

Summary and Highlights

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**  
**FUNCTION 150**



**FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET REQUEST**

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**FY 2009**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supplemental	FY 2007 Total	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Emergency	FY 2008 Total Estimate	FY 2008 Pending Supplemental	FY 2009 Request
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>32,570,652</b>	<b>6,101,150</b>	<b>38,671,802</b>	<b>34,014,395</b>	<b>2,385,000</b>	<b>36,399,395</b>	<b>5,423,608</b>	<b>39,498,234</b>
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>21,954,788</b>	<b>4,429,250</b>	<b>26,384,038</b>	<b>22,872,398</b>	<b>1,123,368</b>	<b>23,995,766</b>	<b>2,819,000</b>	<b>26,141,318</b>
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(103,568)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(103,568)</b>	<b>(114,016)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(114,016)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(157,700)</b>
Export-Import Bank	38,000	-	38,000	992	-	992	-	2,500
Export-Import Bank offsetting collections precluded from obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,000)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(192,000)	-	(192,000)	(165,000)	-	(165,000)	-	(170,000)
Trade and Development Agency	50,432	-	50,432	49,992	-	49,992	-	50,800
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>15,611,322</b>	<b>3,934,250</b>	<b>19,545,572</b>	<b>16,630,185</b>	<b>988,368</b>	<b>17,618,553</b>	<b>2,819,000</b>	<b>18,801,113</b>
U.S. Agency for International Development								
Child Survival & Health Programs Fund (CSH)	1,740,425	161,000	1,901,425	[1,714,152]	[115,000]	[1,829,152]	-	1,577,830
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, & Malaria	[247,500]	-	[247,500]	[0]	-	[0]	-	[0]
Development Assistance (DA)	1,508,760	-	1,508,760	1,623,622	-	1,623,622	-	1,639,055
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	361,350	165,000	526,350	319,739	110,000	429,739	-	298,050
Transition Initiatives (TI)	39,600	-	39,600	44,636	-	44,636	-	40,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	-	[21,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	7,920	-	7,920	8,094	-	8,094	-	7,600
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[38,700]	-	[38,700]	[36,400]	-	[36,400]	-	[34,600]
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	626,832	8,700	635,532	629,857	20,800	650,657	41,000	767,184
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	69,300	-	69,300	87,287	-	87,287	-	171,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	35,845	3,500	39,345	37,692	-	37,692	-	40,600
<b>Other Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>								
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,468,375	2,649,300	5,117,675	2,447,270	542,568	2,989,838	2,009,000	3,153,743
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (AEEB)	273,900	189,000	462,900	293,553	-	293,553	-	275,625
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	452,000	-	452,000	396,497	-	396,497	-	346,108
<b>Independent Agencies</b>								
Peace Corps	319,700	-	319,700	330,799	-	330,799	-	343,500
Inter-American Foundation	19,347	-	19,347	20,830	-	20,830	-	20,000
African Development Foundation	22,800	-	22,800	29,757	-	29,757	-	30,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,752,300	-	1,752,300	1,544,388	-	1,544,388	-	2,225,000

FY 2008 Estimates represent preliminary levels at the time of printing and are subject to change prior to issuance of the report to Congress on allocations as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

The FY 2008 estimate reflects a rescission of 0.7% for accounts funded in Division A of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 480 Title II and the McGovern-Dole program) and 0.81% for other accounts.

Additional FY 2008 rescissions in the following accounts, required by Title VI of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, 110-161), will be taken from prior-year unobligated balances: Economic Support Fund (\$133 million) and Export-Import Bank Subsidy (\$25 million).

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

**FY 2009**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Supplemental	Pending	Request
Department of State									
Global Health and Child Survival (Includes GHAI and CSH in FY 2008)	-	-	-	6,376,082	115,000	6,491,082	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (GHAI)	3,246,520	-	3,246,520	[4,661,930]	-	[4,661,930]	-	-	4,779,000
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria	[377,500]	-	[377,500]	[545,545]	-	[198,000]	-	-	[200,000]
Democracy Fund	94,050	260,000	354,050	162,672	-	162,672	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	472,616	252,000	724,616	556,405	-	556,405	734,000	-	1,202,061
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP)	721,500	-	721,500	319,848	-	319,848	-	-	406,757
U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA)	55,000	55,000	110,000	44,636	-	44,636	-	-	45,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining (NADR)	405,999	57,500	463,499	483,055	-	483,055	5,000	-	499,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	833,033	130,500	963,533	823,178	200,000	1,023,178	30,000	-	764,000
Department of Treasury	<b>84,150</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>86,900</b>	<b>50,288</b>	-	<b>50,288</b>	-	-	<b>170,000</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	19,800	2,750	22,550	20,234	-	20,234	-	-	29,000
Debt Restructuring	64,350	-	64,350	30,054	-	30,054	-	-	141,000
<b>Military Assistance</b>	<b>4,869,927</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>5,364,927</b>	<b>4,762,044</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>4,897,044</b>	-	-	<b>5,149,700</b>
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	4,560,800	265,000	4,825,800	4,450,482	100,000	4,550,482	-	-	4,812,000
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	223,250	230,000	453,250	226,381	35,000	261,381	-	-	247,200
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	85,877	-	85,877	85,181	-	85,181	-	-	90,500
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>									
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	<b>1,273,219</b>	-	<b>1,273,219</b>	<b>1,277,289</b>	-	<b>1,277,289</b>	-	-	<b>2,071,305</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	79,200	-	79,200	81,101	-	81,101	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
African Development Bank	3,602	-	3,602	2,021	-	2,021	-	-	-
African Development Fund	134,343	-	134,343	134,585	-	134,585	-	-	156,055
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	99,000	-	99,000	74,544	-	74,544	-	-	115,250
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	1,724	-	1,724	24,798	-	24,798	-	-	25,000
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	940,500	-	940,500	942,305	-	942,305	-	-	1,277,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,850	-	14,850	17,926	-	17,926	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	[3,131]	-	[3,131]	-	-	[42,000]
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	<b>303,888</b>	-	<b>303,888</b>	<b>316,897</b>	-	<b>316,897</b>	-	-	<b>276,900</b>

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**FY 2009**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Supplemental	Pending	Request
<b>STATE OPERATIONS &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>									
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>	<b>8,798,859</b>	<b>1,224,900</b>	<b>10,023,759</b>	<b>9,225,025</b>	<b>1,249,632</b>	<b>10,474,657</b>	<b>2,254,608</b>		<b>11,223,104</b>
Administration of Foreign Affairs	6,403,806	891,900	7,295,706	6,622,627	781,632	7,404,259	1,868,008		8,094,954
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	4,339,713	861,900	5,201,613	4,545,054	781,632	5,326,686	1,708,008		5,364,269
Capital Investment Fund	58,143	-	58,143	59,575	-	59,575	-		71,000
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	1,490,852	-	1,490,852	1,425,574	-	1,425,574	160,000		1,789,734
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		248,631
Office of Inspector General	29,914	1,500	31,414	33,733	-	33,733	-		35,508
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	445,671	20,000	465,671	501,347	-	501,347	-		522,444
Representation Allowances	8,175	-	8,175	8,109	-	8,109	-		8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	9,270	-	9,270	22,814	-	22,814	-		18,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	4,940	8,500	13,440	8,927	-	8,927	-		19,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,302	-	1,302	1,275	-	1,275	-		1,353
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,826	-	15,826	16,219	-	16,219	-		16,840
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[126,400]	-	[126,400]	[122,500]	-	[122,500]	-		[122,500]
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>2,286,592</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>2,619,592</b>	<b>2,565,946</b>	<b>468,000</b>	<b>3,033,946</b>	<b>386,600</b>		<b>3,026,400</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,151,317	50,000	1,201,317	1,343,429	-	1,343,429	53,000		1,529,400
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,135,275	283,000	1,418,275	1,222,517	468,000	1,690,517	333,600		1,497,000
<b>Related Appropriations</b>	<b>108,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108,461</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>101,750</b>
The Asia Foundation	13,821	-	13,821	15,374	-	15,374	-		10,000
National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (funded by Democracy Fund in FY 2008)	74,042	-	74,042	[99,190]	-	[99,190]	-		80,000
East-West Center	18,994	-	18,994	19,342	-	19,342	-		10,000
Center for Middle Eastern -Western Dialogue	740	-	740	868	-	868	-		875
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	494	-	494	496	-	496	-		500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	370	-	370	372	-	372	-		375
<b>BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS</b>	<b>646,750</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>656,750</b>	<b>670,004</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>682,004</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>699,489</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	639,126	10,000	649,126	659,343	12,000	671,343	-		653,801
Broadcasting to Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		34,392
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,624	-	7,624	10,661	-	10,661	-		11,296
<b>OTHER PROGRAMS</b>	<b>87,894</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87,894</b>	<b>94,804</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>94,804</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>108,423</b>
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,561	-	1,561	1,606	-	1,606	-		1,823
International Trade Commission	64,200	-	64,200	68,400	-	68,400	-		73,600
United States Institute of Peace	22,133	-	22,133	24,798	-	24,798	-		33,000
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>1,313,711</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>1,763,711</b>	<b>1,310,164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,310,164</b>	<b>350,000</b>		<b>1,325,900</b>
P.L. 480 Title II (Agriculture Bill)	1,214,711	450,000	1,664,711	1,210,864	-	1,210,864	350,000		1,225,900
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,000	-	99,000	99,300	-	99,300	-		100,000

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The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

**FY 2009**  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Pending Supplemental	Request
<b>RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEARS BALANCES</b>	(231,350)	(13,000)	(244,350)	(158,000)	-	(158,000)	-	-
Economic Support Fund	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	(133,000)	-	(133,000)	-	-
International Development Association	(31,350)	-	(31,350)	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	(13,000)	(13,000)	-	-	-	-	-

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## Overview

*We have an historic opportunity in the world to extend prosperity to regions that have only known poverty and despair. The United States is in the lead, and we're going to stay in the lead.*

**- President George Bush, May 31, 2007**

The United States has a proud history of bringing hope to millions who live under oppressive poverty, face starvation, battle disease and suffer the consequences of conflict and insecurity. In the 21st century, defined as it is thus far by an unprecedented and increasing interdependence, human development is both a moral end in itself and also a central pillar of our national security. For as long as civil conflicts can beget global crises, as long as preventable diseases destroy the social fabric of entire countries and entire continents, as long as half the human race lives on less than two dollars a day, the developing world will neither be just nor will it be stable. Indeed, the moral and security arguments for foreign assistance are converging into a new consensus which has been articulated by the Secretary of State as “transformational diplomacy.” The goal of transformational diplomacy is defined as follows: a world of democratic well-governed states that respond to the needs of their citizens, reduce widespread poverty, and behave responsibly toward their people and toward the international system. American diplomacy and foreign assistance programs address foreign policy priorities by promoting stability in key countries and regions, confronting security challenges, advancing economic transformation, responding to humanitarian crises, and encouraging better governance, policies, and institutions.

As the National Security Strategy emphasizes, the United States must address the root causes of terrorism by promoting freedom, democracy and development around the world. We must integrate and advance our security interests, our development efforts and our democratic ideals by promoting responsible sovereignty, not permanent dependency. American foreign assistance and the development it supports must directly address the threats posed in the developing world, where poverty, injustice and indifference are exploited by our foes to provide haven for criminals and terrorists and the planning of criminal acts.

To address these new threats and provide enduring security for the American people, the United States must:

- Champion aspirations for human dignity;
- Strengthen alliances to defeat global terrorism and work to prevent attacks against us and our friends and allies;
- Work with others to defuse regional conflicts;
- Prevent our enemies from threatening us, our allies, and our friends with weapons of mass destruction (WMD);
- Ignite a new era of global economic growth through free markets and free trade;
- Expand the circle of development by opening societies and building the infrastructure of democracy;
- Develop agendas for cooperative action with other main centers of global power;
- Transform America’s national security institutions to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century; and

- Engage the opportunities and confront the challenges of globalization.

The FY 2009 International Affairs budget represents a concerted effort to strengthen U.S. global engagement toward these ends. It reflects the critical role of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development in implementing the National Security Strategy and significantly strengthens the core programming, policy, and management capabilities of International Affairs agencies.

The FY 2009 budget request for International Affairs (Function 150) totals \$39.5 billion, an increase of 16 percent over the FY 2008 enacted base. This request is 8.5 percent over the total FY 2008 enacted, including emergency funding. It includes programs administered by a number of Federal departments, agencies, and foundations. Four Appropriations Subcommittees share jurisdiction over its accounts. This *Summary and Highlights* document is keyed to the appropriations contained in the legislation of these Subcommittees.

## Export-Import Bank

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

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

U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,432	—	49,992	—	50,800
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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.
- \$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 (neglected tropical diseases, anti-microbial resistance, surveillance, and 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 30% of these funds 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

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](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

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.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) will provide humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction 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 Iraqi and Afghan refugees, as needs become better known.

## Transition Initiatives

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.

## Development Credit Authority

Development Credit Authority – Administrative Expenses	7,920	—	8,094	—	7,600
Development Credit Authority – Transfer Authority	[21,000]	—	[21,000]	—	[21,000]

The FY 2009 request includes **\$21 million** in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by USAID and **\$7.6 million** for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from other USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA credit guarantees, which allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes. These projects can promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies, and augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects. DCA thereby supports the capacity of host countries to finance their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$1.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of approximately \$45 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 49 USAID missions to enter into 181 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. Program areas and elements are determined by the missions to reflect the nature of the projects financed. DCA projects have already proven very effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets, and certain infrastructure sectors, especially energy.

In FY 2009, DCA guarantees will support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Uganda, and Ghana. DCA will continue to support small and medium enterprises and infrastructure projects in Africa, and to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agribusinesses, energy-efficiency projects, housing, and municipalities in USAID-assisted countries in FY 2009.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of the Agency’s legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$21 billion.

## USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	38,700	—	36,400	—	34,600

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted USAID career Foreign Service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to USAID employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that the request will be required in FY 2009 to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974.

## USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request **
USAID Operating Expenses	626,832	8,700	650,657	41,000	767,184

\* 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. \$20.8 million of emergency funding was appropriated for USAID Operating Expenses.

\*\* The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

For FY 2009, the Administration request for USAID Operating Expenses (OE) will fund the administrative costs of managing Agency programs. The USAID OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, which includes human capital initiatives, security, and information technology. In addition, the Agency expects to have \$64.1 million in other funding sources, including carry-forward, trust funds, and special authorities.

This request will support the new Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to strengthen the USDH overseas workforce, substantially increasing staff to meet the dramatic technical and programmatic demands of implementing our National Security Strategy for foreign assistance.

The DLI will enable USAID to more effectively meet U.S. government development objectives and to demonstrate good stewardship of resources. Under the DLI, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 300 new Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) in critical stewardship and technical backstops. The DLI will strengthen USAID's capacity to provide leadership overseas to develop, implement, and integrate programs that bring peace, prosperity, and security to the world. FY 2009 funds will cover salaries and other operational expenses associated with this key initiative and will also fund Foreign Service Pay Modernization, increased physical security overseas, mission relocations to interim office buildings, and operating expenses associated with the alternative development programs in the Andean region of South America.

### Highlights:

- Overseas operations will fund USDH salaries and benefits for FSOs serving overseas and costs associated with maintaining mission operations, including salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and security.
- Washington operations will fund USDH salaries and benefits for General Service and Foreign Service employees, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- Central operations will fund information technology, office space in the Ronald Reagan Building, and other mandatory services and Agency costs.



## USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
USAID Capital Investment Fund	69,300	—	87,287	—	171,000

For FY 2009, the Administration request for no-year funding for the USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF) will support investments in information technology and facility construction. CIF provides funding for the capital investment portion of both information technology and facility construction while the USAID Operating Expense account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

### **Highlights:**

- **Facility Construction:** CIF will fund USAID’s full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCS). The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. These funds will enable USAID to move overseas personnel into facilities that meet standards for physical security. In FY 2009, four new embassy compounds are scheduled to be initiated in countries with USAID presence.
- **Information Technology:** CIF will fund investments to modernize antiquated software systems, integrate financial systems with State, improve the procurement process, participate in e-government initiatives, and improve the Agency’s reporting systems. These investments support initiatives under the President’s Management Agenda, as well as the Agency’s reform goals to improve operational efficiencies.

## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	35,845	3,500	37,692	—	40,600

The FY 2009 request of **\$40.6 million** for the USAID Office of the Inspector General (OIG) funds salaries and benefits for Washington and overseas staff and operating expenses, which supports audit and investigative coverage of USAID, African Development Foundation (USADF), and Inter-American Foundation (IAF) programs and activities. In addition to its mandatory oversight responsibilities, USAID OIG will focus its FY 2009 resources on the Agency’s programs related to Iraq, Afghanistan, the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and the President’s Malaria Initiative.

OIG assists USAID, ADF, and IAF in implementing their programs by providing the Agency with information and recommendations to improve program and operational performance. OIG also works with USAID to protect and maintain the integrity of the Agency and its programs.

## Economic Support Fund

Economic Support Fund	2,468,375	2,649,300	2,989,838	2,009,000	3,153,743
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\* 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. \$542.568 million of emergency funding was appropriated for priority activities in Afghanistan (\$234.568 million), West Bank/Gaza (\$155 million), Jordan (\$100 million), and North Korea (\$53 million).

The FY 2009 request for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) will support programs in Restrictive and Rebuilding countries, as identified in the Foreign Assistance Framework (available at [http://f.state.gov/docs/plan/AnnexB\\_ExtendedFramework.pdf](http://f.state.gov/docs/plan/AnnexB_ExtendedFramework.pdf)). ESF will also support global and regional programs administered by Department of State bureaus that support specific U.S. foreign policy goals. Where appropriate, ESF will also assist states critical to the Global War on Terror, particularly those on the front lines.

Many of these countries previously received funding in both the ESF and the Development Assistance (DA) account. This budget more clearly identifies countries into categories consistent with the purposes of the ESF and DA accounts. This will also help improve transparency and facilitate monitoring of country-level performance. This represents a better alignment of U.S. foreign assistance goals for those countries with long-term development programs funded from the DA account. When considered together, the overall DA and ESF request has increased for FY 2009 compared to the FY 2008 enacted levels.

The FY 2009 ESF request advances U.S. interests by helping countries overcome short and long-term political, economic, and security hurdles. ESF also supports programs that encourage countries to respond to the needs of their people, thereby joining the community of well-governed states that act responsibly in the international system. In the Near East, ESF supports such objectives as advancing peace and stability, building accountable and transparent institutions, creating economic and educational opportunities for youth, and countering extremist ideology. In South Asia, ESF is a vital part of U.S. counter-terrorism, counternarcotics, and reconstruction and stabilization initiatives. In Africa, ESF programs focus on stabilization, reconstruction, recovery, governance, and economic growth. In the Western Hemisphere, programs address anti-corruption, trade capacity building, economic growth and democratic strengthening, as well as alternative development. ESF supports key foreign policy initiatives, such as the Middle East peace process, regional economic integration in East Asia and the Pacific, and regional security in Europe.

The FY 2009 request for the ESF account represents a slight decrease from the President's FY 2008 request, but an increase from the FY 2008 enacted levels. Funding for some programs the President requested in FY 2008 has been shifted to the DA account. The FY 2009 request includes funding for several new or expanded initiatives. The FY 2009 ESF request for the State Department's Human Rights and Democracy Fund has increased significantly over the FY 2008 request. The request also includes increased ESF resources to alleviate rural poverty in Nepal to reduce the appeal of Maoist rebels operating in that country. An increase is requested for programs in the South and Central Asia region to improve transportation, communication, and cultural linkages between Afghanistan and its Central Asian neighbors. The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative will also receive ESF funding to expand its programming into North Africa.

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

### **Highlights:**

The Administration's strategic priorities for ESF funding in FY 2009 include:

Partners in the Global War on Terror: ESF resources mitigate the influence of terrorist groups and reduce their potential to recruit, particularly by addressing the economic despair and lack of political participation that terrorists exploit.

- Afghanistan - ESF funds will support continued reconstruction and stabilization activities. Particular emphasis will be placed on enabling the government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.
- Pakistan - ESF funds will support education and health service delivery, job creation, and improved democratic governance. Funding will also support Pakistan's Sustainable Development Plan for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas with vocational training, health and education service delivery, and business development programs.
- Iraq - ESF funding is needed to consolidate the security gains made by our military and help Iraq transition to be a self-reliant country. The program includes implementing governance reforms at the local, provincial, and national-levels of government and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy. In addition, the program stabilizes strategic Iraqi cities and regions through economic growth and jobs creation programs.
- Lebanon – ESF resources will support that country's democratic traditions by establishing credible, transparent governing institutions that exercise authority throughout the country, fostering human rights, supporting civil society organizations, and improving educational and economic opportunities among the Lebanese people. Certain funds will target programs in southern Lebanon, reducing the ability of Hezbollah to divide the populace and erode support for the current Government.
- Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) – ESF funds efforts to sustain the momentum for democratic reform in the Middle East by encouraging political, economic and educational transformation and the empowerment of women.

At-Risk States: ESF resources assist countries and regions at risk of civil unrest by helping these countries fight poverty, build democratic institutions to guarantee human rights, and provide basic services and economic opportunities to their populations.

- Sudan – ESF funds will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to ensure a just peace in Sudan and support peace processes in Darfur.
- West Bank and Gaza – ESF funds will promote Israeli-Palestinian peace by laying the groundwork for a sustainable Palestinian state through building credible, transparent institutions and improving governance; advancing the rule of law; expanding public health and basic education; building infrastructure; creating jobs; and generating micro-enterprise.

- Colombia – ESF funds will continue our comprehensive campaign against narcotics trafficking and terrorism and will strengthen Colombia’s institutional capacity to promote economic, social, democratic and alternative development.
- Liberia – ESF resources will support a broad range of programs--including governance, education, and economic opportunity--that support the country’s recovery from years of civil unrest.
- Haiti – ESF funds will provide key support for a comprehensive program to strengthen democratic reform, foster long-term stability, and promote socio-economic development.
- Somalia – ESF funds will support political reconciliation and governance activities, and it will be used to provide basic social services.

Democracy Issues in States of Concern: ESF programming encourages democratic reform and builds civil society so that states will respond to the needs of their people.

- Iran – ESF funds will support the aspirations of the Iranian people for a democratic and open society by promoting civil society, civic participation, media freedom and freedom of information.
- Zimbabwe – ESF funds will support the USG's efforts to advance democratic governance to address the country's development challenges.
- Cuba – ESF resources will further implement program recommendations from the Committee to Assist a Free Cuba II, including strengthening civil society. In addition to assisting Cuba's embattled human rights activists and independent journalists, the U.S. will reach out to courageous Afro-Cubans, women, youth, and student activists.
- Burma – ESF funds will promote democracy and human rights and provide humanitarian assistance and basic education to internally displaced persons inside the country as well as to refugees and migrants on the Thailand-Burma border.
- Venezuela – ESF funds will support efforts to preserve and expand democratic space, through programs that strengthen and promote civil society, citizen participation, independent media, human rights organizations, and democratic political parties.

Global and Regional Programs: ESF resources administered by the Department of State directly support U.S. foreign policy goals:

- Human Rights and Democracy Fund – ESF resources will promote democracy in priority countries where egregious human rights violations occur, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or are in transition, and where the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.
- Western Hemisphere Regional program – ESF funds will enhance diplomatic, economic, health, education, disaster preparedness, and law enforcement cooperation and collaboration with the Caribbean through the Third Border Initiative. U.S. assistance will support initiatives stemming from the 2009 Summit of the Americas and strengthen the shared commitment to the Inter-American Democratic Charter. Trade capacity building funds in this program and in country-specific allocations will enhance the labor and environmental conditions in Central America-Dominican Republic Free

Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) countries, contributing to the effective implementation of CAFTA-DR.

- Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate – ESF funds will promote clean development, enhance energy security, catalyze economic growth, and address climate change.
- Oceans, Environment, and Science Partnerships – ESF funds will to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- Trafficking in Persons – ESF resources will support anti-trafficking efforts in critical and at-risk countries identified in the State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Reports.

## Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	273,900	189,000	293,553	—	275,625

The President’s FY 2009 request for the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act and Foreign Assistance Act funding will continue to help stabilize and transition Southeast Europe, which is still struggling today with the effects of the violent breakup of Yugoslavia and its aftermath in the 1990s.

Ensuring a peaceful transition in Kosovo, essential for the region’s future, is the top priority for SEED funding, closely followed by maintaining progress on reform in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Programs will focus on integrating Southeast Europe into the Euro-Atlantic community and institutions with its values of democracy, rule of law, individual freedom and market economies. SEED funding will support programs that fight international crime, trafficking, and corruption; build regional integration and socio-economic bridges between ethnic communities; and consolidate the region’s democratic and economic progress.

Country levels are rebalanced in the FY 2009 request to maintain robust funding for Serbia and Kosovo, while providing slight increases to consolidate progress achieved in Albania and Macedonia and to remedy uneven reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The increased request for the regional budget reflects U.S. funding for the OSCE to support its operations and programs. Funding to combat HIV/AIDS has been shifted to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH) in FY 2009.

### Highlights:

- Kosovo -- USG assistance to support implementation of a status determination will leverage assistance commitments from other international donors, such as the EU and the World Bank. Assistance will help Kosovar institutions adjust to the challenge of self-governance; support international structures to oversee status implementation; develop judicial and law enforcement systems; support key industries and drive economic growth through policy reform; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building multiethnic communities that embrace tolerance.
- Serbia -- USG assistance focuses on keeping Serbia’s progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration on track, particularly in expectation of further strains following the upcoming determination of Kosovo’s final status. Major work remains in the areas of rule of law, privatization, economic growth, law enforcement, and democracy building. Serbia’s stability and reform are fundamental to the success of U.S. foreign policy in the region.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina -- USG assistance is requested to help the country step away from crisis, regain momentum on Euro-Atlantic integration, and remedy the country’s uneven progress in reform which led the international community to extend the mandate of the Office of the High Representative (OHR). U.S. assistance will help Bosnia to develop its fledgling state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law, including the ability to address war crimes, organized crime, and terrorism; foster an investor-friendly climate and a sound financial and business

regulatory environment for the private sector; improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; and build the capacity of local government, and civil society.

- Albania -- USG assistance is requested to target gaps in key indicators and help further Albania's progress as a NATO and an EU aspirant. Assistance will help improve the government's law enforcement and justice capabilities in order to fight trafficking, organized crime, and corruption, build democratic institutions, promote private-sector led growth, and strengthen capacity in the health sector. A democratically strong and stable Albania with a robust economy is critical to a viable Kosovo once its status is determined.
- Macedonia -- USG assistance is requested to support sustained stability and Euro-Atlantic integration through Ohrid Framework Agreement implementation and by further enhancing the government's ability to combat cross-border crime, strengthen democratic institutions, the rule of law and civil society, promote private-sector led growth, and advance workforce training and skills to adapt to market demand.
- Montenegro -- USG assistance is requested to help Europe's newest nation strengthen its institutions; build capacity to protect its people and secure its borders, especially against organized crime and corruption; and to promote more even distribution of economic growth and stronger interaction among faster and slower developing regions.
- Regional SEED --USG assistance is requested to help restore the regional ties broken by conflict as well as to support economic integration initiatives; fund grants programs promoting cross-border work on reconciliation and democratic reform; support law enforcement cooperation, including fighting organized crime and corruption region-wide; and fund part of the U.S. contribution to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).



## Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Assistance for the Independent States	452,000	—	396,497	—	346,108

The request for FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) and Foreign Assistance Act funding reflects the vital U.S. national interest in helping the independent states of the former Soviet Union become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries that can assist the United States in combating transnational threats.

In 2007, reforming governments had difficulty consolidating the democratic breakthroughs of 2003-2005. None of the reforming countries were able to deliver improved living standards to meet public expectations. Democratic reforms and freedoms improved in only two of Eurasia's 12 countries and regressed in five. Despite continued high economic growth, only four countries made measurable progress on economic reform. In Russia, the Kremlin continued to consolidate power at the expense of democratic institutions and rule of law. Central Asia remained alarmingly fragile: a lack of economic opportunity and weak democratic institutions foster conditions where corruption is endemic and Islamic extremism and drug trafficking can thrive.

The FY 2009 request prioritizes assistance for Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova intended to promote economic and energy independence, help diversify export markets, and improve democratic governance in the face of increasing Russian economic and political pressure. For Russia, programs to promote democracy and rule of law constitute the bulk of the budget request for that country. A new focus for assistance is Turkmenistan, where the funding request is increased as the United States seeks to capitalize on new opportunities to promote economic, democratic, and social sector reform following the death of President Saparmurat Niyazov in December 2006.

The FY 2009 request acknowledges the resources that other bilateral and multilateral donors can bear in addressing the region's development challenges. The increased request for the regional budget reflects U.S. funding for the OSCE to support its operations and programs. Funding to combat HIV/AIDS has been shifted to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund in FY 2009.

### Highlights:

- Ukraine -- U.S. assistance will promote development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. FSA programs will support civil society, the rule of law, justice sector reform, and anti-corruption efforts; promote energy security and economic growth; and improve health care.
- Georgia -- U.S. assistance will help consolidate Georgia's democratic, economic, and social reforms, address rural poverty, encourage the peaceful resolution of its separatist conflicts, and strengthen Georgia's economy while decreasing its dependence on Russia as an export market and for energy resources.
- Moldova -- U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic reform efforts and build institutional capacity, promote Moldova's economic independence and help diversify its export market, and support the reform and strengthening of the Moldova's armed forces, border security and law enforcement.

- Russia -- U.S. assistance will intensify support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights. Funding will also combat trafficking in persons and other transnational threats. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus will help stem the spread of instability and foster development.
- Turkmenistan -- U.S. assistance will work with the new government to promote democratic and economic reform, strengthen civil society groups, help local leaders better engage with their government, improve health care, and expand educational opportunities.
- Tajikistan -- U.S. assistance will promote democratic and economic reform, fight infectious diseases, combat extremism, improve education, and strengthen Tajikistan's borders in the face of an increasing flow of illegal drugs from Afghanistan.
- Kyrgyz Republic -- U.S. assistance will help implement reforms that allow for sustained progress and stability, including strengthening democratic institutions; addressing corruption, economic development, and social issues; securing borders; and fighting drug trafficking and infectious diseases.
- Regional FSA -- U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to combat transnational threats, facilitate U.S. investment and exports to the region and promote cross-border economic and energy linkages, track country progress towards transition goals, mitigate cross-border health problems, provide access to independent media and high-quality secondary education, and fund part of the U.S. contribution to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

## Peace Corps

Peace Corps	319,700	—	330,799	—	343,500

The FY 2009 budget request provides **\$343.5 million** for the Peace Corps, an increase of \$12.7 million over the estimated FY 2008 level.

By the end of FY 2009, there will be approximately 8,100 American Peace Corps Volunteers in 79 countries assisting host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Through their services, Peace Corps Volunteers make lasting contributions to the United States and the international community by promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the developing world, responding to humanitarian crises and natural disasters, developing leadership skills among host country nationals, and preparing America's work force with overseas experience.

## Inter-American Foundation

Inter-American Foundation	19,347	—	20,830	—	20,000

The FY 2009 request of **\$20 million** will fund the Inter-American Foundation's (IAF) mandate to support programs that promote entrepreneurship, self-reliance, and democratic self-governance as a way to foster economic progress for the poor. A focus on innovation drives the IAF's work in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as its efforts to work with migrant organizations to help channel some of the vast amounts of remittances that immigrants send home each year into development activities for their home communities. In FY 2009, the IAF will support the economic development initiatives of marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, as well as African-descendant communities, as part of its implementation of several Summit of the Americas recommendations.

In FY 2009, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from local governments, private sector, beneficiary populations and other donors including an IAF-initiated network of 55 Latin American businesses and corporate foundations committed to funding grassroots development. This network shares criteria for funding and a results measurement system based on IAF's experience with grassroots development in order to match IAF 2:1 to support local development initiatives. In FY 2009, the IAF will continue to support the U.S. Government's priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty and strengthen local democratic practice by supporting projects that provide loans to micro and small enterprises create jobs, improve agricultural practices and access to water, utilities and basic housing. Additionally, the IAF's projects will promote stronger foundations for democracy and good governance among some of our closest neighbors and help to bring the poor into the participation process so that ultimately they, too, can enjoy greater civic and economic prosperity.

## African Development Foundation

African Development Foundation	22,800	—	29,757	—	30,000

The FY 2009 request of **\$30 million** will fund the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide African-owned, small enterprises with the essential capital, technology, technical assistance, and training they need to grow, generate new jobs in Africa’s poorest communities, and deliver significant increases in income to their employees and others involved in their production chain. The funding will also help smallholder farming groups and small-scale agricultural processors access the global economy by providing them with resources to diversify their production, create value-added products, satisfy international quality standards, and market their products to regional and overseas buyers. Finally, ADF will work with community-based organizations to help meet the economic and social needs of those at the lower end of the spectrum in the 17 African countries where the Foundation operates.

The ADF will leverage its annual appropriation and increase its impact by securing donations from African governments, other donor organizations, and the private sector.

## Millennium Challenge Corporation

Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,752,300	—	1,544,388	—	2,225,000

The President’s request of **\$2.225 billion** in his fiscal year FY 2009 budget for the **Millennium Challenge Corporation** (MCC) supports the continuing development of an agency with a different approach to development assistance. In the first years after its founding in 2004 by Congress with the mission of *reducing poverty through economic growth*, MCC concentrated first on building its organization and establishing its innovative model, and second on negotiating and signing compacts that provide multiyear assistance to countries that govern justly, invest in their people and support economic freedom. As a result, MCC has signed compacts with 15 countries. In FY 2008, MCC is focusing more on Compact implementation rather than Compact development.

MCC is a leader in the development community employing a new and innovative approach. MCC is a strategic, “soft power” asset in America’s foreign policy toolbox, an important complement to other economic and political tools that support a more prosperous and secure world in a foundational and sustainable way. MCC assistance recognizes sound *policy performance*. It uses 17 eligibility indicators from independent sources to assess prospective partners’ commitment to good governance, investment in health and education, and support of economic freedom. Under the MCC model, countries know they are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth through *consultation* with all segments of their society. Such engagement builds a culture of democratic practices and transparency as well as ownership by the country itself for its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development—country ownership—is difficult in light of capacity constraints, but it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Five compacts were signed in FY 2007 alone, bringing the overall number of compacts to 14 at the end of the fiscal year, totaling over \$4.5 billion. A 15<sup>th</sup> compact was signed in early FY 2008. In addition, seven more threshold agreements were signed in FY 2007, increasing the overall number of threshold programs to 14 at the close of the fiscal year, totaling nearly \$316 million.

MCC investments are bearing early fruit: partner countries are issuing new land titles to the poor and disenfranchised, building and operating girl-friendly schools, helping farmers increase their incomes, and improving infrastructure. To sustain these results, partner countries are instituting policy changes and building their capacity in areas such as procurement, financial management, environmental and social assessments, and project implementation. Just as impressive is the powerful incentive effect MCC policies have in poor, non-MCC countries.

The MCC budget request for FY 2009 is based on an estimate of the funds needed to conclude MCC Compacts with currently eligible countries that will be ready to enter into Compacts. MCC projects that it will sign additional Compacts with up to 5 countries in FY 2008 with a projected average Compact size of \$400 to \$500 million. MCC has intentionally increased the average size of Compacts to support transformational growth and poverty reduction in partner countries. Up to 25 percent of the appropriation will be used for Compacts with lower middle income countries (LMICs) in keeping with MCC’s legislation. MCC legislation allowed for the consideration of LMICs for the first time in FY 2006.

## Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,246,520	—	[4,661,930]	—	4,779,000

\* In FY 2007, \$377.5 million was provided as a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In FY 2008, \$545.545 million will be contributed to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In FY 2008, funds for HIV/AIDS were appropriated into the new Global Health and Child Survival account. The funding for HIV/AIDS is displayed on the GHAI account page to facilitate comparison across fiscal years.

The Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account (GHAI) is the largest source of funding for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (the Emergency Plan, or PEPFAR). The Emergency Plan’s vision is to help turn the tide against this global pandemic. The request includes funding for country-based activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The FY 2009 request is the first year of a new five-year, \$30 billion proposal that builds upon the United States’ initial \$15 billion commitment.

The FY 2009 GHAI request reflects a substantial increase over the FY 2008 estimated level. The increase in FY 2009 will capitalize on the demonstrated capacity-building and programmatic successes of prevention, care, and treatment activities during the first five years of the Emergency Plan.

This request includes the development of a “Partnership Compact” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment of host governments to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In selected countries, compacts will outline reciprocal commitments, linking USG resources to increased host government resources for HIV/AIDS and health and policies that will foster an effective HIV/AIDS response.

In addition, this request includes support for the PEPFAR Staffing for Results (SFR) initiative to ensure 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.

### Highlights:

- \$4.087 billion for integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs in 15 focus countries: Botswana, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia; HIV/AIDS activities in over 90 additional countries; and partnership compacts between host country governments and the USG.
- \$424 million for central technical support and programmatic costs and for the strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the efficacy of interventions. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, 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.

- \$33 million for oversight and management costs incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator.
- \$235 million for international partnerships, including a \$200 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and a \$35 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, \$300 million is requested within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget for a contribution to the Global Fund.)



## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request *
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	472,616	252,000	556,405	734,000	1,202,061

\* The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account supports country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gap between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Many INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact. Resources are also focused in countries that have specific challenges to overcome to establish a secure, stable environment, such as Mexico, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, and Indonesia. .

### Highlights:

- Afghanistan – Support for the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy, which combats opium production and trafficking; funds will allow the U.S. Government to tailor its counternarcotics programs to sustain and expand the poppy free status of the northern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan, increase coordination between counternarcotics and counterinsurgency (COIN) activities, amplify the effects of the “carrot and stick” approach to reducing poppy cultivation, and continue to build the capability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), expanding its operational and investigative capacity in order to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing.
- Merida Initiative: In the second year of this major new initiative (first year funding is requested in the FY 2008 supplemental):
  - Merida Initiative (Mexico) – Assistance aims to diminish the power and impunity of criminal organizations; strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction; improve the capacity of justice systems in the region to conduct investigations and prosecutions, consolidate the rule of law, protect human rights, and reform prison management; curtail youth gang activity; and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.
  - Merida Initiative (Central America ) – Assistance will implement the U.S. Strategy to Combat Criminal Gangs, including community-based prevention activities, support for specialized anti-gang units in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala that will provide technical assistance and training promoting preventative and community policing; address illicit arms trafficking in the region; improve border security through information collection

and sharing of fingerprint and crime data, fixed and mobile inspection equipment; and strengthen the criminal justice system, including technical assistance on prison management.

- West Bank/Gaza – Support efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping National Security Forces.
- Iraq – Support programs to further criminal justice sector reform and capacity-building, including training, advice and support to the courts/judiciary, and Iraqi Corrections Service, as well as administrative oversight.
- Pakistan – Assistance will focus on continuing border security, law enforcement and judicial system reform efforts, and counternarcotics programs, including support for the President’s commitment to support the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
- Sudan – Support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and successful, democratic elections in Southern Sudan. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan’s criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions and contributions to UN civilian policing missions in Sudan.
- Liberia – Supporting our civilian police contribution to the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), as well as critical police and justice reform projects. The request for the Liberia Police and Justice programs includes support of our civilian police contribution to UNMIL, as well as support to critical police and justice reform projects.
- Haiti – Assistance will support: peacekeeping missions and related activities through Civilian Police programs; and efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with specialized equipment and training.
- Global Programs – To counter transnational crime and counternarcotics challenges. Some of the specific components include:
  - Inter-regional Aviation Support – Provide centralized core services for counternarcotic and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
  - International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) – Continue to fully support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador (Phase 2 construction) and the Regional Training Center in Lima.
  - Program Development and Support – Provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
  - Anti-Crime Programs – Support efforts focused on countering corruption, transnational crimes involving information technology and financial crimes and to enhance border security efforts, including anti-alien smuggling.
  - Civilian Policing (CIVPOL) – Improve U.S. ability to quickly deploy and support civilian police and criminal justice experts to peacekeeping missions through outreach to domestic law enforcement agencies; enhance our pre-deployment training program; support international

efforts to create and deploy formed police units; and continue to provide expert level support to the CIVPOL office to provide critical oversight for our programs.

- Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons – Funding is necessary to assist committed governments of countries on the Tiers 3 and 2 Watch list of the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.
- Global Peace Operations Initiative – Support activities at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) in Vicenza, Italy.

## Andean Counterdrug Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Andean Counterdrug Program	721,500	—	319,848	—	406,757

The FY 2009 request will support counterdrug programs in the seven Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) countries, although the main focus will be on the three source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets.

