,500 hectares of alternative licit crops were put under cultivation. In 2008 USAID-supported projects in Afghanistan provided 109,000 individuals with agricultural, farm management, and business training, benefiting over 123,000 families, including over 3,000 women directly, and 15 women's organizations. Some 81,800 full-time equivalent jobs were created, contributing to almost $23 million in increased sales of licit farm products.

PROGRAM AREA: TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly where criminal activities span borders. One U.S. Government priority is combating trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. The trafficking of persons, fueled by demand for cheap labor and by commercial sexual exploitation, is exacerbated by porous national borders. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. USAID plays a lead role in coordinating and directing activities to combat trafficking in persons, contributing to the U.S. Government-wide anti-trafficking mission.

USAID supports activities to prevent trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling by increasing awareness of the dangers of human trafficking and providing services to trafficking survivors. For example, in Uzbekistan in FY 2008 USAID continued to raise public awareness among youth

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Credit: Search for Common Ground

A Burundi woman being interviewed by a journalist from Studio Ijambo, a conflict resolution radio station supported by USAID.

development by promoting reconciliation, foster democracy, and provide support for nascent government operations.

For example, in Afghanistan U.S. Government-supported emergency and conflict mitigation management activities provide rapid responses in unstable situations and pave the way for Government of Afghanistan-led reconstruction and development activities. The flagship program of the USAID/Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan is the Local Governance and Community Development Program which is active in 30 of the 34 provinces. The four objectives of the program are to extend the reach of government to unstable areas; engage at-risk populations; build trust between citizens and their government; and encourage local populations to take an active role in their development. In FY 2008, 722 projects were implemented in 209 remote and insecure communities, including 102 priority districts that receive only very limited development assistance. Development programs are identified by the communities, vetted by the Government of Afghanistan, and where possible, implemented as a joint government and community effort. This year these efforts resulted in 17,446 Afghan laborers being hired through cash-for-work projects, and 31,320 Afghans trained through vocational programs in literacy, hygiene, and professional skills development. Fifty provincial governors are now reporting publicly on service delivery improvements throughout the year by holding interviews with the local press and issuing press releases.

USAID programs also support peace and reconciliation processes by promoting the emergence of an empowered and active civil society that prepares communities to monitor the progress of peace accords and advocate for change. USAID programs also improve access to independent information on transition issues, and build the capacity

and religious communities. Public information campaigns were carried out through newspaper, television and radio spots; and theater, plays, and public service announcements. Services provided included training 25,166 people about trafficking dangers, assisting 331 trafficking survivors, and fielding 16,696 hotline phone calls.

To build long-term capacity in Europe and Eurasia, USAID funds a regional program implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) that helps reduce trafficking in persons by fostering cross-border cooperation. The purpose of the ICMPD program is to establish comprehensive, effective and institutionalized transnational referral mechanisms (TRM) for victims of trafficking in Southeastern Europe. In FY 2008 the program operated in 10 countries in the region where most trafficked persons originate (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia). In conjunction with TRM guidelines, cross-border standard operating procedures are being designed, piloted, and endorsed by

participating countries based on best practices, as well as on victims' needs.

PROGRAM AREA: CONFLICT MITIGATION AND RECONCILIATION

Mitigating, managing, and responding to violent conflict are priority areas for USAID assistance. Conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities seek to lessen the threat of violent conflict by promoting peaceful resolution of differences, reducing violence that has already broken out, and establishing a framework for peace and reconciliation during an ongoing conflict. Programs are designed to meet the unique needs of a country's transition from conflict to peace, establish a foundation for longer-term

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance

FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY2008 Rating	FY 2009 Preliminary Target[2]
N/A[1]		17,965	5,449	12,578	Met or Exceeded Target	6,000

Data Verification and Validation

Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports from Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. Performance data for this indicator are volatile and fluctuate widely from year to year, depending on country need and capacity. Additional countries set targets for this indicator in FY 2008.

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 for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf, p. 20–23).

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of government authorities. For example, USAID works with partners along Sudan's contested North-South border, providing skills and support to address the root causes of the ongoing conflict. Illustrative results in FY 2008 include the strengthening of 38 formal and informal peace-building and community-strengthening networks in Darfur, including neighborhood youth associations; the engagement of 102,407 people in community-based reconciliation projects throughout northern Sudan; and the construction of six early warning posts in volatile areas of the Greater Upper Nile.

The indicator above summarizes U.S. Government-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens both to better mitigate conflicts and to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, this program strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in tolerance, peace, and reconciliation

programs. This indicator measures activities that increase a population's abilities to resolve and mitigate their own conflicts in seven countries. In FY 2008, USAID exceeded the year's target of 5,449 by training 12,578 people—Uganda, Haiti, and Kosovo significantly exceeded their FY 2008 targets. Furthermore, five countries that were not part of the original target group submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the number of people benefiting from these USAID programs by another 4,307.