

Export-Import Bank

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	38,000	—	992	—	2,500

The FY 2009 request seeks \$2.5 million to support the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2009 budget estimates that the Bank's export credit support will total \$14.0 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Bank's customers. The Bank expects to collect \$164 million in receipts in excess of estimated losses in FY 2008. These receipts will be used to cover both the \$41 million for loan programs as well as the \$81.5 million for administrative expenses.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation. Ex-Im Bank is the official export credit agency of the United States. Its mission is to support U.S. exports by providing export financing through its loan, guarantee, and insurance programs in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing or when such support is necessary to level the playing field due to financing provided by foreign governments to their exporters that are in competition for export sales with U.S. exporters. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, Ex-Im Bank helps companies create and maintain U.S. jobs. The Bank actively assists small and medium-sized businesses.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-192,000	—	-164,500	—	-170,000

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a self-sustaining agency that mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. foreign policy in 156 developing nations and emerging markets around the world.

OPIC's FY 2009 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of \$249.6 million in FY 2009, OPIC is requesting \$50.6 million for administrative expenses and \$29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated \$1.8 billion in new direct loans and loan guaranties.

OPIC will focus its efforts on quality projects that are highly developmental, based on both sector and geographic location. Based on U.S. development and foreign policy priorities, OPIC will place special emphasis on small business, investments in Africa, the broader Middle East, and Central America, and continue to increase private sector cooperation, increase the availability of housing for the developing world, and encourage renewable energy projects.

Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market driven, and as a result, efficiently aligns government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. For many countries that have moved beyond basic humanitarian assistance, OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth. OPIC's goal is to generate "additionality" on each transaction it conducts, meaning OPIC is able to add value to every investment it supports.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,432	—	49,992	—	50,800

The Administration is requesting \$50.8 million for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) in FY 2009. This request maintains USTDA's ability to spur economic development and advance U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries.

USTDA's FY 2009 budget request encompasses USTDA's assistance programs which support key trade and foreign policy objectives of the Administration, including: 1) Promoting global energy security by providing early investment analysis and technical assistance designed to identify, develop, and transport to market new oil and gas reserves, while placing a high priority on projects that stimulate the development of alternative fuels, deploy technologies that promote the clean and efficient use of resources, and improve energy efficiency; 2) Applying environmental technologies in countries where there is need for significant improvement in areas such as water treatment, air quality, and hazardous waste management; 3) Ensuring secure and safe trade by assisting countries to comply with international safety and security regulations in aviation, rail, and maritime transport, which helps to improve their economies and meet higher security standards that are now required in international trade; and 4) Enhancing regional integration initiatives that support program activities which advance bilateral, regional, and global development assistance activities.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places emphasis on economic sectors that benefit from exports of U.S. goods and services. USTDA provides a bridge to U.S. technical know-how and experience for developing and middle-income countries. The focus of the agency is unique in creating public-private partnerships that respond to foreign project sponsor needs and priorities. USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for economies to expand. At the same time, the agency's activities develop trade partnerships by enhancing the ability of U.S. firms to conduct business overseas through a variety of trade capacity building and technical assistance programs.

The agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace. This support comes in the form of technical assistance, feasibility studies, orientation visits, training grants and conferences. USTDA has a proven capability to rapidly and effectively respond to new Administration priorities as they emerge. As a result of these early investments, USTDA is well positioned to continue its support of the Administration's efforts to create sustainable democratic societies within emerging states as well as throughout the Middle East. Moreover, USTDA continues to ensure that its programs remain results oriented and successfully deliver commercial foreign assistance by taking on an increasingly visible role in providing trade capacity-building assistance around the world.

Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate**	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,740,425	161,000	[1,829,152]	—	1,577,830

* In FY 2007, \$247.5 million was provided as a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

** In FY 2008, funds for child survival and health activities were appropriated into the new Global Health and Child Survival account. The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. To see the division between the estimate and emergency funding, please refer to the FY 2009 International Affairs Request Summary table at the beginning of this volume (\$115 million of emergency funding was appropriated to combat Avian Influenza). Funding for CSH activities is displayed on the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund page to facilitate comparison across fiscal years.