### Highlights:

- Colombia -- ACP funds will consolidate the gains achieved under Plan Colombia and enable the Government of Colombia to assume greater responsibility for funding and managing its counternarcotics activities. Despite a decreased level in funding, ACP resources will continue to support eradication and interdiction activities and dismantle major trafficking organizations and associated infrastructure by seizing their assets and imprisoning their leaders.
- Peru -- To support efforts to eliminate the illicit drug industry, including subversive groups working with drug traffickers; eradicate coca in new zones where it has spread; maintain training for anti-drug units; improve controls at ports and airports; and prevent major trafficking organizations from regaining a foothold.
- Bolivia -- To assist interdiction efforts, including training for police, while continuing to support eradication to curb unchecked cultivation expansion. Support will also focus on enhanced precursor chemicals interdiction, continued assistance in drafting new legislation on precursor chemicals and money laundering, and improved quality and training in investigations of alleged human rights violations.
- Ecuador -- To support efforts to interdict illegal narcotics and disrupt and dismantle related criminal organizations by strengthening the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training and operational support. Funding will also strengthen border control, especially in the northern region with Colombia; improve financial controls; decrease Ecuador's attractiveness for laundering money; and improve Ecuador's criminal justice system.

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

\* 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. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

The United States' commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2009 request will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations as well as to non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration. 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 related to Iraqi displaced persons and Afghan refugees, as needs become better known.

### Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- Refugee Admissions – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an expanding and increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing and transportation costs.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel – This support will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses – The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA and ERMA appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the salary, benefits, and travel costs of a lean PRM staff of 128, including 24 positions overseas.

## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	55,000	55,000	44,636	—	45,000
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The U.S. ERMA Fund serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2009 request will ensure the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2007, this fund was used to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting those affected by conflict in Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Iraq; averting refugee food pipeline breaks in Africa; and providing emergency assistance to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. Over the past five years, an average of \$50-60 million in ERMA funds have been expended annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs, and similar levels of drawdowns may be expected in FY 2008 and FY 2009 depending on humanitarian needs and additional population displacements.

## Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	405,999	57,500	483,055	5,000	499,000

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) account provides resources to support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. For FY 2009, three previously separate accounts (NADR – Humanitarian Demining (HD); NADR – International Trust Fund (ITF), and NADR – SA/LW) will be combined into one account (NADR-CWD) which more appropriately reflects worldwide conventional weapons destruction efforts. There is also a new sub-account for WMD Terrorism.

The FY 2009 NADR request includes funds for a nuclear medicine center in Libya, an increase for NDF to support dismantlement activities in North Korea, an increase in the GTR account to strengthen biosecurity and nuclear smuggling programs, and an increase in the IAEA account. The request further includes a small increase for EXBS.

The ATA program supports expansion of the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) to the NEA Region. Its activities will dovetail with those of the existing AF Region TSCTP to prevent terrorist movement among and between Mahgreb and Sub-Saharan States and will promote trans-regional cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. Increased funding for the ATA program also supports the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI), established in the Horn of Africa to counter al-Qaida East Africa (AQEA) by pre-empting enemy activity through developing stronger, more flexible, regional capacities amongst Partner Nations. An increase in CT Finance funding supports the critical work of Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and permits the provision of cash courier training to over 18 priority countries world-wide.

Finally, there is increased funding for humanitarian demining and funds to address the threat to both civil and military aviation from MANPADS in the hands of terrorists and insurgents.

### **Highlights:**

#### Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. Funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- A proposed new sub-account for WMD Terrorism in order to undertake specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities in preparing for, and responding to, a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. This sub-account will advance the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and help develop international partnership capacity.

- The Global Threat Reduction Program (formerly the Nonproliferation of WMD Expertise program) to support specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials, equipment, and expertise. This program will support establishment of a nuclear medicine center in Libya, intended to support efforts to redirect Libya's former WMD personnel.
- A voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety, and security.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, designed to help prevent, and interdict, the proliferation of WMD, missile delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons.
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Preparatory Commission funds a contribution to the worldwide International Monitoring System.

#### Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program includes funding for critical GWOT and Presidential Initiative countries, supports expansion of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) to the Horn of Africa and the Mahgreb, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. In particular, funding for Central and South America enhances border control and provides fraudulent document training, which diminishes the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States. Programs in Central Asia and the Balkans guard against the movement of terrorists that could pose new threats to stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- The TIP/PISCES program (Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification Secure Comparison & Evaluation System) 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 FY 2009 request supports continued system expansion into critical Partner Nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Yemen and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the TIP/PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Finance program assists our frontline GWOT partners in detecting, isolating and dismantling terrorist financial networks; in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations; and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key US initiative. In addition, CT Finance funding supports 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.
- Counterterrorism Engagement supports key bilateral and multilateral counterterrorism efforts in support of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

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

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by: landmines and unexploded ordnance, Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW), Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and excess ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance.



## Department of the Treasury

Treasury Technical Assistance	19,800	2,750	20,235	—	29,000
Debt Restructuring	64,350	—	30,054	—	141,000
<b>Total, Department of the Treasury</b>	<b>84,150</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>50,289</b>	—	<b>170,000</b>

### Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2009 President’s Budget requests **\$29.0 million** for the cost of the Department of Treasury’s International Affairs Technical Assistance Program, which provides highly experienced financial advisors to reform-minded developing countries, transitional economies, and nations recovering from conflict. The program supports economic policy and financial management reforms, focusing on the functional disciplines of budget, taxation, government debt, financial institutions, and financial enforcement. The \$8.765 million increase over the FY 2008 enacted level is justified by growing evidence of the importance of strong financial sectors and sound public financial management for the achievement of U.S. international policy priorities, and growing need for Treasury technical assistance. Treasury assistance focuses on strengthening the financial and economic management capacity of aid recipient countries. Such capacity is essential for aid recipients to make effective use of foreign assistance, to reduce their vulnerability to economic shocks, terrorist financing and financial crime, and ultimately to eliminate their dependence on aid. This increase in funding will provide Treasury’s Technical Assistance the ability to address significant needs in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Greater Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

### Debt Restructuring

The FY 2009 President’s Budget requests funding of **\$141.0 million** for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC) debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

For the poorest countries with unsustainable debt, debt reduction provides an incentive to implement macroeconomic and structural reforms necessary for economic growth and also to free up resources for poverty reduction efforts. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for the Paris Club of official creditors and provide additional relief complementary to the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The Administration requests a total of \$121 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs including bilateral HIPC and poorest country debt reduction and the HIPC Trust Fund. The United States has pledged a total of \$150 million to meet the additional financing needs of the HIPC Trust Fund consistent with the President’s commitment at the 2002 G–8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, to fund a share of HIPC financing shortfalls. The United States contributed \$74.6 million towards this pledge in fiscal year 2006.

Twenty million is requested for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) which received strong bipartisan support and was signed into law in 1998. The program allows for reduction of U.S. concessional debt and redirection of payments in local currency in eligible countries to support programs to conserve tropical forests. Funding is needed to cover the costs of TFCA debt agreements in support of tropical forest conservation

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request **
Foreign Military Financing	4,560,800	265,000	4,550,482	—	4,812,000

\* 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. \$100 million of emergency funding was appropriated for foreign military financing.

\*\* The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

The FY 2009 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. FMF is allocated strategically within regions with the vast majority of funds directed to our sustaining partners and a significant proportion to developing countries to support their advancement to transforming status.

The FY 2009 FMF request includes an increase for assistance to Israel. In addition, the request supports Lebanon and the Gulf states of Bahrain and Oman, in particular, and is consistent with other requirements to fight the War on Terror and secure Middle East peace.

### Highlights:

- The Near East region, to include increased support for Israel; funding for Egypt to foster a modern, well-trained Egyptian military; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance and counterterrorism efforts; and for Bahrain and Oman to support our Gulf Security Dialogue commitment.
- Support Pakistan's military and security forces, to include equipment and training to enhance the counterterrorism capabilities of units operating along the Afghanistan border and provide for Pakistan's other defense needs.
- Ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Support the Government of Colombia's efforts to expand control of its national territory, but the focus will shift to the training and maintenance capabilities needed by the Colombian military to sustain its forces and operations. Assistance will also support Colombia's efforts to reform its military establishment.

## Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	223,250	230,000	261,381	—	247,200

\* 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. \$35 million of emergency funding was appropriated to support peacekeeping operations.

The FY 2009 request in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) is to advance international support for voluntary multi-national stabilization efforts, including support for international missions that are not supported by the United Nations, and U.S. conflict resolution activities. PKO funding provides security assistance to help diminish and resolve conflict, enhances the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations and address counter-terrorism threats, and, in the aftermath of conflict, reforms military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law.

The FY 2009 PKO request reflects ongoing funding requirements for GPOI, TSCTP, a new counter-terrorism program (EARS) in East Africa, and multi-lateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations, as well as security sector reform programs in Somalia.

### Highlights:

- The President's Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which is in its fifth and final year in FY 2009. Funding in FY 2009 is intended to train over 15,000 peacekeeping troops to reach the initiative goal of 75,000 peacekeeping troops trained worldwide. GPOI includes the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program and train and equip programs outside of Africa; provides deployment equipment to enable troops to deploy to peace operations; enhances the ability of regional organizations (such as the African Union and Economic Community of West African States) to plan and manage peace operations; and provides transportation and/or logistics support through an international coordination mechanism. Funds will also support a metrics and evaluation team and database to track the progress of the program.
- Completes efforts to transform the Liberian military into a professional two thousand member strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will provide for training, equipment, and infrastructure needs of the new military. The completion of this program will facilitate the departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).
- Build and transform the Southern Sudanese military from a guerilla force to a conventional military force. Funds will provide for the construction of divisional headquarters, strategic and operational advisory assistance, unit and individual professional training, communications and other equipment for the new military.
- Support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia (AMISOM), while also transforming the Somali military into a professional armed force capable of maintaining national peace and security as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

- Continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai.
- Continue support for the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), a multi-disciplinary initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- Initiate the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSI), a multi-disciplinary initiative based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Support will enable training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- Continue efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo into a force capable of maintaining peace and security. Support will include advisory assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Military Education and Training	85,877	—	85,181	—	90,500

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a key component of U.S. security assistance, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professionalization and technical courses, and specialized instruction, IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to the global fight against terrorism.

### Highlights:

- Europe – IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs belong to Turkey, Poland, Ukraine, and the Czech Republic.
- Near East – IMET programs focus on Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Oman, providing the technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.
- Africa – IMET programs focus on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa --states critical to long term regional peace and stability.
- South and Central Asia – IMET includes major programs in Pakistan and India and support for the training of the Afghan National Army.
- Western Hemisphere – IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to respond to regional security challenges to include El Salvador, Colombia, and Mexico.
- East Asia and the Pacific – IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting the war on terror. Priority recipients will include the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand, upon expected return to democratic governance.

## Multilateral Economic Assistance

International Financial Institutions					
International Development Association <sup>1</sup>	940,500	—	942,305	—	1,277,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	—	—	—	—	—
Global Environment Facility	79,200	—	81,101	—	80,000
An international clean technology fund	—	—	—	—	400,000
Asian Development Fund	99,000	—	74,544	—	115,250
African Development Fund	134,343	—	134,585	—	156,055
African Development Bank	3,602	—	2,021	—	—
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	—	—	10	—	—
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	1,724	—	24,798	—	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	—	—	—	—	—
International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,850	—	17,926	—	18,000
<b>Subtotal, International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>1,273,219</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,277,289</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,071,305</b>
International Organizations and Programs	303,888	—	316,897	—	276,900
<b>Total, Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>1,599,382</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,594,186</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,348,205</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2007 P.L. 110-5 rescinded \$31.5 million of the \$188.1 million in FY 2006 unobligated funds.

## **International Financial Institutions (IFIs)**

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants and investments to developing and transition economies and private sector enterprises in developing countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing. Bank policies and assistance programs broadly reflect U.S. priorities in promoting growth, increasing productivity, and reducing poverty in developing countries.

The FY 2009 request for the IFIs of \$2.071 billion is comprised of \$1.629 billion for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and \$42.0 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IDA. The budget also includes \$400.0 million as a first installment of a three year \$2 billion commitment to a new international clean technology fund.

Through U.S. leadership in the IFIs – including the recent International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (AfDF) replenishments – key policy reforms were initiated, reinforced and extended in the international financial institutions. These reforms include:

- Increased grant financing for the poorest countries at IDA, the AfDF, AsDF and other MDBs;
- Adoption of a debt sustainability framework to provide increased grant resources for the poorest countries and to help break the lend-and-forgive cycle of development assistance;
- Development of robust results-based management systems to incorporate measurable performance goals and demonstrate positive results on the ground;
- Improvement of performance based allocation systems to maintain the centrality of performance in the distribution of resources; and
- Increased efforts to promote greater transparency and combat corruption at institutional, project, country and regional levels.
- Improved operational framework for engagement in fragile and post-conflict countries like Afghanistan and Liberia and creation of a comprehensive arrears clearance framework for IDA countries in arrears.

**IDA15:** The request includes \$1.235 billion for the first installment of the U.S. three-year pledge of \$3.7 billion to IDA15, a 30 percent increase over U.S. contributions to the previous two replenishments, and a strong demonstration of U.S. support for helping the poorest countries achieve the economic growth necessary for reducing poverty. Half of the \$41.6 billion in IDA15 resources will go to Africa. The request also includes \$42.0 million to cover a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IDA. The United States accomplished its major policy objectives in the IDA15 negotiations, including: more effective engagement in fragile states such as Afghanistan and Liberia; improving results measurement of projects and using this information as a management tool; and strengthening debt sustainability in debt relief countries. The IDA15 (and AfDF11) requests also include funding necessary to meet U.S. commitments to fund its share of Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) costs.

**AfDF11:** The request includes \$156.1 million for the first installment of the U.S. three-year pledge of \$468.2 million to AfDF11, a 15 percent increase over the last replenishment. Donors agreed to a total replenishment of \$8.9 billion over 2008-2010, a 52% increase over AfDF10. U.S. leadership secured key objectives in the replenishment agreement and, as a result, the AfDF is well positioned to demonstrate and deliver positive results on the ground, with more effective engagement and support for fragile states and regional projects (including critical infrastructure), while maintaining the centrality of country performance in the allocation of concessional loan and grants resources.

**International clean technology fund:** The \$400 million request is for the first payment that the United States, as a lead donor, will contribute to a new multilateral fund that will address the growing problem of accelerating greenhouse gas emissions in major developing countries. The fund will help ensure that developing countries deploy clean technology by helping to finance the additional cost of clean investments. The fund has three major objectives: first, to reduce emissions growth in major developing countries through faster deployment of clean technologies; second, to stimulate and leverage private sector investment in existing clean technologies; and third, to encourage developing countries to pursue environmentally sound policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### **International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)**

The FY 2009 request for voluntarily funded International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

### **Highlights:**

- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) -- U.S. voluntary contributions support UNICEF's core budget, which helps provide goods and services directly to the world's neediest children and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to meet their basic needs. UNICEF's development work is closely coordinated with U.S. and international development agencies.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) -- U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for UNDP's regular budget, which supports its core development goals and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.



## Administration of Foreign Affairs

### State Programs

Diplomatic and Consular Programs					
Ongoing Operations*	3,657,764	765,400	4,358,148	1,545,608	4,201,473
Worldwide Security Protection*	681,949	96,500	968,538	162,400	1,162,796
Subtotal, D&CP*	4,339,713	861,900	5,326,686	1,708,008	5,364,269
Capital Investment Fund	58,143	-	59,575	-	71,000
<b>Total, State Programs*</b>	<b>4,397,856</b>	<b>861,900</b>	<b>5,386,261</b>	<b>1,708,008</b>	<b>5,435,269</b>

\* 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.

#### Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)

The FY 2009 request for D&CP – the Department’s principal operating appropriation – totals \$5.364 billion. This appropriation funds the people, platform, and programs required to carry out U.S. foreign policy in more than 180 countries. Increased funding will strengthen core programming, policy, and management capabilities of the Department.

The D&CP request provides \$4.201 billion for Ongoing Operations. The request maintains current diplomatic and consular services worldwide and enables the Department to meet new high-priority requirements for transformational diplomacy. These requirements include additional positions and enhanced training to pursue diplomatic solutions to national security issues.

The request for Ongoing Operations includes \$395 million for vigorous public diplomacy to influence foreign opinion and gain support for U.S. foreign policy goals. To help win the war of ideas, increased funding will support focused efforts to combat violent extremism in strategic countries.

The D&CP request also provides \$1.163 billion for Worldwide Security Protection to continue to strengthen the security of diplomatic personnel, facilities, and information in the face of international terrorism. The funding will add security positions and extend the program to upgrade security equipment and technical support, information and systems security, perimeter security, and security training.

The FY 2009 budget provides \$2.124 billion for the Border Security Program. Revenue from Machine Readable Visa (MRV) and other consular fees and surcharges will help fund continuous improvements in systems, processes, and programs to protect U.S. borders against the illegal entry of terrorists and others who threaten homeland security. The fees will address rising passport demand associated with the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative and rising visa demand, including increases related to Border Crossing Card renewals.

### **Capital Investment Fund (CIF)**

The FY 2009 request provides \$71 million for CIF to continue to make investments in Information Technology (IT). With every Department program now dependent on IT, from simple e-mail to specialized systems, these investments are essential for conducting the business of foreign affairs.

The requested funds will support modernization of State's global IT infrastructure to provide reliable access to needed information and systems for American diplomats – anytime, anywhere. The funding will also facilitate collaboration and data sharing internally and with other agencies.

## Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance

Ongoing Operations	592,277	-	755,050	160,000	841,334
Worldwide Security Upgrades					
Capital Security Construction	799,852	-	562,110	-	843,700
Compound Security	98,723	-	108,414	-	104,700
Subtotal, Worldwide Security Upgrades	898,575	-	670,524	-	948,400
<b>Total, ESCM</b>	<b>1,490,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,425,574</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>1,789,734</b>

### Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM)

The FY 2009 request for the ESCM appropriation totals \$1.790 billion. The request reflects the Department's continuing commitment to providing U.S. diplomatic and consular posts with secure, safe, and functional facilities worldwide. This funding is essential to sustaining the Department's progress in the multi-year plan to replace non-secure facilities.

The ESCM request provides \$841 million for Ongoing Operations. This vital budget funds maintenance and repairs at overseas posts, facility rehabilitation projects, construction security, renovation of the Harry S Truman Building, all activities associated with leasing overseas properties, and management of the overseas buildings program. The real estate portfolio managed by the State Department currently exceeds \$14 billion in value and includes over 15,000 properties.

The ESCM request provides \$844 million in Worldwide Security Upgrades (WSU) for the Capital Security Construction Program to replace the most vulnerable diplomatic facilities. FY 2009 funding will support the next tranche of security-driven projects, including new embassy compounds in Santo Domingo, Dakar, and Maputo.

FY 2009 will be the fifth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. Through this program, each U.S. Government agency with staff overseas under Chief of Mission authority contributes to the construction of secure facilities. In FY 2009, contributions to the Capital Security Construction Program from agencies other than the State Department are expected to total approximately \$455 million.

The ESCM request also provides \$105 million in WSU to improve compound security at high-risk posts and increase protection for soft targets such as schools and recreation facilities.

## Other Administration of Foreign Affairs

Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	-	-	-	248,631
Office of Inspector General	29,914	1,500	33,733	-	35,508
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	445,671	20,000	501,347	-	522,444
Representation Allowances	8,175	-	8,109	-	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	9,270	-	22,814	-	18,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	4,940	8,500	8,927	-	19,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,302	-	1,275	-	1,353
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,826	-	16,219	-	16,840
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[126,400]	-	[122,500]	-	[122,500]
<b>Total, Other Administration of Foreign Affairs</b>	<b>515,098</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>592,424</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>869,951</b>

### Civilian Stabilization Initiative

The FY 2009 budget provides \$249 million in the new Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI) appropriation to support U.S. Government civilian efforts to help stabilize and reconstruct post-conflict states.

This funding will help support, train, equip, and deploy an interagency Civilian Response Corps (CRC). The CRC is comprised of Active, Standby, and Civilian Reserve personnel and includes mission-ready experts in fields such as policing and the rule of law, transitional governance, and economic stabilization and development.

The appropriation will also provide related stabilization and reconstruction assistance and fund the personnel and operating expenses of the Office of the Coordinator.

### Office of Inspector General

The FY 2009 request includes \$36 million to support the activities of the Inspector General. These activities include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Such activities assist in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, as well as in detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

### Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The FY 2009 request provides a total of \$522 million for exchanges to increase mutual understanding and engage the leaders of tomorrow. Aligned with other public diplomacy efforts, these strategic people-to-people programs open minds and societies to democratic ideals and increase receptivity for U.S. policies among foreign publics.

Increased funding in FY 2009 will support academic and professional programs to reach constituencies vital for America – youth and those who influence youth. These programs include youth-focused English language initiatives, the International Visitor Leadership Program, Citizen Exchanges, and the Partnership for Latin American Youth.

FY 2009 funding will also sustain the President’s National Security Language Initiative, building international capacity and knowledge among Americans. It will provide new opportunities for American students to learn critical need languages abroad and strengthen foreign language teaching in the United States. The initiative focuses on Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, Russian, and Turkic languages.

### **Representation Allowances**

The FY 2009 request of \$8 million will partly reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for official representation of the United States abroad and in international organizations.

### **Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials**

The FY 2009 request of \$18 million will help provide extraordinary protection of international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States.

### **Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service**

The FY 2009 request includes \$19 million to help meet unforeseen emergencies and other requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. This appropriation funds emergency evacuations of American citizens and U.S. Government officials due to civil unrest, natural disasters, or viral epidemics. The appropriation also pays rewards for information concerning international terrorism, narco-terrorism, and war crimes.

### **Repatriation Loans Program Account**

Requested FY 2009 funding of \$1.4 million will provide emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no source of funds to return to the United States. These include travelers who are without money because of theft, illness, or accident, as well as Americans residing abroad who are caught in disasters.

### **Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan**

The FY 2009 request of \$17 million will fund the State Department contract with the American Institute in Taiwan to provide economic and commercial services, cultural and information programs, and travel documents and services for Americans and the people of Taiwan.

## International Organizations

Contributions to International Organizations	1,151,317	50,000	1,343,429	53,000	1,529,400
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities*	1,135,275	283,000	1,690,517	333,600	1,497,000
<b>Total, International Organizations*</b>	<b>2,286,592</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>3,033,946</b>	<b>386,600</b>	<b>3,026,400</b>

\* 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.

### Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

The FY 2009 request of \$1.529 billion for CIO provides funding to pay U.S. assessed membership contributions to 47 international organizations. These include the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

U.S. participation in these organizations offers unique opportunities to leverage other nations' expertise and financial contributions in pursuit of shared solutions to common problems, such as the global war on terrorism.

Organizations funded from this account achieve real results, promoting U.S. strategic and economic interests abroad. These organizations advance global commitments to free and fair trade, respect for human rights, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. They also provide the means for nations to work together to eliminate disease, reduce environmental degradation, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, and maintain the world's postal and telecommunications networks.

### Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)

The FY 2009 request of \$1.497 billion for CIPA provides funding to pay the U.S. assessed share of expenses for United Nations peacekeeping missions. The requested funding will help support UN peacekeeping efforts worldwide, including critical missions in Darfur, Haiti, Liberia, and the Congo.

UN peacekeeping missions further U.S. national security goals by ending conflicts, restoring peace, and strengthening regional stability. They also leverage U.S. political, military, and financial assets through the authority of the UN Security Council and the participation of other states that provide funds and peacekeepers for conflicts around the world.

## Related Appropriations

The Asia Foundation	13,821	-	15,374	-	10,000
National Endowment for Democracy (1)	74,042	-	[99,190]	-	80,000
East-West Center	18,994	-	19,342	-	10,000
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	740	-	868	-	875
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	494	-	496	-	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	370	-	372	-	375
<b>Total, Related Appropriations</b>	<b>108,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,452</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,750</b>

(1) In FY 2008, funding of \$99,190,000 was provided for the National Endowment for Democracy in the Democracy Fund appropriation.

### The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, grant-making organization with a longstanding presence in Asia and in-depth knowledge of local institutions and people. TAF's programs at both the policy and grass roots levels complement U.S. Government efforts to advance American interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

The FY 2009 request of \$10 million will enable TAF to help build local capacity in the government, civil society, and private sectors. The funding will sustain programs focused on resolving conflict and combating extremism, as well as strengthening democratic institutions and improving governance practices. TAF's programs will also aim at expanding women's rights and anti-trafficking efforts and increasing economic opportunity through small business development and effective market economies.

### National Endowment for Democracy

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established by Congress in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Governed by an independent, bipartisan board of directors, the NED makes grants to non-governmental organizations and groups to support peaceful transitions to more open political and economic systems and responsible civil societies.

The FY 2009 budget request for the NED of \$80 million will fund democracy-building programs in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Eurasia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. These programs further long-term U.S. interests and address immediate needs in strengthening democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

### East-West Center

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West was established by Congress in 1960 as a national educational and research organization. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center promotes understanding and good relations between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific.

The FY 2009 request of \$10 million provides core funding for the Center's programs of cooperative study, training, and research. These programs further U.S. interests and address multilateral needs, including strengthening democracy and human rights and encouraging global economic growth and security.

#### **Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue**

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue was established by Congress to foster the exchange of views and ideas among students and scholars on such topics as post-war Iraq and leadership in the Middle East. The FY 2009 request seeks appropriation authority to make an estimated \$875 thousand in interest earnings from the Center's permanent trust fund available to the Steering Committee for operations of the Center.

#### **Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program**

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom-designed professional programs. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$500 thousand in interest earnings in FY 2009 to support these exchanges.

#### **Israeli Arab Scholarship Program**

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program fosters mutual understanding by enabling Arab citizens of Israel to study and conduct research in the United States. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$375 thousand in interest earnings in FY 2009 to support these scholarships.



## Broadcasting Board of Governors

International Broadcasting Operations*	636,060	10,000	671,343	-	653,801
Broadcasting to Cuba	-	-	-	-	34,392
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,624	-	10,661	-	11,296
<b>Total, BBG*</b>	<b>643,684</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>682,004</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>699,489</b>

\* 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.

### Overview

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is an independent entity responsible for all U.S. non-military international broadcasting programs. Its mission is to promote and sustain freedom and democracy by broadcasting accurate and objective news and information about the United States and the world to audiences overseas.

### International Broadcasting Operations

The FY 2009 request provides \$654 million for International Broadcasting Operations. Through this account, the BBG funds operations of the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and Middle East Broadcasting Networks (including Alhurra, Alhurra-Iraq, Alhurra-Europe, and Radio Sawa), as well as related program delivery and support activities.

This funding will enhance VOA broadcasts to Somalia and the Horn of Africa and launch RFE/RL Azerbaijani broadcasts to Iran. It will also significantly strengthen VOA, RFE/RL, and RFA Internet capability and improve Alhurra's television production capability.

### Broadcasting to Cuba

The FY 2009 request provides \$34 million for Radio Marti and TV Marti broadcast operations, including the airborne platform that is broadcasting Office of Cuba Broadcasting programming.

Funding for Broadcasting to Cuba was provided in the International Broadcasting Operations account in FY 2007 and FY 2008. In FY 2009, funding for Broadcasting to Cuba is requested as a separate account.

### Broadcasting Capital Improvements

The FY 2009 request provides \$11 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the BBG's worldwide transmission network, including the security of transmission facilities overseas. This funding will also address the BBG's most critical equipment and infrastructure maintenance, replacement, and repair requirements.