The FY 2009 request of **\$1.58 billion** for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH) reflects the President's continuing commitment to improve interventions that address critical worldwide needs for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, other infectious diseases (including avian influenza), maternal and child health and nutrition, and family planning, as well as those of vulnerable children. Programs expand basic health services and strengthen national systems to significantly improve health and wellbeing especially of women, children, and other vulnerable populations.

CSH funds are focused on countries where impact will be maximized based on the country's complete development picture, including consideration of health indicators, host country absorptive capacity, and the totality of U.S. and other donor resources in country. Allocation decisions for HIV/AIDS activities are planned in collaboration with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator in order to maximize complementarities with health interventions requested under the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account.

Highlights:

- \$385.0 million to support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) that was expanded from seven to fifteen high-burden countries in FY 2007 and other ongoing malaria programs. Activities include prevention (spraying, insecticide-treated nets, and intermittent preventive therapy during pregnancy) and treatment.
- \$342.03 million for HIV/AIDS programs to focus on prevention, care, and treatment efforts, and the support of children affected by AIDS in over 90 countries. This funding is an important component of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The bulk of the funding for HIV/AIDS programming under PEPFAR is requested in the GHAI account. For additional information on PEPFAR, please refer to Annex A.
- \$369.5 million for Child Survival and Maternal Health (CSMH) programs, focusing especially on increasing the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, such as newborn care, immunization, community treatment of pneumonia, and treatment and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition.
- \$301.7 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) programs, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care.
- \$50 million to support programs to contain or prevent an avian influenza pandemic.

- \$84.5 million for programs to combat tuberculosis, which is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Activities focus on effectively treating tuberculosis and preventing and treating multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR on programs for HIV/TB co-infected individuals.
- \$35.1 million for other public health threats, including \$25 million for the President's new Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative and \$10.1 million for water supply and sanitation.
- \$10 million for vulnerable children, including programs for displaced children and orphans.

The FY 2009 request represents an increase over the FY 2008 estimated levels for malaria, other public health threats, and water supply and sanitation.

The FY 2009 requests for funding for family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health, avian influenza, and tuberculosis reflect the continuing recognition and Administration priority to address these important health problems. Over 31% of funds for these purposes are allocated to Africa, where health problems are the most severe.

The request for HIV/AIDS in CSH includes \$12.7 million to accommodate funding for Europe and Eurasia countries previously funded through the FSA and SEED accounts. A \$200 million contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is requested within the GHAI account. In FY 2009, as in FY 2008, a \$300 million contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is requested within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget.

For FY 2009, Sudan health programs which were requested in the ESF account for FY 2008 are requested from the CSH account.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Development Assistance	1,508,760	—	1,623,622	—	1,639,055

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. To see the division between the estimate and emergency funding, please refer to the FY 2009 International Affairs Request Summary table at the beginning of this volume.

The FY 2009 request for the Development Assistance (DA) account will fund assistance programs in most countries that fall within the “Developing,” “Transforming,” and “Sustaining Partner” categories of the new Foreign Assistance Strategic Framework (descriptions of the categories and the countries currently falling within each category are available online at http://f.state.gov/docs/plan/AnnexB_ExtendedFramework.pdf). These countries range from those with very low incomes whose governments are sufficiently stable and organized to move forward on a transformational development agenda to countries that have reached income levels above the ceiling for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) eligibility (currently \$3,595 per capita gross national income) and are relatively well-governed.

All countries in these categories of the Strategic Framework face a range of long-term development challenges that are consistent with the purposes for which this account was established. In previous years, a significant proportion of these programs have been requested in the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account. Consolidation in the DA account of assistance provided to these types of countries will improve strategic transparency and facilitate monitoring of the performance of long-term development programs. When considered together, the overall DA and ESF request has increased for FY 2009 compared to the FY 2008 enacted levels and the President’s FY 2008 request.