## United States Institute of Peace

United States Institute of Peace	22,133	-	24,798	-	33,000

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan, national institution established and funded by Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peace-building capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide.

The FY 2009 request includes \$33 million for USIP to work with the international community, play an active part in preventing, managing, and resolving threats to international peace, and empower people with knowledge, skills, and resources through education, training, and research in peace-building.

## International Trade Commission

International Trade Commission	64,200	-	68,400	-	73,600

The International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade, as well as import injury and intellectual property-based investigations. It also exercises broad investigative powers on matters of trade, conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to the Congress and the Administration.

The FY 2009 request of \$73.6 million for the ITC will fund activities related to these mandates.

## Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,561	-	1,606	-	1,823

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission adjudicates the claims of American nationals (individuals and corporations) arising out of the nationalization, expropriation, or other taking of their property by foreign governments – and, in some cases, claims for personal injury and death – pursuant to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 and other statutes.

The FY 2009 request of \$1.8 million will enable the Commission to continue this function, while also providing technical assistance to the Departments of State and the Treasury, other Federal agencies, and the public in connection with international and war claims programs.

## P.L. 480 - Title II

P.L. 480 - Title II	1,214,711	450,000	1,210,864	350,000	1,225,900

Title II Food Aid of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) provides U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world, and provides development-oriented resources to help improve the long-term food security of needy people. Title II is requested by the Department of Agriculture and administered by USAID.

The request includes authority to use up to 25 percent of the Title II funds for the local or regional purchase and distribution of food. The request also includes funding for certain of the services provided by USDA for P.L. 480 Title II.

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

## McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,000	—	99,300	—	100,000

The FY 2009 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is **\$100 million**. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. The FY 2007 program provided \$99 million for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in 15 foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

## Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>					
Angola	25,682	-	27,946	-	22,657
Benin	10,165	-	22,187	-	9,084
Burundi	3,780	-	6,031	-	6,754
Cameroon	660	-	1,488	-	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,681	-	45,578	-	33,519
Djibouti	75	-	496	-	994
Ethiopia	33,713	-	53,889	-	30,739
Ghana	21,672	-	35,074	-	20,246
Guinea	7,844	-	7,758	-	6,104
Kenya	18,950	-	38,492	-	18,361
Lesotho	3,000	-	8,828	-	8,900
Liberia	8,503	-	23,235	-	12,201
Madagascar	17,005	-	33,445	-	12,706
Malawi	40,415	-	47,560	-	40,406
Mali	19,140	-	30,998	-	15,511
Mozambique	29,265	-	34,864	-	29,592
Namibia	1,180	-	1,438	-	1,200
Nigeria	32,389	-	47,627	-	35,822
Rwanda	28,021	-	28,672	-	24,408
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	496	-	-
Senegal	29,116	-	29,279	-	25,593
Sierra Leone	780	-	-	-	-
Somalia	500	-	748	-	8,480
South Africa	5,704	-	6,951	-	3,427
Sudan	23,791	-	16,982	-	23,800
Swaziland	2,600	-	8,332	-	8,400
Tanzania	43,030	-	51,806	-	39,540
Uganda	33,960	-	39,851	-	31,778
Zambia	20,678	-	31,995	-	17,955
Zimbabwe	14,001	-	18,161	-	19,433
Africa Regional - USAID	20,416	-	18,197	-	59,300
East Africa Regional	7,621	-	8,550	-	6,425
Southern Africa Regional	2,611	-	1,984	-	2,000
West Africa Regional	11,192	-	11,868	-	10,482
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>548,140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>740,806</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>587,317</b>

## Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>					
Burma	2,100	-	2,083	-	2,100
Cambodia	27,826	-	27,826	-	24,093
China	4,800	-	4,960	-	5,278
Indonesia	27,507	-	25,737	-	30,883
Laos	1,000	-	992	-	1,000
Papua New Guinea	1,500	-	2,480	-	2,500
Philippines	24,362	-	24,967	-	20,043
Thailand	1,400	-	992	-	1,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	13,489	-	13,687	-	8,793
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>104,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,690</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					
Albania	-	-	500	-	-
Armenia	-	-	500	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	1,494	-	-
Georgia	-	-	1,246	-	850
Russia	2,970	-	4,296	-	8,000
Ukraine	2,170	-	1,891	-	5,350
Eurasia Regional	-	-	-	-	450
Europe Regional	250	-	2,033	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,650</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Jordan	-	-	-	-	13,144
Yemen	-	-	-	-	5,478
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,622</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	100,772	-	65,900	-	52,000
Bangladesh	29,935	-	37,181	-	29,575
India	53,411	-	58,947	-	60,065
Kazakhstan	-	-	893	-	800
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	595	-	675
Nepal	18,090	-	19,891	-	13,667
Pakistan	22,385	-	29,816	-	27,855
Tajikistan	-	-	1,239	-	724
Turkmenistan	-	-	397	-	275
Uzbekistan	-	-	892	-	790



## Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Central Asia Regional	988	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>225,581</b>	-	<b>215,751</b>	-	<b>186,426</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Belize	485	-	-	-	465
Bolivia	16,885	-	16,936	-	10,251
Brazil	3,200	-	3,200	-	1,997
Costa Rica	242	-	-	-	340
Dominican Republic	11,891	-	10,411	-	8,764
Ecuador	2,000	-	2,000	-	2,001
El Salvador	8,425	-	8,425	-	5,275
Guatemala	14,010	-	14,623	-	12,095
Haiti	19,800	-	19,805	-	17,356
Honduras	12,034	-	12,035	-	10,147
Jamaica	2,810	-	1,190	-	1,200
Mexico	3,720	-	2,678	-	2,500
Nicaragua	7,738	-	7,753	-	6,100
Panama	458	-	-	-	500
Paraguay	3,100	-	2,100	-	2,700
Peru	12,736	-	12,785	-	11,717
Caribbean Regional	6,640	-	5,703	-	5,750
Central America Regional	1,669	-	3,374	-	996
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	10,980	-	11,183	-	2,951
South America Regional	-	-	-	-	2,700
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>138,823</b>	-	<b>134,201</b>	-	<b>105,805</b>
<b>Global</b>					
Avian Influenza	-	161,000	115,000	-	-
Global Health (GH)	297,057	-	289,504	-	417,503
International Partnerships	413,856	-	199,480	-	139,096

## Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Supp</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Supp Req</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
Asia and Near East Regional Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	3,594	-	4,682	-	2,721
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>717,507</b>	<b>161,000</b>	<b>621,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>569,320</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740,425</b>	<b>161,000</b>	<b>1,829,152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,577,830</b>

In FY 2008, the Child Survival and Health and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative accounts were funded in the 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. \$115 million of emergency funding was appropriated to combat Avian Influenza.

FY 2008 Estimate assumes that \$12.4 million will be used to support Development Grants Program.

## Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Angola	8,044	3,300	12,750
Benin	4,036	6,300	2,724
Burundi	3,943	7,413	17,000
Chad	-	-	200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,065	23,418	-
Djibouti	-	1,500	2,000
Ethiopia	26,710	38,567	69,765
Ghana	15,451	29,412	23,200
Guinea	5,529	2,400	11,043
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	600
Kenya	23,327	32,125	42,750
Liberia	30,499	29,863	12,000
Madagascar	9,029	9,669	6,600
Malawi	10,466	15,500	17,600
Mali	18,932	25,900	27,485
Mauritania	-	500	1,520
Mauritius	-	-	190
Mozambique	15,602	10,856	26,305
Namibia	5,275	3,025	-
Niger	-	2,900	3,405
Nigeria	25,184	29,710	37,500
Rwanda	5,893	3,720	16,840
Senegal	14,846	22,115	19,900
Sierra Leone	3,820	2,120	-
Somalia	9,571	10,419	-
South Africa	19,529	9,250	14,000
Sudan*	70,000	127,721	-
Tanzania	14,294	25,239	24,440
Togo	-	-	120
Uganda	28,445	27,600	35,150
Zambia	16,783	17,917	28,023
Zimbabwe	2,900	4,729	-
Africa Regional - USAID*	113,416	102,077	95,450
Central Africa Regional	16,000	15,500	12,300
East Africa Regional	19,801	13,098	26,560
Southern Africa Regional	16,490	9,828	17,600
West Africa Regional	38,104	20,965	46,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>609,984</b>	<b>684,656</b>	<b>651,020</b>

## Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>			
Burma	-	717	-
Cambodia	7,922	8,087	17,226
China	5,000	9,919	-
Indonesia	29,524	70,953	122,021
Laos	-	-	250
Mongolia	-	4,577	6,800
Philippines	15,448	27,321	56,703
Thailand	-	-	4,500
Timor-Leste	-	5,000	8,140
Vietnam	2,480	2,420	10,700
Regional Development Mission - Asia	13,085	25,837	25,300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,459</b>	<b>154,831</b>	<b>251,640</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Algeria	-	-	965
Morocco	5,400	4,136	21,500
Yemen	1,000	7,796	21,000
Middle East Regional	5,585	8,865	5,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,985</b>	<b>20,797</b>	<b>48,965</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	166,800	145,768	-
Bangladesh	10,400	29,190	39,060
India	10,804	10,547	900
Nepal	10,406	9,136	-
Pakistan	95,327	29,757	-
Sri Lanka	3,500	5,241	4,000
South Asia Regional	5,000	3,420	2,700
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>302,237</b>	<b>233,059</b>	<b>46,660</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Belize	-	61	-
Bolivia	14,700	21,991	58,948
Brazil	8,000	9,983	5,000
Dominican Republic	17,009	12,403	20,700
Ecuador	8,144	9,855	22,585
El Salvador	13,557	12,951	24,475
Guatemala	18,465	18,067	28,795
Guyana	4,000	3,750	4,305
Haiti	29,700	15,196	-
Honduras	15,540	15,149	25,731

## Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Jamaica	7,391	8,690	6,804
Mexico	12,282	8,215	14,000
Nicaragua	13,396	12,891	28,221
Panama	3,180	2,000	4,000
Paraguay	4,130	5,472	5,056
Peru	11,000	10,911	53,293
Suriname	-	61	-
Venezuela	-	1,519	-
Caribbean Regional	8,200	4,107	6,310
Central America Regional	17,475	8,565	15,700
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	30,631	56,606	31,147
South America Regional	2,000	1,984	1,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>238,800</b>	<b>240,427</b>	<b>356,570</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Asia and Near East Regional	11,212	16,497	34,100
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	92,624	86,235	116,750
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	155,393	116,328	122,300
Office of Development Partners	10,000	8,500	11,050
Program Management Initiatives	-	11,000	-
Unallocated Earmarks	3,066	51,292	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>272,295</b>	<b>289,852</b>	<b>284,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,508,760</b>	<b>1,623,622</b>	<b>1,639,055</b>

\*FY 2008 Estimate includes \$16 million in the Africa Regional - USAID line that will be allocated to Sudan or to a number of African Operating Units for Governing Justly and Democratically programs, based on further consultations.

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

FY 2008 Estimate assumes that \$12.4 million will be used to support Development Grants Program.

## Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>					
Angola	1,875	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,875	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	2,700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,868	15,000	18,846	-	41,000
Djibouti	2,625	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,066	-	-	-	-
Liberia	30,000	-	43,192	-	90,245
Malawi	4,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	6,475	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	11,875	3,000	12,399	-	11,000
Somalia	-	-	-	-	20,250
South Africa	975	-	-	-	-
Sudan	45,000	-	100,876	70,000	254,100
Uganda	-	2,000	-	-	-
Zambia	4,257	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,250	-	-	-	26,000
Africa Regional - State	22,688	-	4,960	-	16,520
Africa Regional - USAID	3,700	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>162,529</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>180,273</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>461,815</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>					
Burma	10,890	-	12,895	-	13,750
Cambodia	14,850	-	14,879	-	-
China	3,960	-	4,960	-	1,400
Indonesia	69,300	-	64,474	-	-
Laos	375	-	298	-	-
Mongolia	6,625	-	-	-	-
North Korea	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	2,000
Philippines	24,750	5,000	27,773	-	-
Thailand	990	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	18,810	-	16,862	-	-
Vietnam	1,980	3,000	10,613	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	25,145	-	24,798	-	9,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>177,675</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>230,552</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>26,150</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					
Cyprus	17,800	-	10,911	-	11,000
Ireland	16,830	-	15,871	-	-

## Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Eurasia Regional	-	-	3,125	-	-
Europe Regional	-	-	1,835	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,742</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Egypt	455,000	-	411,639	-	200,000
Iran	-	-	21,623	-	65,000
Iraq	122,800	1,554,000	4,960	797,000	300,000
Israel	120,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	245,000	10,300	361,412	-	263,547
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	39,600	295,000	44,636	-	67,500
Morocco	13,500	-	15,374	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	992	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	50,000	-	217,986	195,000	75,000
Yemen	9,000	-	1,500	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	-	-	4,960	-	3,000
Middle East Regional	-	-	2,976	-	-
Near East Regional	56,000	-	49,595	-	87,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	-	-	-	4,017
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,110,900</b>	<b>1,859,300</b>	<b>1,137,653</b>	<b>992,000</b>	<b>1,065,064</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	478,709	732,000	540,502	834,000	707,000
Bangladesh	3,750	-	-	-	-
India	4,875	-	-	-	-
Nepal	6,250	5,000	9,423	-	13,015
Pakistan	283,673	-	347,165	60,000	453,200
Sri Lanka	3,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	1,500	-	-	-	5,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>781,757</b>	<b>737,000</b>	<b>897,090</b>	<b>894,000</b>	<b>1,178,715</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Bolivia	4,500	-	16,862	-	-
Colombia	-	-	194,412	-	142,366
Cuba	13,300	-	45,330	-	20,000
Dominican Republic	2,150	-	12,399	-	-
Ecuador	4,500	-	5,951	-	-
El Salvador	2,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	-	11,903	-	-

## Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Haiti	49,500	-	62,881	-	84,200
Honduras	175	-	-	-	-
Mexico	11,350	-	11,903	-	-
Nicaragua	3,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,500	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,000	-	29,757	-	-
Venezuela	1,625	-	2,976	-	5,000
Caribbean Regional	1,500	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	4,775	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	18,346	-	12,039	-	30,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>124,221</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>406,413</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>281,566</b>
<b>Global</b>					
Kimberley Process	1,000	-	2,976	-	-
Human Rights and Democracy Fund	-	-	-	-	60,000
Forensic Assistance	-	-	3,968	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	15,100	-	2,976	-	-
Reconciliation Fund	11,113	-	24,798	-	-
Disability Program	3,960	-	3,968	-	-
House Democracy Assistance Program	990	-	1,984	-	-
Wheelchairs	5,000	-	4,960	-	-
Extractive Industries	1,000	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	6,000	-	7,737	-	36,250
Asia-Pacific Partnership	21,000	-	9,919	-	26,000
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	8,500	-	11,903	-	7,183
Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability	3,000	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	-	-	30,926	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76,663</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,433</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,468,375</b>	<b>2,649,300</b>	<b>2,989,838</b>	<b>2,009,000</b>	<b>3,153,743</b>

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. The emergency funding is for priority activities in Afghanistan (\$234.568 million), Jordan (\$100 million), North Korea (\$53 million) and West Bank/Gaza (\$155 million).

FY 2008 Estimate assumes that \$24.8 million will be used to support Development Grants Program.



## Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Supp</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Supp Req</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					
Albania	21,100	-	17,854	-	18,910
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,100	-	27,773	-	29,485
Kosovo	77,700	189,000	146,801	-	125,000
Macedonia	28,100	-	21,822	-	19,003
Montenegro	8,500	-	7,935	-	7,000
Serbia	60,000	-	53,563	-	46,274
Europe Regional	46,400	-	17,805	-	29,953
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>273,900</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>293,553</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275,625</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,900</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>293,553</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275,625</b>

**Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Armenia	58,000	58,026	24,000
Azerbaijan	30,000	18,846	19,500
Belarus	11,187	10,192	10,000
Georgia	58,000	50,091	52,000
Moldova	16,000	14,184	15,200
Russia	58,387	71,640	47,000
Ukraine	80,000	72,409	69,575
Eurasia Regional	39,508	18,559	25,493
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>351,082</b>	<b>313,947</b>	<b>262,768</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Kazakhstan	20,000	14,879	13,500
Kyrgyz Republic	30,183	25,046	23,400
Tajikistan	23,915	25,789	25,233
Turkmenistan	9,350	5,455	8,000
Uzbekistan	15,000	8,405	7,000
Central Asia Regional	2,470	2,976	6,207
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>100,918</b>	<b>82,550</b>	<b>83,340</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,000</b>	<b>396,497</b>	<b>346,108</b>

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>					
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	100
Cape Verde	-	-	496	-	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	1,488	-	1,700
Djibouti	-	-	298	-	300
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	500
Ghana	-	-	496	-	500
Guinea	-	-	-	-	100
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	100
Kenya	-	-	-	-	100
Liberia	1,000	-	4,096	-	4,130
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	300
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	300
Nigeria	400	-	1,190	-	1,200
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	250
South Africa	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,800	-	13,578	-	24,000
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	450
Uganda	-	-	-	-	350
Africa Regional	8,000	-	-	-	2,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,380</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>					
China	-	-	-	-	600
Indonesia	4,700	-	6,150	-	9,450
Laos	900	-	1,567	-	1,000
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	400
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	420
Philippines	1,900	-	794	-	1,150
Thailand	900	-	1,686	-	1,400
Timor-Leste	-	-	20	-	1,010
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	200
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-	-	300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,930</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					
Turkey	-	-	298	-	300
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Algeria	-	-	198	-	-
Egypt	-	-	1,984	-	3,000

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Iraq	20,048	150,000	-	159,000	75,000
Jordan	-	-	1,488	-	1,500
Lebanon	-	60,000	496	-	6,000
Morocco	1,000	-	496	-	1,000
Tunisia	-	-	198	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Yemen	-	-	496	-	750
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,048</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>184,000</b>	<b>112,250</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Afghanistan	209,740	42,000	272,574	-	250,000
Bangladesh	-	-	198	-	800
India	-	-	-	-	400
Nepal	-	-	30	-	10,000
Pakistan	24,000	-	21,822	-	32,000
Sri Lanka	-	-	20	-	350
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>233,740</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>294,644</b>	-	<b>293,550</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Argentina	-	-	198	-	305
Bahamas	500	-	496	-	500
Belize	-	-	-	737	-
Bolivia	-	-	397	-	-
Chile	-	-	99	-	-
Colombia	-	-	41,907	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	2,656	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	992	-	1,150
Eastern Caribbean	-	-	496	-	500
Ecuador	-	-	99	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	744	5,909	800
Guatemala	2,200	-	3,472	8,248	5,320
Haiti	14,850	-	8,927	-	15,000
Honduras	-	-	744	7,379	750
Jamaica	900	-	992	-	1,010
Mexico*	36,678	-	26,553	500,000	477,816
Nicaragua	-	-	972	1,952	1,600
Panama	-	-	-	2,332	-
Paraguay	-	-	278	-	300
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	397	-	500
Western Hemisphere Regional*	2,200	-	-	20,787	100,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57,328</b>	-	<b>87,763</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>605,551</b>

## International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Global</b>					
Anticrime Programs	13,500	-	11,903	-	14,000
Civilian Police Program	2,000	-	1,984	-	6,000
Criminal Youth Gangs	-	-	7,935	-	5,000
Demand Reduction	8,000	-	11,903	-	3,500
International Law Enforcement					
Academies	16,500	-	18,846	-	17,000
International Organizations	5,400	-	3,967	-	4,500
Interregional Aviation Support	63,000	-	54,654	-	55,100
Trafficking in Persons	5,000	-	5,951	-	7,767
Global Peace Operations (GPOI)	-	-	-	-	4,000
Program Development and Support	19,000	-	19,342		20,233
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>132,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>136,485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137,100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,616</b>	<b>252,000</b>	<b>556,405</b>	<b>734,000</b>	<b>1,202,061</b>

\*The FY 2009 request includes \$450 million on the Mexico line for the Mexico portion of the Merida Initiative and \$100 million on the Western Hemisphere line for the Central American portion of the Merida Initiative.

## Andean Counterdrug Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>Andean Counterdrug Programs</b>			
<b>Bolivia Total</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>29,757</b>	<b>31,000</b>
Alternative Development/Institution Building	31,000	-	-
Interdiction	35,000	29,757	31,000
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Colombia Total</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>244,618</b>	<b>329,557</b>
Alternative Development/Institution Building	139,166	-	-
Interdiction	325,834	244,618	329,557
<b>Ecuador Total</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>7,200</b>
Alternative Development/Institution Building	8,400	-	-
Interdiction	8,900	6,943	7,200
<b>Panama</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Peru Total</b>	<b>103,165</b>	<b>36,546</b>	<b>37,000</b>
Alternative Development/Institution Building	47,165	-	-
Interdiction	56,000	36,546	37,000
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>1,000</b>	-	-
<b>Critical Flight Safety Program *</b>	<b>61,035</b>	<b>[38,982]</b>	<b>[45,000]</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>721,500</b>	<b>319,848</b>	<b>406,757</b>

\* In FY 2008 and FY 2009, funding for the Critical Flight Safety Program is contained within the Colombia level.

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

**Migration and Refugee Assistance and  
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Supp</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Supp Req</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>
<b>Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)</b>					
<b>Overseas Assistance</b>					
Africa	252,007	16,500	244,895	-	245,474
East Asia	26,697	-	24,862	-	24,425
Europe	38,400	-	30,159	-	28,156
Near East	125,210	85,000	102,965	30,000	98,641
South Asia	56,674	16,000	51,926	-	14,596
Western Hemisphere	24,667	-	25,365	-	22,739
Strategic Global Priorities	69,378	13,000	56,341	-	52,364
Migration	14,400	-	13,000	-	11,705
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>607,433</b>	<b>130,500</b>	<b>549,513</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>498,100</b>
<b>Refugee Admissions</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211,671</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213,400</b>
<b>Humanitarian Migrants to Israel</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,676</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,318</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,500</b>
<b>MRA Subtotal</b>	<b>833,033</b>	<b>130,500</b>	<b>823,178</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>764,000</b>
<b>Supplemental/Emergency</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>[130,500]</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>[30,000]</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total MRA</b>	<b>833,033</b>	<b>130,500</b>	<b>1,023,178</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>764,000</b>
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA)</b>					
	<b>55,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>44,636</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,000</b>

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. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

## Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Nonproliferation Programs</b>					
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	37,000	-	33,725	-	40,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	42,132	-	45,627	-	41,300
Global Threat Reduction	51,440	-	56,930	-	64,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution*	53,300	-	51,083	-	50,000
CTBT International Monitoring System*	13,500	-	23,806	-	9,900
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	-	-	-	-	5,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>197,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211,171</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210,200</b>
<b>Anti-terrorism Programs</b>					
Anti-terrorism Assistance	120,536	50,000	123,304	5,000	141,475
Terrorist Interdiction Program	5,385	500	18,196	-	8,900
Counter-terrorism Engagement with Allies	989	-	992	-	1,200
Counter-terrorism Financing	7,715	-	6,316	-	8,425
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>134,625</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>148,808</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>
<b>Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance</b>					
Conventional Weapons Destruction**	-	-	-	-	128,800
Humanitarian Demining Program	51,038	5,150	65,946	-	-
International Trust Fund	6,797	1,850	12,771	-	-
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	16,167	-	44,359	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74,002</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>123,076</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>405,999</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>483,055</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>499,000</b>

\* IAEA is the International Atomic Energy Agency, and CTBT is the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

\*\* For FY 2009, all Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance funding is being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.



## Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Botswana	64,053	78,500	78,500
Cote d'Ivoire	68,708	100,800	100,800
Ethiopia	230,181	337,000	337,000
Kenya	337,918	501,879	501,879
Mozambique	148,403	213,700	213,700
Namibia	86,930	102,500	102,500
Nigeria	281,944	410,000	410,000
Rwanda	91,861	110,000	110,000
South Africa	371,432	557,200	557,200
Tanzania	176,542	271,000	271,000
Uganda	210,660	255,000	255,000
Zambia	181,897	232,000	232,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,250,529</b>	<b>3,169,579</b>	<b>3,169,579</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Vietnam	62,935	86,000	86,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>62,935</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>86,000</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Guyana	25,306	20,000	20,000
Haiti	77,285	92,000	92,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>102,591</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>112,000</b>
<b>Additional Funding for Country Programs</b>			
Extension of Current Other Bilateral Country Programs	53,780	51,000	62,888
New Compact Funding	-	222,022	656,533
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53,780</b>	<b>273,022</b>	<b>719,421</b>
<b>Global</b>			
Technical Support/Strategic Information & Evaluation	316,688	382,733	424,000
International Partnerships	407,200	580,262	235,000
Oversight/Management	52,797	58,334	33,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>776,685</b>	<b>1,021,329</b>	<b>692,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,246,520</b>	<b>4,661,930</b>	<b>4,779,000</b>

In FY 2008, the Child Survival and Health and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative accounts were funded in the Global Health and Child Survival Account.

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>			
Angola	289	476	400
Benin	183	143	150
Botswana	678	658	600
Burkina Faso	164	96	150
Burundi	196	191	200
Cameroon	319	282	285
Cape Verde	177	100	100
Central African Republic	118	95	150
Chad	392	95	275
Comoros	63	95	150
Cote d'Ivoire	-	95	100
Democratic Republic of Congo	263	477	500
Djibouti	345	334	300
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	45
Ethiopia	472	620	700
Gabon	263	191	200
Gambia	103	115	120
Ghana	643	572	600
Guinea	331	334	415
Guinea-Bissau	96	96	100
Kenya	45	524	750
Lesotho	57	49	50
Liberia	212	287	350
Madagascar	239	239	220
Malawi	356	287	300
Mali	52	239	250
Mauritania	190	125	130
Mauritius	145	144	150
Mozambique	248	287	300
Namibia	37	96	100
Niger	58	96	100
Nigeria	696	762	800
Republic of the Congo	184	96	100
Rwanda	324	382	400
Sao Tome and Principe	120	191	175
Senegal	1,120	1,048	1,000
Seychelles	126	96	100
Sierra Leone	235	382	400
South Africa	48	857	850
Sudan	96	287	300
Swaziland	96	96	100

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Tanzania	66	287	300
Togo	81	96	100
Uganda	283	477	500
Zambia	254	382	350
Africa Regional - State	-	127	80
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>13,004</b>	<b>13,795</b>
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Cambodia	101	67	60
Fiji	-	247	-
Indonesia	1,398	927	1,500
Kiribati	-	-	40
Laos	40	67	100
Malaysia	871	876	750
Marshall Islands	-	57	60
Mongolia	955	923	970
Nauru	-	-	40
Papua New Guinea	241	266	280
Philippines	2,746	1,475	1,700
Samoa	40	38	40
Solomon Islands	42	143	150
Thailand	-	1,142	1,400
Timor-Leste	254	381	300
Tonga	122	185	195
Tuvalu	-	-	40
Vanuatu	58	109	115
Vietnam	279	186	195
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>7,089</b>	<b>7,935</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>			
Albania	990	571	850
Armenia	904	286	300
Azerbaijan	907	952	900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	956	952	1,000
Bulgaria	1,434	1,618	1,600
Croatia	75	170	500
Czech Republic	1,866	1,300	1,550
Estonia	1,179	1,047	1,000
Georgia	1,160	761	1,000
Greece	558	512	100
Hungary	1,460	1,142	1,100
Kosovo	-	381	500