The FY 2009 DA request recognizes that this assistance complements and reinforces other major U.S. assistance initiatives. In particular, this assistance is carefully coordinated with the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). DA-funded programs often provide critical linkages that bind the wide variety of U.S. country assistance together in a mutually-reinforcing package that advances and sustains overall U.S. development goals. They also provide vital support for other forms of U.S. engagement with developing countries, including diplomatic efforts to advance freedom and democracy, basic education initiatives, our international trade negotiating agenda, trade-related bilateral environment and labor cooperation agreements, and global climate change negotiations. Such programs multiply the impact of taxpayer-funded assistance by fostering and supporting public-private partnerships.

This request will result in an expanded community of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people and act responsibly within the international system. Programs funded under the DA account support the self-help efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. For example, in countries subject to recurring famine, these funds will improve public preparedness, provide expanded and more reliable sources of income to vulnerable populations, and reduce dependence on emergency aid.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal strategic priorities for increases in DA funding in FY 2009 are:

- Long-term Democratic Governance (DG) and Economic Growth (EG) programs in African countries whose governments are committed to progress and reform, and who are also receiving large increases in U.S. support for the battle against HIV/AIDS and other critical health threats, and for the construction of roads, ports, irrigation systems, and other "hard" infrastructure. Increased support for DG and EG programs is critical to ensure that U.S. assistance efforts in Africa, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), are sustained and built upon over time.
- Trade Capacity Building programs in Africa and the Western Hemisphere, including assistance to help our trading partners implement their commitments under bilateral trade agreements and related labor and environment cooperation agreements to enhance competitiveness, and to help the citizens of African countries that are eligible for trade preferences under the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) take full advantage of the opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction that AGOA offers.
- Capacity building and other assistance relating to the President's Global Climate Change initiative, as well as environmental priorities such as biodiversity, particularly efforts to help countries anticipate and adapt to the effects of climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas concentrations through improved forest management and avoided deforestation.
- Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Western Hemisphere in support of the President's Freedom Agenda, including programs that encourage transparent and competitive political processes; promote the rule of law and respect for human rights; develop accountability through civil society strengthening; and promote more transparent, accountable and socially responsible government.
- Accelerated progress in basic literacy and numeracy under the President's International Education Initiative, with strategic concentration of resources for basic education in four African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia and Mali), Honduras and Yemen. It will also support the new Communities of Opportunity program, which will provide after school programs for youth in disadvantaged neighborhoods in ten strategic countries. This funding is in addition to ongoing efforts to improve basic education worldwide.
- Alternative Development in the Andean countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru,) provides important support for our comprehensive campaign against narcotics trafficking by strengthening institutional capacity to promote long-term stability, economic growth, and social well-being.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Disaster Assistance**	361,350	165,000	429,739	—	298,050

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$110 million of emergency funding was appropriated to disaster relief activities.

** In FY 2007, this account was named International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA). In FY 2008, the account was renamed International Disaster Assistance (IDA).

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, as well as support for disaster mitigation, prevention, and preparedness. The request will fund relief programs such as emergency health and nutrition interventions, and provide safe drinking water and emergency shelters. This includes the purchase of commodities such as temporary shelter; blankets; supplementary and therapeutic food; potable water; medical supplies; and agricultural rehabilitation aid, including seeds and hand tools. The majority of beneficiaries in man-made disasters and conflict are internally displaced persons (IDPs), a group made vulnerable by their lack of recognized status.

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. The Administration will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs relating to Iraq, as needs become better known.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Transition Initiatives	39,600	—	44,636	—	40,000

The Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address the opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to the path of sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds are focused on advancing peace and stability through activities falling within the Peace and Security and the Governing Justly and Democratically objectives of the foreign assistance framework. Examples include: increased responsiveness of central governments to local needs; community self-help programs; grass-roots democratic media programs; and conflict resolution measures.