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Latvia	1,181	1,047	1,050
Lithuania	1,196	1,047	1,050
Macedonia	640	476	500
Malta	31	43	50
Moldova	986	571	550
Montenegro	-	95	150
Poland	2,050	2,000	2,200
Portugal	500	607	100
Romania	1,480	1,713	1,600
Russia	99	606	450
Serbia	75	286	1,000
Slovakia	1,038	1,047	1,000
Slovenia	855	842	700
Turkey	3,500	2,855	3,000
Ukraine	1,856	1,808	1,750
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,976</b>	<b>24,735</b>	<b>25,550</b>
<b>Near East</b>			
Algeria	806	666	800
Bahrain	616	619	650
Egypt	1,203	1,237	1,300
Iraq	1,064	1,904	2,000
Jordan	2,922	2,919	3,100
Kuwait	-	14	15
Lebanon	905	1,428	2,130
Libya	-	333	350
Morocco	1,882	1,713	1,725
Oman	1,111	1,428	1,450
Qatar	-	14	15
Saudi Arabia	-	14	15
Tunisia	1,915	1,713	1,700
United Arab Emirates	-	14	15
Yemen	1,006	952	1,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>14,968</b>	<b>16,265</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	1,193	1,618	1,400
Bangladesh	934	761	800
India	1,501	1,237	1,200
Kazakhstan	1,217	952	750
Kyrgyz Republic	1,161	1,142	1,000
Maldives	169	186	195

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Nepal	793	752	800
Pakistan	1,992	1,903	1,950
Sri Lanka	483	571	600
Tajikistan	359	538	500
Turkmenistan	424	286	300
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,226</b>	<b>9,946</b>	<b>9,495</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Argentina	1,205	901	900
Bahamas	239	190	125
Belize	310	162	200
Bolivia	57	179	200
Brazil	28	179	250
Chile	662	571	525
Colombia	1,646	1,428	1,400
Costa Rica	80	178	320
Dominican Republic	1,048	933	800
Ecuador	43	178	250
El Salvador	1,824	1,599	1,600
Guatemala	467	476	550
Guyana	358	238	250
Haiti	215	190	220
Honduras	1,404	837	700
Jamaica	806	714	750
Mexico	57	369	834
Nicaragua	631	476	500
Panama	677	176	300
Paraguay	44	190	350
Peru	44	178	400
Suriname	139	138	150
Trinidad and Tobago	40	84	100
Uruguay	45	178	250
Venezuela	-	47	-
Eastern Caribbean	703	600	650
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,772</b>	<b>11,389</b>	<b>12,574</b>
<b>Global</b>			
IMET Administrative	4,863	4,050	4,886
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,886</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,877</b>	<b>85,181</b>	<b>90,500</b>

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	397	-	600
Djibouti	3,800	-	1,983	-	2,800
Ethiopia	1,900	-	843	-	4,000
Ghana	500	-	298	-	300
Guinea	-	-	109	-	300
Kenya	-	-	198	-	100
Liberia	1,520	-	298	-	1,500
Nigeria	1,000	-	1,339	-	1,350
Senegal	500	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional - State	5,600	-	992	-	1,600
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,550</b>
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>					
Cambodia	990	-	198	-	750
Indonesia	6,175	-	15,572	-	15,700
Mongolia	3,791	-	993	-	2,000
Philippines	39,700	-	29,757	-	15,000
Thailand	-	-	149	-	800
Timor-Leste	475	-	-	-	-
Tonga	500	-	198	-	500
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	500
East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	-	754	-	1,721
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53,631</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,971</b>
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>					
Albania	3,054	-	2,115	-	4,000
Armenia	3,883	-	2,976	-	3,000
Azerbaijan	3,883	-	2,976	-	3,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,550	-	3,292	-	5,585
Bulgaria	9,625	-	6,584	-	9,000
Croatia	-	-	-	-	1,800
Czech Republic	3,245	-	1,975	-	3,500
Estonia	3,905	-	1,505	-	3,000
Georgia	9,700	-	9,000	-	11,000
Hungary	2,358	-	940	-	2,000
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	1,500
Latvia	3,799	-	1,505	-	3,000
Lithuania	5,349	-	1,505	-	3,100
Macedonia	3,420	-	2,822	-	3,500
Malta	-	-	-	-	100

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Moldova	474	-	470	-	1,200
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	1,000
Poland	28,478	-	26,980	-	27,000
Romania	14,417	-	11,098	-	15,000
Serbia	-	-	-	-	1,500
Slovakia	3,753	-	1,035	-	2,000
Slovenia	447	-	376	-	500
Turkey	14,232	-	6,819	-	12,000
Ukraine	9,500	-	4,700	-	8,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>132,072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,673</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125,285</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Bahrain	14,998	-	3,968	-	19,500
Egypt	1,300,000	-	1,289,470	-	1,300,000
Israel	2,340,000	-	2,380,560	-	2,550,000
Jordan	207,900	45,000	298,380	-	235,000
Lebanon	4,800	220,000	6,943	-	62,200
Morocco	12,000	-	3,625	-	3,655
Oman	13,494	-	4,712	-	12,000
Tunisia	8,385	-	8,345	-	2,262
Yemen	9,725	-	2,777	-	3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,911,302</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>3,998,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,187,617</b>
<b>South and Central Asia</b>					
Bangladesh	990	-	595	-	1,000
Kazakhstan	3,205	-	1,339	-	2,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,425	-	843	-	900
Pakistan	297,000	-	297,570	-	300,000
Sri Lanka	990	-	422	-	900
Tajikistan	250	-	372	-	675
Turkmenistan	250	-	-	-	150
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>304,110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>301,141</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305,625</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>					
Bahamas	80	-	-	-	150
Belize	175	-	-	-	200
Chile	500	-	-	-	750
Colombia	85,500	-	55,050	-	66,390
Dominican Republic	725	-	-	-	750
Eastern Caribbean	990	-	-	-	1,000
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	500
El Salvador	7,225	-	4,761	-	4,800

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Guatemala	-	-	496	-	500
Guyana	75	-	-	-	225
Haiti	990	-	982	-	1,600
Honduras	675	-	496	-	800
Jamaica	500	-	-	-	800
Mexico	-	-	-	-	2,000
Nicaragua	500	-	496	-	800
Panama	775	-	-	-	2,250
Peru	-	-	-	-	900
Suriname	80	-	-	-	230
Western Hemisphere Regional	4,000	-	3,968	-	7,886
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>102,790</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,249</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,531</b>
<b>Global</b>					
FMF Administrative Expenses	42,075	-	41,561	-	51,421
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,075</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,561</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,421</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,560,800</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>4,550,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,812,000</b>

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. \$100 million of emergency funding was appropriated for foreign military financing.



## Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Africa</b>					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	5,455	-	5,500
Liberia	13,250	40,000	51,664	-	49,650
Somalia	9,600	40,000	2,281	-	11,600
Sudan *	34,000	-	70,822	-	30,000
Sudan - African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS)	50,000	150,000	-	-	-
Africa Regional - State	650	-	-	-	7,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>107,500</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>130,222</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,250</b>
<b>Near East</b>					
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	21,000	-	24,798	-	21,750
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,798</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,750</b>
<b>Global</b>					
Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)	81,000	-	96,442	-	106,200
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,750	-	9,919	-	15,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>94,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,361</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,250</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>261,381</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>247,200</b>

\* FY 2007 Sudan amount does not include \$20 million transferred from DoD.

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. \$35 million of emergency funding was appropriated to support peacekeeping operations.

## International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
<b>Peace and Security</b>			
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	941	942	950
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	396	397	400
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	-	4,464	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>1,350</b>
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>			
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	-	-	14,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,517	6,943	5,006
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,485	1,414	1,400
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	-	6,943	-
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	2,475	3,472	2,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>18,772</b>	<b>22,906</b>
<b>Investing in People</b>			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	125,730	127,955	124,500
Reserve to be Allocated	-	6,943	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>125,730</b>	<b>134,898</b>	<b>124,500</b>
<b>Economic Growth</b>			
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	-	298	300
Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program	4,702	5,455	5,000
World Trade Organization (WTO) Global Trust Fund	940	942	950
UN Development Program (UNDP)	108,900	97,365	75,300
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	3,218	3,571	950
UNIFEM Trust Fund	1,485	1,785	-
International Conservation Programs	5,890	6,447	5,900
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	149	992	1,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	10,159	10,415	9,524
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	21,285	18,846	19,000
International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5,940	5,455	5,320
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,881	1,885	1,900
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>164,549</b>	<b>153,456</b>	<b>125,144</b>

## International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Request</b>
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	805	2,976	2,000
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	990	992	1,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,888</b>	<b>316,897</b>	<b>276,900</b>

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>United Nations and Affiliated Agencies</b>					
United Nations Regular Budget	422,699	-	442,704	53,000	452,560
United Nations Capital Master Plan	22,110	-	85,435	-	75,535
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	15,464	2,012	19,860	-	21,571
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	13,300	1,780	15,443	-	14,967
Food and Agriculture Organization	91,382	2,000	98,713	-	113,345
International Atomic Energy Agency	78,552	6,201	96,476	-	101,784
International Civil Aviation Organization	13,337	1,812	16,872	-	18,530
International Labor Organization	67,743	-	72,368	-	77,166
International Maritime Organization	1,630	-	1,574	-	1,641
International Telecommunication Union	7,106	977	8,457	-	8,428
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	71,479	2,000	77,285	-	80,184
Universal Postal Union	1,532	205	1,815	-	1,862
World Health Organization	89,251	12,170	101,421	-	106,573
World Intellectual Property Organization	827	117	1,010	-	1,006
World Meteorological Organization	9,829	1,407	12,083	-	11,938
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>906,241</b>	<b>30,681</b>	<b>1,051,516</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>1,087,090</b>
<b>Inter-American Organizations</b>					
Organization of American States	42,194	3,201	45,728	-	46,757
Pan American Health Organization	49,816	6,793	57,865	-	59,121
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	14,396	1,964	16,360	-	16,360
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	-	324	-	324
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>106,730</b>	<b>11,958</b>	<b>120,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,562</b>

## Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Regional Organizations</b>					
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	92,214	2,654	104,298	-	105,242
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	53,265	2,513	63,336	-	71,290
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	996	-	1,163	-	1,231
The Pacific Community	1,481	205	1,725	-	1,715
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	696	-	696	-	900
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	15	-	15	-	15
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>148,667</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>171,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180,393</b>
<b>Other International Organizations</b>					
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	22,415	-	24,966	-	27,883
World Trade Organization	20,665	1,598	21,211	-	22,163
Customs Cooperation Council	4,275	-	4,754	-	4,684
Hague Conference on Private International Law	224	-	253	-	253
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,621	221	1,858	-	1,900
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	149	-	161	-	165
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	67	-	76	-	78
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,179	170	1,430	-	1,486
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,078	-	1,154	-	1,154
International Coffee Organization	551	-	566	-	649
International Copper Study Group	56	-	54	-	57
International Cotton Advisory Committee	309	-	322	-	331

## Contributions to International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
International Grains Council	578	-	582	-	624
International Hydrographic Organization	118	-	146	-	146
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	162	-	174	-	180
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	50	-	50	-	51
International Organization of Legal Metrology	157	-	164	-	168
International Rubber Study Group	132	-	133	-	139
International Seabed Authority	-	-	-	-	1,296
International Seed Testing Association	10	-	11	-	11
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	-	-	-	-	3,608
International Tropical Timber Organization	228	-	219	-	220
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	379	-	408	-	413
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	223	-	237	-	237
World Organization for Animal Health	198	-	199	-	201
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54,824</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>59,128</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,097</b>
<b>Tax Reimbursement Agreements Benefiting U.S. Citizens</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,485</b>
<b>Total Requirements</b>	<b>1,234,057</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,421,335</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>1,478,627</b>
<b>Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes</b>	<b>(82,740)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(77,906)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90,773</b>
<b>Adjustment for Special Political Missions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(40,000)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,317</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,343,429</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>1,529,400</b>

## Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	9,353	-	10,790	-	7,660
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	125,266	184,000	243,972	-	186,400
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	8,924	-	12,047	-	8,400
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	83,778	-	26,855	-	-
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	6,482	-	6,416	-	4,540
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	7,995	-	10,082	-	7,400
War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	22,680	-	25,356	-	17,000
War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	18,554	-	17,563	-	14,000
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	60,389	16,000	46,876	-	34,500
UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	317,834	-	284,661	-	210,000
UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE)	30,020	-	34,424	-	26,000
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	177,214	-	179,700	-	123,400
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	252,136	-	241,638	-	208,900
UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB)	15,588	-	-	-	-
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	158,809	-	120,007	-	81,000
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	86,530	-	145,822	-	114,400
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	-	-	884,000	333,600	414,000
UN Mission to Chad/Central African Republic (MINURCAT)	-	83,000	-	-	39,400
Unpaid FY 2006 Assessments	65,174	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,446,726</b>	<b>283,000</b>	<b>2,290,209</b>	<b>333,600</b>	<b>1,497,000</b>

## Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
<b>Resource Adjustments</b>					
FY 2006 Supplemental - UNMIS	(129,800)	-	-	-	-
FY 2007 Supplemental - MINURCAT	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2006 Adjustment	(65,174)	-	-	-	-
FY 2007 Adjustment	(116,477)	-	-	-	-
FY 2009 Adjustment	-	-	(266,092)	-	-
FY 2008 Anticipated Supplemental - UNAMID	-	-	(333,600)	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(311,451)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(599,692)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135,275</b>	<b>283,000</b>	<b>1,690,517</b>	<b>333,600</b>	<b>1,497,000</b>